INDIA 1960

INDIA

A REFERENCE ANNUAL

1960

Compiled by

THE RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

April 1960 *(Caitra* 1882*)*

PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR, THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, OLD SECRETARIAT DELHI-8, AND PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS FARIDABAD

PREFACE

INDIA: A Reference Annual was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953, with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The response both within the country and abroad encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the *Annual* n successive issues.

Every effort is made to include the latest available information relating to each subject covered in the *Annual*. The present volume incorporates the Annual Financial Statements of the Union and State Governments for 1960-61 and other information available at the time of the presentation of the Budget in Parliament and the State Legislatures. The references to Bombay State are to the undivided State. However, the main provisions of the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on March 28, 1960, are given in an Appendix.

The *Annual* contains information compiled from official and other authoritative sources. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. Readers requiring additional information are referred to the Government reports and publications, reference works and other books which are listed in the *Select Bibliography* at the end of the volume.

The attention of readers is drawn to the detailed table of contents which replaces the Index which earlier editions of the *Annual* carried. It lists all the subjects which are dealt with both in the text and in the statistical tables.

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is well marked off from the rest of Asia by mountains and the sea, which give the country an unmistakable geographical unity. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere between latitudes 8° and 37° 10′ north and longitudes 68° and 97° 25′ east, it measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,850 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,59,797 sq. miles*. Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has a land frontier 9,425 miles long and a coastline of about 3,535 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The Himalayas form India's northern boundary, beyond which lies China. Nepal, which also borders India in the north, covers a portion of the Himalayan region. Sikkim and Bhutan are two States in this region which are attached to India by special treaties. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Burma. To the north-east lies East Pakistan between the States of West Bengal and Assam. In the north-west, West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea form part of the Indian Union.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions : (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic Plain and (*iii*) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chambi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles with a varying depth of 150 to 200 miles. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the

*Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in May 1959. These are still provisional pending final revision survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. Area figures exclude the State of Pondicherry (186 sq. miles), over which the Government of India exercises jurisdiction by virtue of an agreement with the Government of France.

Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,000 miles away, there is a drop of only 700 feet in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 2,000 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is from 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft., rising in places to 8,840 ft. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was a deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained. Borings to a depth of 1,300 ft. have not revealed any rocky bed. The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by windblown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of miles.

River Systems

Rivers in India are of four major types, *viz.*, (*a*) the Himalayan rivers, (*b*) the Deccan rivers, (*c*) coastal rivers and (*d*) rivers of inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams, specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them are also non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which

comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas —the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghagra, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glacier and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about ten per cent of the total area of India. The basin of the Brahmaputra in the east and that of the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and that of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The climate of India is essentially monsoon-tropical and this description is valid notwithstanding local variations such as the winter rains in the north-west, which are entirely subsidiary to the main summer rainfall regime. The seasonal rhythm can be broadly classified as follows : (*i*) the Cold Weather from October to the end of February; (*ii*) the Hot Weather from the beginning of March to the beginning or middle of June, and (*iii*) the Rainy Season from the beginning or middle of June to the end of September. The Indian Meteorological Department recognises four seasons : (*i*) The Cold Weather Season (December–March); (*ii*) The Hot Weather Season (April-May); (*iii*) the Rainy Season (June–September); and (*iv*) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November). Tables 1 and 2 show the normal monthly and annual maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit/Centigrade in shade at nearly 50 selected stations in India.

The south-west monsoon usually breaks about the beginning of June in the West Coast and arrives elsewhere later. With the exception of the Madras Coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall between June and September from the south-west monsoon. As it retreats there is a spell of dry weather in north India and widespread rainfall in the coastal districts of Madras and Orissa where October and November are often the rainiest months of the year. The South-east Coast of India receives most of its rain during November and December.

The climatic regions of India, based on the dominant factor of rainfall, may be arranged thus : (*i*) regions with more than 200 cms. (80 inches) of annual rainfall such as the West Coast (with a long dry season in the north and a short dry season in the south), Bengal and Assam; (*ii*) regions with 100 to 200 cms. (40 to 80 inches) of rainfall such as the north-east plateau and the middle Ganga valley; (*iii*) regions with 50 to 100 cms. (20 to 40 inches) of rainfall, such as Madras (in which the wettest months are November and December), southern and north-western Deccan (with mean January temperatures of 18—24 C (65°—75°F) and the upper Ganga Plain (with lower January temperatures and higher July ones). To these may be added the Himalayan regions with very heavy rainfall. Table 3 shows normal monthly and annual rainfall in about 50 selected places in the country.

TABLE 1

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES (F/C) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Yearly
Abu ..	3,945	F 65·9	68·0	76·6	84·3	87·9	83·6	75·3	72·0	75·2	79·1	73·7	68·4	75·8
		C 18·8	20·0	24·8	29·1	31·1	28·7	24·1	22·2	24·0	26·2	23·2	20·2	24·3
Agra ..	553	F 73·0	77·7	89·4	100·7	106·8	104·7	94·5	91·6	93·4	93·5	84·8	75·8	90·5
		C 22·8	25·4	31 9	38·2	41·6	40·4	34·7	33·1	34·1	34·2	29·3	24·3	32·5
Ahmedabad ..	163	F 84·8	87·9	97·0	103·8	106·8	101·8	93·1	89·9	92·6	97·2	92·6	86·4	94·5
		C 29·3	31·1	36·1	39·9	41·6	38·8	33 9	32·2	33·7	36·2	33 7	30·2	34·7
Ajmer ..	1,593	F 72·7	77·0	87·7	97·3	102·9	100·4	91·7	87·7	90·0	91·5	83·6	75·4	88·2
		C 22·6	25 0	30·9	36·3	39·4	38·0	33·2	30·9	32·2	33·1	28·7	24·1	31·2
Aligarh ..	615	F 70·9	75·7	86·1	96·6	105·3	102·2	94·2	91·5	92·3	93·1	83·7	74·0	88·8
		C 21·6	24·3	30·1	35·9	40·7	39·0	34·6	33·1	33·5	33·9	28·7	23·3	31·6
Allahabad ..	322	F 74·8	79·2	91·7	102·6	107·1	102·7	92·1	89·4	91·5	90·4	83·4	75·7	90·1
		C 23·8	26·2	33·2	39·2	41·7	39·3	33·4	31·9	33·1	32·4	28·6	24·3	32·3
Ambala ..	892	F 69·1	73·1	84·3	96·0	103·9	103·6	95·5	93·2	94·0	91·8	82·1	72·3	88·2
		C 20·6	22·8	29·1	35·6	39·9	39·8	35 3	34·0	34·4	33·2	27·8	22·4	31·2
Bangalore ..	3,021	F 80·3	85·6	90·3	92·5	91·2	84·4	81·4	81·4	82·1	81·7	79·3	78·2	84·0
		C 26·8	29 8	32·4	33·6	32·9	29·1	27·4	27·4	27·8	27·6	26·3	25·7	28·9
Bareilly ..	568	F 70·8	75·1	87·0	97·8	103·1	100·2	92·1	90·2	90·9	89·7	81·6	73·1	87·6
		C 21·6	23·9	30 6	36 6	39·5	37·9	33·4	32·3	32·7	32·1	27·6	22·8	30·9
Bhopal ..	1,643	F 79·3	82·8	91·2	99·2	104·4	97·3	85·6	84·1	85·9	88·7	83·6	79·0	88·4
		C 26·3	28·2	32·9	37 3	40·2	36·3	29 8	28·9	29·9	31·5	28·7	26·1	31·3
Bikaner ..	734	F 71·7	76·9	88·7	99·5	107·0	107·1	101·2	97·5	98·0	95·7	85·6	75·3	92·0
		C 22·1	24·9	31·5	37·5	41·7	41·7	38·4	36·4	36·7	35·4	29·8	24·1	33·3
Bombay (Colaba) ..	37	F 83·2	83·1	86·2	89·1	91·1	88·5	85·5	85·0	85·5	88·8	89·4	86·6	86·8
		C 28·4	28·4	30·1	31·7	32 8	31·4	29·7	29 4	29·7	31·6	31·9	30·3	30·4
Calcutta (Alipore) ..	21	F 79·6	83·7	92·5	96·8	95·6	92·4	89·5	89·0	89·9	89·2	84·2	79·4	88·5
		C 26·4	28·7	33·6	36 0	35 3	33·6	31·9	31·7	32·2	31·8	29·0	26·3	31·4
Cherrapunji ..	4,309	F 60·3	62·2	68·7	71·3	72·1	72·0	72·3	72·5	73·3	71·9	67·5	62·3	68·9
		C 15·7	16·8	20·4	21·8	22·3	22 2	22 4	22·5	22·9	22·2	19·7	16·8	20·5
Cuttack ..	87	F 83·1	88·2	96·6	101·2	101·4	95·5	89·5	89·0	90·0	89·7	85·0	81·2	90·9
		C 28 4	31·2	35·9	38 4	38 6	35·3	31·9	31·7	32·2	32·1	29·4	27·3	32·7
Darjeeling ..	7,432	F 47·0	47·8	55·4	61·2	62·9	64·9	65·7	65·6	64·6	61·7	55·6	50·5	58·6
		C 8·3	8·8	13·0	16·2	17·2	18·3	18.7	18.7	18·1	16·5	13·1	10·3	14·8

TABLE 1—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	F 66·1	69·3	79·4	90·0	96·0	93·7	86·5	84·5	84·8	82·9	75·4	68·7	81·4
		C 18·9	20·7	26·3	32·2	35·6	34·3	30·3	29·2	29·3	28·3	24·1	20·4	27·4
Gauhati ..	182	F 74·6	78·0	85·9	87·6	87·7	88·9	89·7	90·3	89·4	87·0	81·3	75·6	84·7
		C 23·7	25·6	29·9	30·9	30·9	31·6	32·1	32·4	31·9	30·6	27·4	24·2	29·3
Gorakhpur ..	254	F 73·0	77·7	90·0	99·3	101·1	96·9	90·9	89·6	90·4	89·1	82·1	74·5	87·9
		C 22·8	25·4	32·2	37·4	38·4	36·1	32·7	32·0	32·4	31·7	27·8	23·6	31·1
Hissar ..	725	F 70·8	76·2	87·8	97·8	105·3	105·6	99·6	96·3	96·7	94·6	84·3	74·2	90·2
		C 21·6	24·6	31·0	36·6	40·7	40·9	37·6	35·7	35·9	34·8	29·1	23·4	32·3
Hyderabad (Begumpet) ..	1,778	F 84·7	89·3	96·7	100·5	103·1	94·6	87·4	85·9	86·2	88·2	85·1	83·5	90·4
		C 29·3	31·8	35·9	38·1	39·5	34·8	30·8	29·9	30·1	31·2	29·5	28·6	32·4
Indore ..	1,823	F 79·5	83·1	92·1	99·6	102·9	95·6	85·1	82·6	85·4	88·7	83·8	79·7	88·2
		C 26·4	28·4	33·4	37·6	39·4	35·3	29·5	28·1	29·7	31·5	28·8	26·5	31·6
Jaipur ..	1,431	F 73·2	77·0	88·3	98·2	105·6	103·1	94·2	90·9	93·1	94·1	85·4	76·4	89·9
		C 22·9	25·0	31·3	36·8	40·0	39·5	34·6	32·7	33·9	34·5	29·7	24·7	32·2
Jammu ..	1,200	F 65·1	68·6	78·9	90·0	99·9	102·5	95·4	91·8	91·9	88·1	78·0	68·0	84·9
		C 18·4	20·3	26·1	32·2	37·7	39·2	35·2	33·2	33·3	31·2	25·6	20·0	29·4
Jhansi ..	824	F 76·1	80·9	92·4	102·6	108·5	104·0	92·7	89·3	91·7	93·1	85·4	78·1	91·2
		C 24·5	27·2	33·6	39·2	42·5	40·0	33·7	31·8	33·2	33·9	29·7	25·6	32·9
Jodhpur ..	736	F 76·3	80·6	90·5	99·4	105·4	103·6	96·9	91·8	94·2	95·5	87·6	79·0	91·7
		C 24·6	27·0	32·5	37·4	40·8	39·8	36·1	33·2	34·6	35·3	30·9	26·1	33·2
Jabalpur ..	1,289	F 77·4	81·4	91·6	100·6	105·4	98·1	86·4	84·5	87·1	87·8	82·2	77·1	88·3
		C 25·2	27·4	33·1	38·1	40·8	36·7	30·2	29·2	30·6	31·0	27·9	25·1	31·3
Kanpur ..	413	F 71·9	77·0	89·4	99·4	106·2	102·7	92·4	89·7	90·9	91·2	82·8	74·0	89·0
		C 22·2	25·0	31·9	37·4	41·2	39·3	33·6	32·1	32·7	32·9	28·2	23·3	31·7
Kotah ..	843	F 77·1	82·0	92·7	101·7	107·6	104·8	93·9	89·6	92·3	94·6	86·7	79·1	91·9
		C 25·1	27·8	33·7	38·7	42·0	40·4	34·4	32·0	33·5	34·8	30·4	26·2	33·3
Lucknow ..	371	F 73·9	78·6	90·8	101·4	105·4	100·2	92·4	90·5	91·9	91·4	83·9	75·9	89·7
		C 23·3	25·9	32·7	38·6	40·8	37·9	33·6	32·5	33·3	33·0	28·8	24·4	32·1
Ludhiana ..	812	F 66·9	71·2	83·2	95·7	104·1	104·7	97·3	94·9	94·9	92·3	81·4	70·8	88·1
		C 19·4	21·8	28·4	35·4	40·1	40·4	36·3	34·9	34·9	33·5	27·4	21·6	31·2
Madras ..	51	F 85·3	88·3	91·4	95·5	101·3	99·6	96·3	94·8	93·9	90·1	85·4	84·1	92·2
		C 29·6	31·3	33·0	35·3	38·5	37·6	35·7	34·9	34·4	32·3	29·7	28·9	33·4
Mahabaleshwar ..	4,534	F 74·4	77·3	82·4	85·4	83·8	70·5	65·4	65·6	67·8	74·2	74·0	72·7	74·5
		C 23·6	25·2	28·0	29·7	28·8	21·4	18·6	18·7	19·9	23·4	23·3	22·6	23·6

TABLE 1—(*concld.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore	72	F 89·1	88·2	89·6	91·2	90·8	84·6	83·6	83·9	84·3	85·9	87·8	89·1	87·3
		C 31·7	31·2	32·0	32·9	32·7	29·2	28·7	28·8	29·1	29·9	31·0	31·7	30·7
Mussoorie	6,940	F 49·5	50·5	59·7	69·2	76·5	75·1	69·2	68·2	67·5	64·1	59·5	53·6	63·5
		C 9·7	10·3	15·4	20·7	24·7	23·9	20·7	20·1	19·7	17·8	15·3	12·0	17·5
Mysore	2,518	F 84·2	88·9	93·7	94·6	91·9	84·9	82·2	83·0	84·2	84·2	82·3	81·9	86·3
		C 29·0	31·6	34·3	34·8	33·3	29·4	27·9	28·3	29·0	29·0	27·9	27·7	30·2
Nagpur	1,022	F 83·7	88·2	96·7	104·5	108·7	99·5	88·3	87·3	89·8	91·0	85·5	81·7	92·1
		C 28·7	31·2	35·9	40·3	42·6	37·5	31·3	30·7	32·1	32·8	29·7	27·6	33·4
New Delhi	714	F 70·5	74·7	85·0	96·6	104·8	102·4	95·3	93·0	93·5	92·5	83·2	73·7	88·8
		C 21·4	23·7	29·4	35·9	40·4	39·1	35·2	33·9	34·2	33·6	28·4	23·2	31·6
Ootacamund ..	7,364	F 65·9	67·5	70·0	71·5	70·4	64·1	61·8	62·8	64·6	64·6	63·7	65·0	66·0
		C 18·8	19·7	21·1	21·9	21·3	17·8	16·6	17·1	18·1	18·1	17·6	18·3	18·9
Pachmarhi	3,528	F 72·0	75·3	84·1	91·9	95·8	87·8	76·5	74·8	77·5	79·3	74·5	71·3	80·1
		C 22·2	24·1	28·9	33·5	35·4	31·0	24·7	23·8	25·3	26·3	23·6	21·8	26·7
Patna	173	F 73·0	77·8	89·8	98·9	100·3	96·2	90·7	89·1	89·7	88·6	82·1	74·6	87·6
		C 22·8	25·4	32·1	37·2	37·9	35·7	32·6	31·7	32·1	31·4	27·8	23·7	30·9
Poona	1,834	F 86·5	90·5	96·9	100·9	98·8	89·4	82·5	81·7	84·6	89·4	86·5	84·9	89·4
		C 30·3	32·5	36·1	38·3	37·1	31·9	28·1	27·6	29·2	31·9	30·3	29·4	31·9
Puri	20	F 80·0	82·9	86·3	87·7	89·6	89·0	87·3	87·6	88·6	88·6	84·6	80·5	86·1
		C 26·7	28·3	30·2	30·9	32·0	31·7	30·7	30·9	31·4	39·4	29·2	26·9	30·1
Rajkot	432	F 83·3	86·5	95·1	101·8	104·9	99·4	91·2	88·8	91·8	95·8	91·1	85·1	92·9
		C 28·5	30·3	35·1	38·8	40·5	37·4	32·9	31·6	33 2	35·4	32.8	29·5	33·8
Shillong	4,921	F 60·1	62·5	70·4	74·1	74·0	74·5	75·3	75·1	74·3	71·1	66·0	61·6	69·9
		C 15·6	16·9	21·3	23·4	23·3	23 6	24·1	23·9	23·5	21·7	18·9	16·4	21·1
Simla	7,224	F 47·5	48·8	57·0	65·9	73·2	75·1	70·9	68·4	68·4	64·3	58·3	50·6	62·4
		C 8·6	9·3	13·9	18·8	22·9	23·9	21·6	20·2	20·2	17·9	14·6	10·3	16·9
Srinagar	5,205	F 41·0	44·1	56·9	66·8	77·0	85·4	87·8	86·6	83·5	73·8	62·5	48·2	67·8
		C 5·0	6·7	13·8	19·3	25·0	29·7	31·0	30·3	28·6	23·2	16·9	9·0	19·9
Trivandrum	211	F 86·6	87·2	88·7	88·4	87·2	84·0	82·7	83·4	84·5	84·4	84·5	86·2	85·7
		C 30·3	30·7	31·5	31·3	30·7	28·9	28·2	28·6	29·2	29·1	29·2	30·1	29·8
Varanasi	250	F 74·2	79·4	91·6	101·8	105·4	100·9	92·2	89·6	91·0	90·5	83·0	75·2	89·6
		C 23·4	26·3	33·1	38·8	40·8	38·3	33·4	32·0	32·8	32·5	28·3	24·0	32·0

TABLE 2

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURES (F/C) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu	3,945	F 50·7	53·1	61·0	68·3	71·1	68·6	66·1	64·4	64·8	64·4	57·8	52·5	61·9
		C 10·4	11·7	16·1	20·2	21·7	20.3	18·9	18·0	18·2	18·0	14·3	11·4	16·6
Agra	553	F 42·6	46·1	55·1	66·8	76·8	82·9	79·9	78·3	74·8	61·6	48·6	43·5	63·1
		C 5·9	7·8	12·8	19·3	24·9	28·3	26·6	25·7	23·8	16·4	9·2	6·4	17·3
Ahmedabad ..	163	F 57·6	60·0	67·5	74·5	79·2	81·0	78·5	76·8	76·0	72·7	65·6	59·6	70·7
		C 14·2	15·6	19·7	23·6	26·2	27 2	25·8	24·9	24·4	22·6	18·7	15·3	21·5
Ajmer	1,593	F 45·7	49·9	60·2	71·5	80·2	81·9	78·4	76·0	74·5	64·6	52·7	46·6	65·2
		C 7·6	9·9	15·7	21·9	26·8	27·7	25·8	24·4	23·6	18.1	11·5	8·1	18·4
Aligarh	615	F 45·2	50·6	58·4	68·1	79·4	82·6	80·0	78·3	75·9	65·9	54·1	47·1	65·5
		C 7·3	10·3	14·7	20·1	26·3	28.1	26·7	25·7	24·4	18 8	12·3	8·4	18·6
Allahabad	322	F 47·1	50·9	61·0	71·4	79·9	82·9	79·8	78·5	76·6	67·1	54·3	47·1	66·4
		C 8·4	10·5	16·1	21·9	26·6	28·3	26·6	25·8	24·8	19·5	12·4	8·4	19·1
Ambala	892	F 43·4	47·8	56·5	66·4	75·8	80·7	79·1	78·0	73·9	62·1	49·9	43·8	63·1
		C 6·3	8·8	13·6	19·1	24.3	27·1	26·2	25·6	23·3	16·7	9·9	6·6	17·3
Bangalore	3,021	F 57·3	60·0	64·5	69·1	68·9	66·7	65·7	65·6	65·3	64·9	61·7	58·2	64·0
		C 14·1	15·6	18·1	20·6	20·5	19·3	18·7	18·7	18·5	18·3	16·5	14·6	17·8
Bareilly	568	F 46·3	50·0	58·6	68·8	77·1	80·4	78·9	78·2	75·7	65·8	53·5	46·6	65·0
		C 7·9	10·0	14·8	20·4	25·1	26·9	26·1	25·7	24·3	18·8	11·9	8·1	18·3
Bhopal	1,643	F 49·8	54·6	61·9	71·3	79·0	77·5	74·1	73·2	72·1	65·2	55·2	49·5	65·3
		C 9·9	12·6	16·6	21·8	26·1	25·3	23·4	22·9	22·3	18·4	12·9	9·7	18·5
Bikaner	734	F 46·9	51·6	62·4	73·3	81·9	85·0	82·7	80·4	78·1	70·5	57·8	48·8	68·3
		C 8·3	10·9	16·9	22·9	27·7	29·4	28·2	26·9	25.6	21·4	14·3	9·3	20·2
Bombay (Colaba) ..	37	F 66·7	67·4	71·9	76·1	79·6	78·6	76·7	76·1	75·7	75·6	72·5	68·8	73·8
		C 19·3	19·7	22·2	24·5	26·4	25·9	24·8	24·5	24·3	24·2	22·5	20·4	23·2
Calcutta (Alipore) ..	21	F 54·6	59·4	68·8	75·5	77·5	78·6	78·6	78·3	78·0	73·8	63·7	55·0	70·2
		C 12·6	15·2	20·4	24·2	25·3	25·9	25·9	25·7	25·6	23·2	17·6	12·8	21·2
Cherrapunji	4,309	F 46·1	48·5	54·9	58·9	61·0	64·3	65·3	65·3	64·5	60·5	54·0	48·0	57·6
		C 7·8	9·2	12·7	14·9	16·1	17·9	18·5	18·5	18·1	15·8	12·2	8·9	14·2
Cuttack	87	F 59·8	64·8	71·8	77·5	79·9	79·6	78·3	78·1	77·8	74·4	65·8	58·7	72·2
		C 15·4	18·2	22·1	25·3	26·6	26·4	25·7	25·6	25·4	23·6	18·8	14·8	22·3
Darjeeling	7,432	F 35·4	36·6	43·0	48·8	52·4	56·5	58·0	57·7	56·0	50·2	43·1	36·6	47·9
		C 1·9	2·6	6·1	9·3	11·3	13·6	14·4	14·3	13·3	10·1	6·2	2·6	8·8

TABLE 2—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun	2,239	F 44·0	46·6	54·1	62·5	70·1	74·1	73·8	72·9	69·5	60·3	51·1	45·1	60·3
		C 6·7	8·1	12·3	16·9	21·2	23·4	23·2	22·7	20·8	15·7	10·6	7·3	15·7
Gauhati	182	F 51·0	53·8	60·2	67·9	72·4	76·5	78·2	78·0	76·2	71·0	61·4	52·7	66·6
		C 10·6	12·1	15·7	19·9	22·4	24·7	25·7	25·6	24·6	21·7	16·3	11·5	19·2
Gorakhpur	254	F 48·5	52·1	61·4	71·3	76·9	79·2	79·1	78·7	77·2	69·4	57·3	49·8	66·7
		C 9·2	11·2	16·3	21·8	24·9	26·2	26·2	25·9	25·1	20·8	14·1	9·9	19·3
Hissar	725	F 41·4	47·2	56·8	66·7	76·0	82·2	81·2	79·0	74·5	63·2	49·8	43·2	63·4
		C 5·2	8·4	13·8	19·3	24·4	27·9	27·3	26·1	23·6	17·3	9·9	6·2	17·4
Hyderabad (Begumpet)	1,778	F 58·7	62·5	68·4	75·1	79·7	75·2	72·5	72·0	71·4	67·7	61·6	56·4	68·4
		C 14·8	16·9	20·2	23·9	26·5	24·0	22·5	22·2	21·9	19·8	16·4	13·6	20·2
Indore	1,823	F 49·8	52·3	60·3	69·8	76·3	75·7	72·8	71·4	70·0	63·3	54·6	49·6	63·8
		C 9·9	11·3	15·7	21·0	24·6	24·3	22·7	21·9	21·1	17·4	12·6	9·8	17·7
Jaipur	1,431	F 46·8	50·6	55·8	68·8	76·9	80·4	78·2	75·9	72·8	64·3	53·7	47·6	64·6
		C 8·2	10·3	13·2	20·4	24·9	26·9	25·7	24·4	22·7	17·9	12·1	8·7	18·1
Jammu	1,200	F 47·8	51·2	59·3	68·9	78·2	82·5	79·3	77·7	75·1	67·2	56·2	49·1	66·0
		C 8·8	10·7	15·2	20·5	25·7	28·1	26·3	25·4	23·9	19·6	13·4	9·5	18·9
Jhansi	824	F 49·9	54·2	64·4	75·3	83·4	84·5	79·1	77·2	75·8	68·6	57·5	50·5	68·4
		C 9·9	12·3	18·0	24·1	28·6	29·2	26·2	25·1	24·3	20·3	14·2	10·3	20·2
Jodhpur	736	F 48·6	52·6	61·5	70·8	79·4	82·3	80·2	77·0	74·8	65·4	55·4	50·5	66·6
		C 9·2	11·4	16·4	21·6	26·3	27·9	26·8	25·0	23·8	18·6	13·0	10·3	19·2
Jabalpur	1,289	F 47·9	51·0	58·8	68·4	77·3	78·6	74·7	73·6	72·3	63·5	52·3	46·5	63·7
		C 8·8	10·6	14·9	20·2	25·2	25·9	23·7	23·1	22·4	17·5	11·3	8·1	17·6
Kanpur	413	F 45·7	51·0	60·1	70·6	80·4	83·0	79·9	78·7	76·2	66·0	53·9	46·5	66·0
		C 7·7	10·6	15·6	21·4	26·9	28·3	26·6	25·9	24·6	18·9	12·2	8·1	18·9
Kotah	843	F 51·1	55·4	65·2	75·8	84·5	85·1	79·9	77·7	76·4	70·3	59·1	52·1	69·4
		C 10·6	13·0	18·4	24·3	29·2	29·5	26·6	25·4	24·7	21·3	15·1	11·2	20·8
Lucknow	371	F 47·1	51·4	60·6	70·8	78·3	81·7	79·5	78·6	76·5	66·5	54·1	47·3	66·0
		C 8·4	10·8	15·9	21·6	25·7	27·6	26·4	25·9	24·7	19·2	12·3	8·5	18·9
Ludhiana	812	F 43·7	47·5	56·3	66·5	75·7	80·9	80·3	79·2	74·8	63·2	51·0	44·2	63·6
		C 6·5	8·6	13·5	19·2	24·3	27·2	26·8	26·2	23·8	17·2	10·6	6·8	17·6
Madras	51	F 67·1	68·4	72·4	78·1	81·7	81·1	79·3	78·0	77·2	75·0	71·9	68·9	74·9
		C 19·5	20·2	22·4	25·6	27·6	27·3	26·3	25·6	25·1	23·9	22·2	20·5	23·8
Mahabaleshwar ..	4,534	F 57·1	58·2	62·6	66·1	64·8	62·5	62·3	61·5	60·8	61·3	58·8	56·5	61·0
		C 13·9	14·6	17·0	18·9	18·2	16·9	16·8	16·4	16·0	16·3	14·9	13·6	16·1

TABLE 2—(*concld.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore	72	F 70·6	72·5	75·7	78·5	78·8	74·9	74·3	74·2	74·3	74·6	73·6	71·2	74·4
		C 21·4	22·5	24·3	25·8	26·0	23·8	23·5	23·4	23·5	23·7	23·1	21·8	23·6
Mussoorie	6,940	F 36·3	37·5	43·8	51·7	58·7	60·7	60·4	59·9	57·4	51·2	44·5	38·9	50·1
		C 2·4	3·1	6·6	10·9	14·8	15·9	15·8	15·5	14·1	10·7	6·9	3·8	10·1
Mysore	2,518	F 60·8	64·2	67·6	70·4	69·9	68·1	67·2	66·8	66·6	67·0	64·4	61·1	66·2
		C 16·0	17·9	19·8	21·3	21·1	20·1	19·6	19·3	19·2	19·0	18·0	16·2	19·0
Nagpur	1,022	F 57·7	61·9	69·3	77·2	82·7	79·6	75·5	75·0	74·7	69·0	61·8	57·2	70·1
		C 14·3	16·6	20·7	25·1	28·2	26·4	24·2	23·9	23·7	20·6	16·6	14·0	21·2
New Delhi	714	F 43·3	49·2	57·1	67·7	78·8	82·5	80·1	78·4	75·5	64·3	51·8	45·0	64·5
		C 6·3	9·6	13·9	19·8	26·0	28·1	26·7	25·8	24·2	17·9	11·0	7·2	18·1
Ootacamund ..	7,364	F 43·0	43·9	47·9	51·5	52·5	52·4	52·1	51·7	51·0	50·5	48·1	43·9	49·0
		C 6·1	6·6	8·8	10·8	11·4	11·3	11·2	10·9	10·6	10·3	8·9	6·6	9·4
Pachmarhi	3,528	F 47·7	50·7	59·4	68·8	75·1	72·0	67·8	66·9	66·1	58·9	50·7	45·8	60·8
		C 8·7	10·4	15·2	20·4	23·9	22·2	19·9	19·4	18·9	14·9	10·4	7·7	16·0
Patna	173	F 51·1	54·8	64·3	73·5	78·1	79·9	79·9	79·7	78·9	72·8	61·0	52·3	68·9
		C 10·6	12·7	17·9	23·1	25·6	26·6	26·6	26·5	26·1	22·7	16·1	11·3	20·5
Poona	1,834	F 53·0	55·1	61·7	68·3	72·4	73·5	71·7	70·5	68·9	66·3	58·5	53·0	64·4
		C 11·7	12·8	16·5	20·2	22·4	23·1	22·1	21·4	20·5	19·1	14·7	11·7	18·0
Puri	20	F 63·7	69·1	75·6	79·1	81·1	80·9	79·8	79·6	79·7	77·0	69·2	62·5	74·8
		C 17·6	20·6	24·2	26·2	27·3	27·2	26·6	26·4	26·5	25·0	20·7	16·9	23·8
Rajkot	432	F 51·0	54·3	62·1	69·5	75·2	78·2	76·5	74·8	72·6	68·7	60·6	53·5	66·4
		C 10·6	12·4	16·7	20·8	24·0	25·7	24·7	23·8	22·6	20·4	15·9	11·9	19·1
Shillong	4,921	F 38·8	42·4	50·8	57·0	59·1	63·0	64·6	64·0	61·6	54·8	46·2	40·0	53·5
		C 3·8	5·8	10·4	13·9	15·1	17·2	18·1	17·8	16·4	12·7	7·9	4·4	11·9
Simla	7,224	F 35·4	36·1	43·6	50·6	57·7	60·1	59·2	59·2	56·3	54·1	44·2	39·3	49·4
		C 1·9	2·3	6·4	10·3	14·3	15·6	15·1	15·1	13·5	12·3	6·8	4·1	9·7
Srinagar	5,205	F 24·3	29·5	37·0	44·6	50·9	57·3	64·3	63·4	53·5	40·6	30·9	27·6	43·9
		C −4·3	−1·4	2·8	7·0	10·5	14·1	17·9	17·4	11·9	4·8	−0·6	−2·4	6·6
Trivandrum	211	F 74·0	74·8	77·5	78·9	78·9	76·3	75·4	75·7	76·2	75·8	74·6	74·6	76·1
		C 23·3	23·8	25·3	26·1	26·1	24·6	24·1	24·3	24·6	24·3	23·7	23·7	24·5
Varanasi	250	F 48·1	52·1	61·5	71·6	79·2	82·0	79·7	78·5	77·3	68·0	55·9	48·2	66·8
		C 8·9	11·2	16·4	22·0	26·2	27·8	26·5	25·8	25·2	20·0	13·3	9·0	19·3

TABLE 3

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL (*in inches/millimetres*)

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Abu	3,945	in	0·26	0·23	0·17	0·11	0·93	4·65	21·99	22·75	9·37	0·76	0·22	0·12	61·56
		mm	6·6	5·8	4·3	2·8	23·6	118·1	558·5	628·7	238·0	19·3	5·6	3·1	1,564
Agra	553	in	0·51	0·49	0·32	0·21	0·38	2·44	8·55	8·11	4·58	0·71	0·14	0·30	26·74
		mm	12·9	12·5	8·1	5·3	9·7	62·0	217·2	206·0	116·3	18·0	3·6	7·6	679
Ahmedabad ..	163	in	0·02	0·08	0·05	0·05	0·39	3·66	12·22	8·05	4·16	0·35	0·14	0·04	29·21
		mm	0·5	2 0	1·3	1·3	9·9	93·0	310 4	204·5	105·7	8·9	3·6	1·0	742
Ajmer	1,593	in	0·37	0·26	0·23	0·15	0·64	2·43	6·41	6·75	2·70	0·38	0·19	0·26	20·77
		mm	9·4	6·6	5·8	3·8	16·3	61·7	162.8	171·5	68·6	9·7	4·8	6·6	528
Aligarh	615	in	0·46	0·76	0·57	0·49	0·41	5·39	8·77	7·93	5·30	0·31	0·03	0·43	30·85
		mm	11·7	19·3	14·5	12·5	10·4	136 9	222·8	201·4	134·6	7·9	0·8	10·9	784
Allahabad	322	in	0·85	0·63	0·56	0 17	0·63	5·04	12·56	10·03	8 36	2 34	0·31	0·34	41·82
		mm	21·6	16·0	14·2	4·3	16·0	128.0	319·0	254·8	212·3	59·4	7·9	8·6	1,062
Ambala	892	in	1·32	1·87	0·94	0·64	0·73	3·04	9·61	7·89	5·11	0·87	0·19	0·76	32·97
		mm	33·5	47·5	23·9	16·3	18·5	77·2	244·1	200·4	129·8	22·1	4.8	19·3	837
Bangalore	3,021	in	0·24	0·26	0·40	1·61	4·16	2·86	3·93	4·98	6·66	5·87	2·67	0·44	34·08
		mm	6·1	6·6	10·2	40·9	105·7	72·6	99·8	126·5	169·2	149·1	67·8	11·2	866
Bareilly	568	in	0·99	0·97	0·61	0·27	0·66	5·23	12·96	11·60	7·50	1·27	0·18	0·41	42·65
		mm	25·1	24·6	15·5	6·9	16·8	132·8	329·2	294·6	190·5	32.3	4·6	10·4	1,083
Bhopal	1,643	in	0·24	0·15	0·34	0·22	0·57	6·83	19·73	10·94	10·42	1·66	1·01	0·20	52·31
		mm	6·1	3·8	8·6	5·6	14·5	173·5	501·1	277·9	264·7	42·2	25·7	5·1	1,329
Bikaner	734	in	0·27	0·27	0·23	0·19	0·59	1·21	3·34	3·60	1·31	0·21	0·05	0·20	11·47
		mm	6·9	6 9	5·8	4·8	15·0	30·7	84·8	91·4	33·3	5·3	1·3	5·1	291
Bombay (Colaba) ..	37	in	0·14	0·08	0·05	0·03	0·65	19·06	24·27	13·39	10·39	2·54	0·53	0·08	71·21
		mm	3·6	2·0	1 3	0·8	16·5	484·1	616·5	340·1	263·9	64·5	13·5	2·0	1,809
Calcutta (Alipore) ..	21	in	0·37	1·17	1·36	1·75	5·49	11·69	12·81	12·92	9·95	4·48	0·81	0·18	62·98
		mm	9·4	29·7	34·5	44·5	139·5	271·5	125·4	328·2	252·7	113·8	20·6	4·6	1,600
Cherrapunji	4,309	in	0·75	2·11	7·27	26·23	50·44	106·05	96·34	70·08	43·35	19·42	2·70	0·49	425·23
		mm	19·1	53·6	184·7	666 2	1,281·2	2,693·7	2,447·0	1,780·0	1,101·1	493·3	68·6	12·5	10,801
Cuttack	87	in	0·32	0·78	1·04	1·07	3·57	9·95	12·89	13·40	9·76	5·34	1·62	0·23	59·97
		mm	8·1	19·8	26·4	27·2	90·7	252·7	327·4	340·4	247·9	135·6	41·1	5.8	1,523
Darjeeling	7,432	in	0·53	1·19	1·88	4·14	9·63	24·18	32·92	26·56	18·90	5·41	0·81	0·27	126·42
		mm	13·5	30·2	47·7	105·2	244·6	614·2	836·2	674 6	480·1	239·0	20·6	6·9	3,211

TABLE 3—(*contd.*)

Station	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun ..	2,239	in 2·32	2·47	1·26	0·65	1·45	8·55	26·30	28·79	10·62	1·26	0·35	1·02	85·04
		mm 58·9	62·7	32·0	16·5	36·8	217·2	668·0	731·3	269·7	32·0	8·9	25·9	2,160
Gauhati ..	182	in 0·38	1·17	1·99	5·71	9·29	12·30	12·28	10·26	6·59	6·59	0·55	0·16	63·46
		mm 9·7	29·7	50·5	145·0	236·0	312·4	311·9	260·6	167·4	70·6	14·0	4·1	1,612
Gorakhpur ..	254	in 0·59	0·63	0·39	0·37	1·38	7·55	13·63	13·75	8·52	2·97	0·19	0·19	50·16
		mm 15·0	16·0	9·9	9·4	35·1	191·8	346·2	349·3	216·4	75·4	4·8	4·8	1,274
Hissar ..	725	in 0·50	0·54	0·64	0·26	0·54	1·26	4·28	4·87	2·81	0·61	0·06	0·39	16·76
		mm 12·7	13·7	16·3	6·6	13·7	32·0	108·7	123·7	71·4	15·5	1·5	9·9	426
Hyderabad (Begumpet)	1,778	in 0·31	0·36	0·46	1·17	1·09	4·41	5·99	5·29	6·45	2·45	1·14	0·30	29·42
		mm 7·9	9·1	11·7	29·7	27·7	112·0	152·1	134·4	163·8	15·5	29·0	7·6	747
Indore ..	1,823	in 0·24	0·14	0·08	0·13	0·51	5·80	11·12	8·15	6·46	1·21	0·61	0·27	34·72
		mm 6·1	3·6	2·0	3·3	12·9	147·3	282·5	207·0	164·1	62·2	15·5	6·9	882
Jaipur ..	1,431	in 0·44	0·32	0·34	0·17	0·57	2·24	7·74	8·06	3·22	0·48	0·14	0·30	24·02
		mm 11·2	8·1	8·6	4·3	14·5	56·9	196·6	204·7	81·8	12·2	3·6	7·6	610
Jammu ..	1,200	in 2·29	2·43	2·03	1·29	0·93	2·80	12·79	11·75	3·51	0·76	0·28	1·24	42·10
		mm 58·2	61·7	5·8	32·8	23·6	71·1	324·9	298·5	89·1	19·3	7·1	31·5	1,069
Jhansi	824	in 0·54	0·45	0·33	0·14	0·37	4·17	11·81	11·59	5·90	0·99	0·29	0·29	36·87
		mm 13·7	11·4	8·4	3·6	9·4	105·9	300·0	294·4	149·9	25·1	7·4	7·4	936
Jodhpur ..	736	in 0·15	0·24	0·11	0·13	0·41	1·42	3·97	4·84	2·40	0·32	0·11	0·11	14·21
		mm 3·8	6·1	2·8	3·3	10·4	36·1	100·8	122·9	61·0	8·1	2·8	2·8	361
Jabalpur ..	1,289	in 0·82	0·76	0·56	0·32	0·62	7·03	19·38	16·97	8·41	1·88	0·43	0·37	57·55
		mm 20·8	19·3	14·2	8·1	15·7	178·6	492·3	431·0	213·6	47·7	10·9	9·4	1,462
Kanpur ..	413	in 0·56	0·66	0·29	0·22	0·32	3·19	10·75	11·20	6·79	1·30	0·35	0·28	35·91
		mm 14·2	16·8	7·4	5·6	8·1	81·0	273·1	284·5	172·5	33·0	8·9	7·1	912
Kotah ..	843	in 0·24	0·21	0·17	0·21	0·47	2·64	10·14	9·66	4·71	0·65	0·23	0·21	29·54
		mm 6·1	5·3	4·3	5·3	11·9	67·1	257·6	245·4	119·6	16·5	5·8	5·3	750
Lucknow ..	371	in 0·76	0·72	0·34	0·25	0·77	4·46	12·00	11·50	7·40	1·28	0·22	0·32	40·02
		mm 19·3	18·3	8·6	6·3	19·6	113·3	304·8	292·1	188·0	32·5	5·6	8·1	1,016
Ludhiana ..	812	in 1·51	1·35	0·94	0·65	0·53	2·28	8·07	6·65	3·95	0·43	0·43	0·72	27·21
		mm 38·3	34·3	23·9	16·5	13·5	57·9	205·0	168·9	100·3	10·9	10·9	18·3	691
Madras ..	51	in 1·41	0·41	0·29	0·61	1·03	1·86	3·60	4·58	4·68	12·04	13·96	5·45	49·92
		mm 35·8	10·4	7·4	15·5	26·2	47·2	91·4	116·3	118·9	305·8	354·6	138·4	1,268
Mahabaleshwar ..	4,534	in 0·14	0·10	0·17	1·18	1·60	42·69	105·33	73·11	28·74	6·35	1·56	0·26	261·23
		mm 3·6	2·5	4·3	30·0	40·6	1,084·3	2,675·4	1,857·0	730·0	161·3	41·6	6·6	4,095

TABLE 3—(*concld.*)

Station	Elevation in feet		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Mangalore ..	72	in	0·11	0·07	0·21	1·53	6·18	37·08	38·90	23·52	10·48	8·15	2·85	0·51	129·59
		mm	2·8	1·8	5·3	38·9	157·0	941·8	988·1	597·4	266·2	207·0	72·4	12.9	3,292
Mussoorie ..	6,940	in	2·71	3·41	2·26	1·33	1·67	8·78	27·46	27·34	9·95	1·14	0·17	1·38	87·60
		mm	68·8	86·6	57·4	33·8	42·4	223·0	697·5	694·4	252·7	29·0	4·3	35·1	2,225
Mysore ..	2,518	in	0·14	0·24	0·51	2·30	5·59	2·46	2·68	3·29	4·95	5·88	2·74	0·40	31·18
		mm	3·6	6·1	12·9	58·4	142·0	62·5	68·1	83·6	125·7	149·3	69·6	10·2	792
Nagpur ..	1,022	in	0·37	0·65	0·60	0·60	0·76	8·82	14·60	11·42	8·01	2·17	0·77	0·47	49·24
		mm	9·4	16·5	15·5	15·2	19·3	224·0	370·8	290·1	203·5	55·1	19·6	11·9	1,251
New Delhi ..	714	in	0·99	0·83	0·51	0·33	0·52	3·03	7·03	7·23	4·84	0·40	0·10	0·43	26·24
		mm	25·1	21·1	12·9	8·4	13·2	77·0	178·6	183·6	122·9	10·2	2·5	10·9	666
Ootacamund ..	7,364	in	1·29	0·51	1·28	3·04	6·29	6·57	8·36	5·69	5·83	7·98	6·33	1·72	54·89
		mm	32·8	12·9	32·5	77·2	159·8	166·9	212·3	144·5	148·1	202·7	160·8	43·7	1,394
Pachmarhi ..	3,528	in	0·64	0·67	0·56	0·37	0·62	9·04	26·23	23·82	14·19	2·30	0·74	0·43	79·61
		mm	16·3	17·0	14·2	9·4	15·7	229·6	666·2	605·0	360·4	58·4	18·8	10·9	2,022
Patna ..	173	in	0·59	0·74	0·42	0·27	1·40	7·14	11·58	13·09	8·60	2·30	0·34	0·22	46·69
		mm	15·0	18·8	10·7	6·9	35·6	181·4	294·1	332·5	218·4	58·4	8·6	5·6	1,186
Poona ..	1,834	in	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·59	1·06	4·49	6·56	3·55	5·29	3·54	1·08	0·15	26·49
		mm	1·5	1·5	1·5	15·0	26·9	114·1	166·6	90·2	134·4	89·9	27·4	3·8	673
Puri ..	20	in	0·41	0·92	0·50	0·58	2·86	7·46	10·32	10·92	9·05	7·21	3·19	0·24	53·66
		mm	10·4	23·4	12·7	14·7	72·6	189·5	262·1	277·4	229·9	183·1	81·0	6·1	1,363
Rajkot ..	432	in	0·04	0·09	0·06	0·03	0·50	4·10	10·68	5·10	3·34	0·57	0·23	0·06	24·80
		mm	1·0	2·3	1·5	0·8	12·7	104·1	271·3	129·5	84·8	14·5	5·8	1·5	630
Shillong ..	4,921	in	0·52	1·06	1·97	5·10	11·29	18·16	13·65	12·49	11·79	6·72	1·60	0·28	84·64
		mm	13·2	26·9	50·0	129·5	261·4	461·3	346·7	317·3	299·5	170·7	40·6	7·1	2,150
Simla ..	7,224	in	2·61	2·92	2·36	1·81	2·53	6·04	16·30	16·85	66·68	1·18	0·52	1·24	61·04
		mm	66·3	74·2	59·9	46·0	64·3	153·4	414·0	428·0	423·7	30·0	13·2	31·5	1,550
Srinagar ..	5 205	in	2·90	2·84	3·61	3·65	2·38	1·40	2·33	2·42	1·53	1·17	0·44	1·32	25·99
		mm	73·9	72·1	91·7	92·7	16·5	35·6	59·2	61·5	38·9	29·7	11·2	33·5	660
Trivandrum ..	200	in	0·79	0·76	1·54	4·55	8·78	13·18	7·77	4·73	4·51	10·73	6·98	2·47	66·79
		mm	20·1	19·3	39·1	115·6	223·0	334·8	197·4	120·1	114·5	272·5	177·3	62·7	1 696
Varanasi ..	250	in	0·74	0·71	0·37	0·20	0·53	4·56	11·81	12·01	7·22	2·18	0·37	0·27	40·97
		mm	18·8	18·0	9·4	5·1	13·5	115·8	300·0	305·1	183·4	55·4	9·4	6·9	1,041

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in the Gondwana system of Indian Geology, minor deposits occurring in Tertiary rocks of India. The reserves of all types of coal occurring in seams of one foot or more in thickness within a depth of 1,000 ft. are estimated at 6,000 crore tons.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Kashmir. Of these, the deposits covering an area of 100 sq. miles in and around Neyveli in the South Arcot district of Madras State are estimated at 20,000 lakh tons.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 sq. miles comprising Assam including Tripura and Manipur, West Bengal basin, Punjab including Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Cutch, Ganga valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

The country's estimated firm hydro-electric potential capable of economic development is over 410 lakh kw.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,100 crore tons. India's deposits are the largest as compared to any other country in the world. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Bombay, magnetite ores occurring in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive reserves of limonite ores associated with spathic ores are present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 679 crore tons.

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in manganese deposits. About 10 crore tons of a total estimated reserve of 11.2 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

Chromite

Chromite comes mainly from Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. The total reserves have been estimated at 13.2 lakh tons.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves have been estimated at 1,000 lakh tons. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite in the world occur in Bihar, smaller occurrences being known to exist in Orissa. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore and Rajasthan. Deposits of sillimanite of potential commercial importance occur in Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is

found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, and Rajasthan, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade mineral.

Gold

The Kolar Gold Fields in the Mysore State hold probable reserves of about 12.6 lakh tons of ore.

Copper

Copper ore is available in a 80-mile belt in Bihar. Deposits in Rajasthan (Daribo in Alwar district and Khetri in Jhun Jhun district) are under investigation.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief areas are Bihar, Bombay, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh and Madras which together hold probable reserves of about 2,500 lakh tons. According to a recent estimate, high grade bauxite reserves are placed at 280 lakh tons, of which roughly one-third is in Bihar.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 1,500 sq. miles in Bihar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts of India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 3,500 lakh tons.

Salt

The main sources of supply of salt are the marine salt works along the coastal region, lake or pit brine salt in Rajasthan and Bombay, and rock salt deposits in Himachal Pradesh.

Gypsum

Gypsum is found in Bombay, Madras and Rajasthan. Deposits have been located in Jammu and Kashmir. India's reserves of gypsum are now placed at 1,632 lakh tons.

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Minerals

Minor minerals like alum, apatite, arsenic, asbestos, barytes, felds-par, fuller's earth, garnet, graphite, quartz, saltpetre and steatite, are available on a small scale. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 7 lakh tons in Bihar and 80 lakh tons in Madras, of which 20 lakh tons are economically recoverable.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

India is the world's second most populous country. According to the 1951 census, which covered Sikkim but did not cover the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam, the country's population is 35,68,79,394. Table 4 shows the mid-year estimates of population for the years 1952–59, based on the mean growth rate obtained during 1941–50. The figures include the population of Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir. The 1955–59 figures include also the population of Pondicherry. The growth of population since 1901 is indicated in table 6.

TABLE 4

MID-YEAR ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Year	Crores of persons	Year	Crores of persons
1952	36·75	1956	38·74
1953	37·23	1957	39·24
1954	37·71	1958	39·75
1955	38·24	1959	40·28

The following table shows the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories.

TABLE 5

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA AND THE COMPONENT STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

	Area in sq. miles (*a*)	Population	Density of population
INDIA	12,59,797	36,11 51,669	287(*b*)
States			
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,052	3,12,60,133	295
Assam (*c*)	84,899	90,43,707	106
Bihar	67,198	3,87,83,778	577
Bombay	1,90,038	4,82,65 221	253
Jammu & Kashmir (*c*)	86,024	44,10,000	51
Kerala	15,003	1,35,49,118	903
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,210	2,60 71,637	152
Madras	50,132	2,99,74,936	598
Mysore	74,122	1,94,01,193	262
Orissa	60,162	1,46,45,946	243
Punjab	47,084	1,61,34,890	343
Rajasthan	1,32,150	1,59,70,774	121
Uttar Pradesh	1,13,452	6,32,15,742	557
West Bengal	33,928	2,63,02,386	775
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	30,971	10
Delhi	573	17,44,072	3,044
Himachal Pradesh	10,880	11,09,466	102
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	21,035	1,912
Manipur	8,628	5,77,635	67
Tripura	4,036	6,39,029	158

(*a*) Revised on the basis of figures (rounded off to the nearest unit) furnished by the Survey of India in May 1959. These are still provisional pending final survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories.

(*b*) In working out the density of population in India the area and population of Sikkim have been taken into account.

(*c*) The State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were not included in the 1951 census. The 1941 census population of Jammu and Kashmir was 40·2 lakhs and the statutory estimates of the Registrar-General as on March 1, 1950 and 1951 were 43·7 and 44·1 lakhs respectively. A local estimate of the population of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (32,289 sq. miles) is 5·6 lakhs.

TABLE 6

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901—1951)*

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
INDIA	23,54,78,813†	24,89,95,434†	24,81,20,746†	27,54,68,432†	31,48,04,664†	35,68,79,394†
Andhra Pradesh	1,91,60,038	2,15,34,886	2,15,41,975	2,43,24,106	2,74,25,474	3,12,60,133
Assam	38,14,188	44,82,864	53,16,590	63,44,456	75,93,037	90,43,707
Bihar	2,74,05,527	2,83,90,520	2,81,19,185	3,13,39,050	3,51,71,879	3,87,83,778
Bombay	2,84,92,721	3,12,99,130	3,10,19,957	3,54,46,717	4,05,34,309	4,82,65,221
Kerala	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637
Madras	1,91,48,846	2,07,83,136	2,15,14,898	2,33,55,841	2,61,32,083	2,99,74,936
Mysore	1,30,58,091	1,35,36,237	1,33,74,390	1,46,31,128	1,62,54,658	1,94,01,193
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946
Punjab	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,34,890
Rajasthan	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774
Uttar Pradesh	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742
West Bengal	1,68,48,771	1,79,25,165	1,74,84,371	1,89,07,878	2,32,31,819	2,63,02,386
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971
Delhi	4,05,819	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072
Himachal Pradesh	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ..	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035
Manipur	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635
Tripura	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029

*Figures till 1941 in respect of certain areas affected by the 1956 reorganisation of States which were not available have been estimated on the assumption that they bear to the population of the districts concerned, in the censuses till 1941, the same proportion as in the 1951 census.

†Includes Sikkim (1,37,725 persons in 1951 census) and excludes (a) Jammu and Kashmir (estimated population of 44·1 lakhs on March 1, 1951), where the 1951 census was not taken and (b) the greater part of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (locally estimated population of 5·6 lakhs at the time of the 1951 census for which there is no acceptable basis).

Table 7 gives the area and population of districts, taluks and tehsils.

TABLE 7

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS, TALUKS/TEHSILS*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Adilabad Dist.	6,236	8,31,600
Adilabad	580	1,01,611
Asifabad	834	92,245
Boath	554	57,280
Chinoor	689	86,117
Khanapur	313	43,366
Lakhshattipet	734	98,812
Mudhol	413	92,645
Nirmal	566	1,21,029
Sirpur	856	1,04,091
Utnoor	726	34,404
Anantapur Dist.	7,385	14,83,591
Anantapur	926	1,64,703
Dharmavaram	736	1,14,812
Gooty	896	2,14,851
Hindupur	430	1,53,332
Kadiri	1,157	2,19,112
Kalyandurg	821	1,18,394
Madakasira	417	1,20,209
Penukonda	682	1,23,349
Rayadurg	682	1,22,035
Tadapatri	641	1,32,794
Chittoor Dist.	5,908	18,10,377
Chandragiri	548	1,65,198
Chittoor	778	3,40,717
Kalahasti	615	1,36,910
Madanapalle	836	1,97,289
Palmaner	720	1,69,739
Punganur	648	1,47,398
Puttur	564	2,30,088
Tiruttani	379	2,32,941
Vayalpad	802	1,90,097
Cuddapah Dist.	5,924	11,61,731
Badvel	757	1,08,711
Cuddapah	510	1,47,389
Jammalamadugu	613	1,22,277
Kamalapuram	303	75,588
Prodattur	430	1,45,154
Pulivendla	569	1,10,794
Rajampet	1,038	1,85,942
Rayachoti	1,103	1,90,172
Siddavatham	606	75,704

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
East Godavari Dist.	5,773	24,14,808
Amalapuram	353	3,16,767
Bhadrachalam	911	77,620
Kakinada	384	3,55,502
Nugur	593	35,366
Peddapuram	602	2,87,764
Pithapuram	138	1,47,070
Rajahmundry	378	3,21,984
Ramachandrapuram	289	3,46,056
Ramapachodavaram	710	40,273
Razole	291	3,14,910
Tuni	183	1,16,971
Yellavaram	850	54,525
Guntur Dist.	5,795	25,49,996
Bapatla	670	4,03,509
Guntur	541	4,42,073
Narasaraopet	716	2,66,400
Ongole	820	3,33,995
Palnad	1,041	1,92,776
Repalle	297	1,91,010
Sattenappalle	718	2,46,029
Tenali	324	3,57,839
Vinukonda	644	1,16,365
Hyderabad Dist.	2,904	18,18,034
Hyderabad East	269	83,775
Hyderabad West	277	11,66,860
Ibrahimpatnam	525	1,04,075
Medchal	307	78,851
Pargi	390	98,458
Shahabad	342	77,775
Tandur	371	85,414
Vikarabad	506	1,22,826
Karimnagar Dist.	4,504	14,28,168
Huzurabad	560	2,42,001
Jagtiyal	678	2,03,865
Karimnagar	720	3,02,172
Manthani	835	86,846
Metpalli	368	1,20,635
Sirsilla	722	2,28,847
Sultanabad	707	2,43,802

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded off to the nearest unit) have been revised on the basis of information provided by the Survey of India in May 1959. These are still provisional pending final revision survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. Area figures provided by State Governments have been adopted in the case of districts which have undergone reorganisation as also in the case of taluks/tehsils.

Unit	Area in sq. miles.	Population
Khammam Dist. ..	4,600	7,00,006
Burgampahad ..	569	43,590
Khammam ..	591	2,35,078
Madhira ..	772	1,70,661
Palvancha ..	1,295	1,13,310
Yellandu	755	1,19,367
Krishna Dist. ..	3,502	17,79,484
Bandar .. .. (Masulipatnam)	343	2,18,982
Divi	465	2,18,089
Gannavaram ..	295	1,98,579
Gudivada	230	1,98,940
Kaikalur ..	286	1,19,596
Nandigama ..	679	2,39,639
Nuzvid	335	1,07,227
Tiruvur	430	1,21,860
Vijayawada ..	436	3,56,572
Kurnool Dist.	9,277	16,18,621
Adoni	766	2,25,220
Alur	613	1,22,558
Banganapalle ..	256	43,447
Cumbum ..	1,048	1,63,845
Dhone	836	1,27,234
Koilkuntla ..	573	93,132
Kurnool	641	1,98,288
Markapur ..	1,366	1,38,120
Nandikotkur ..	1,092	1,49,738
Nandyal	664	1,25,393
Pattikonda ..	747	1,26,922
Sirvel	613	1,04,724
Mahbubnagar Dist.	6,833	14,37,879
Achampet ..	1,126	71,664
Alampur ..	435	81 330
Atamakur ..	447	98,330
Gadwal	518	1,17,017
Kalvakurti ..	785	1,52,159
Kodangal	461	1,51,494
Kollapur	661	1,01,759
Mahbubnagar ..	460	1,52,751
Makhtal	532	1,34,769
Nagarkurnool ..	561	1,37,377
Shadnagar ..	459	1,17,733
Wanparti	536	1,21,496
Medak Dist. ..	*3,804*	*11,24,240*
Andol	470	1,53,037
Gajwel	386	1,39,253
Medak	520	1,52,501
Narayankhed ..	384	86,204
Narsapur	426	1,03,961
Sangareddy ..	474	1,46,242
Siddipet	619	2,09,473
Zahirabad ..	520	1,33,569
Nalgonda Dist. ..	5,385	12,52,810
Bhongir	614	1,86,464
Devarkonda ..	1,041	1,63,442
Huzurnagar ..	532	1,25,814
Miryalguda ..	751	1,28,224
Nalgonda	954	2,56,153
Ramannapet ..	684	1,70,909
Suryapet	803	2,21,804
Nellore Dist. ..	7,954	17,95,632
Atmakur	639	1,31,845
Darsi	591	1,18,826
Gudur	463	1,12,337
Kandukur ..	801	2,01,316
Kanigiri	1,000	1,63,958
Kavali	548	1,36,362
Kovvur	385	1,88,835
Nellore	504	2,61,258
Podili	564	96,000
Rapur	594	88,512
Sulurpet	573	95,718
Udayagiri	871	1,18,685
Venkatagiri ..	427	81,880
Nizamabad Dist.	3,203	8,33,611
Armoor	748	1,82,907
Banswada ..	560	1,47,254
Bodhan	291	1,26,096
Kamareddy ..	483	1,36,298
Nizamabad ..	506	1,69,717
Yellareddy ..	438	71,339
Srikakulam Dist. ..	3,902	21,23,136
Bobbili	391	?,62,748
Cheepurapalli ..	462	2,92,605
Ichapuram ..	87	78,761
Narasannapeta ..	200	1,51,634
Palakonda ..	494	2,98,992
Parvatipuram ..	590	1,92,254
Pathapatnam ..	463	2,03,542
Salur	491	1,56,581
Sompeta	212	1,30,444
Srikakulam ..	227	1,89,389
Tekkali	272	1,66,186
Visakhapatnam Dist.	5,200	20,72,698
Anakapalle ..	304	2,29,835
Bheemunipatnam	337	2,32,619
Golugonda ..	516	2,21,727
Gudem	1,869	1,09,521
Sarvasidhi ..	347	2,41,933
Srungavarapukota	657	2,25,757
Veeravalli	594	2,87,994
Visakhapatnam ..	196	2,31,907
Vizianagaram ..	359	2,91,405
Warangal Dist.	5,326	13,25,984
Jangaon	872	2,91,165
Mahbubabad ..	799	2,35,968
Mulug	1,347	66,292
Pakhal	745	1,06,753
Parkal	556	1,53,499
Warangal ..	786	4,72,307
West Godavari Dist.	2,988	16,97,727
Bhimavaram ..	292	2,36,092
Chintalapudi ..	418	1,00,187

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Eluru	510	2,60,699
Kovvur	391	2,14,522
Narasapur.. ..	279	2,93,773
Polavaram ..	551	97,245
Tadepalligudem ..	360	2,17,123
Tanuku	214	2,78,186

ASSAM

Unit (a)	Area in sq miles	Population
Cachar Dist. ..	2,688	11,15,865
Hailakandi ..	512	1,95,650
Karimganj ..	709	3,78,324
Silchar	1,459	5,41,891
Darrang Dist. ..	3,369	9,13,841
Mangaldai ..	1,272	4,02,501
Tezpur	1,534	5,11,340
Garo Hills Dist. ..	3,149	2,42,075
Goalpara Dist. ..	3,983	11,08,124
Dhubri	1,054	4,74,602
Goalpara	1,098	3,28,289
Kokrajhar ..	1,827	3,05,233
Kameng Frontier Division ..	5,469	9,721 (*b*)
Kamrup Dist. ..	3,804	14,90,392
Barpeta	1,254	5,39,423
Gauhati	2,590	9,50,969
Lakhimpur Dist. ..	4,927	10,78,157
Dibrugarh ..	2,808	8,31,968
North Lakhimpur	1,345	2,46,189
Lohit Frontier Division ..	9,059	27,119
Mizo Dist. ..	8,134	1,96,202
Aijal	4,861	1,35,985
Lungleh	3,282	60,217
Kohima Dist. ..	2,374	2,05,950
Mokokchung Dist.	1,924	1,07,891
Nowgong Dist. ..	2,167	8,86,955
Siang Frontier Division	8,196	10,761
Sibsagar Dist. ..	3,453	12,12,224
Golaghat	1,363	3,33,553
Jorhat	1,094	4,34,660
Sibsagar	1,019	4,44,011
Subansiri .. .. Frontier Division	5,984	—
Tirap Frontier Division	2,730	5,213
Tuensang Dist. ..	2,064	7,025
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills Dist.	5,546	3,63,599
Jowai	1,513	67,631
Shillong	4,041	2,95,968
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills Dist.	5,878	1,65,440
Mikir Hills ..	3,995	1,25,777
North Cachar ..	1,888	39,663

BIHAR

Unit (a)	Area in sq. miles	Population
Bhagalpur Dist. ..	2,179	14,29,069
Banka	1,194	5,87,760
Sadar	929	8,41,309
Champaran Dist. ..	3,553	25,15,343
Bettiah	1,997	10,71,382
Sadar	1,528	14,43,961
Darbhanga Dist. ..	3,345	37,69,534
Madhubani ..	1,504	13,61,699
Sadar	880	10,78,089
Samastipur ..	1,126	13,29,746
Dhanbad Dist. ..	1,114	9,05,783
Gaya Dist. ..	4,766	30,70,499
Aurangabad ..	1,270	6,96,115
Jahanabad ..	607	5,82,567
Nawada	951	6,13,724
Sadar	1,911	11,78,093
Hazaribagh Dist. ..	7,010	19,37,210
Chatra	1,544	2,62,514
Giridih	2,046	7,00,202
Sadar	3,404	9,74,494
Monghyr Dist. ..	3,975	28,49,127
Begusarai ..	715	7,93,942
Jamui	1,303	5,33,079
Khagaria	757	5,84,902
Sadar	1,168	9,37,204
Muzaffarpur Dist.	3,018	35,20,739
Hajipur	786	9,42,472
Sadar	1,222	13,77,181
Sitamarhi ..	1,007	12,01,086

(a) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

(b) Includes Subansiri Frontier Division for which separate figures are not available.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Mendarada	65	17,329
Patan		1,12,978
Porbandar.. ..	395	1,27,001
Ranavav	206	38,246
Talala	185	37,782
Una		91,626
Vanthali	170	58,156
Visavadar		51,294
Kaira Dist. ..	4,216	6,16,696
Anand	260	2,51,365
Balasinor	201	79,666
Borsad	232	2,19,934
Cambay	398	1,34,316
Kapadwanj ..	380	1,77,428
Matar	223	77,592
Mehmedabad ..	193	1,09,953
Nadiad	241	2,46,470
Petlad	183	1,93,833
Thasra	252	1,21,869
Kolaba Dist. ..	2,723	9,09.083
Alibag	196	1,05,455
Karjat	242	70 172
Khalapur ..	157	41,601
Mahad	271	92,439
Mangaon ..	363	1,07,633
Mhasla	134	37,247
Murud	133	39,968
Panvel	215	91,386
Pen	200	69,665
Poladpur	188	51,742
Roha	272	70,502
Shrivardhan ..	104	50,885
Sudhagad	162	33,066
Uran	75	47,322
Kolhapur Dist. ..	3,205	13,08 060
Ajra	205	59,025
Bhavada	261	52,922
Bhudargad ..	253	65,929
Gadhinglaj ..	192	1,11,397
Hatkanangale ..	235	1,69,700
Kagal	212	1,10,734
Karvir	262	2,66,299
Panhala	218	96,379
Radhanagari ..	345	87,205
Shahuwadi ..	407	86,765
Shirol	204	1,21,192
Chandgad ..	394	80,513
Kutch Dist. ..	17,042	5,67 606
Abdasa	940	54,182
Anjar	482	73,746
Bhachau	692	53,136
Bhuj	1,668	90,025
Khadir	118	2,244
Khavda	224	6,890
Lakhpat	1,485	12,152
Mandvi	560	97,024
Mundra	396	52,470
Nakhtrana ..	708	55,183
Rapar	1,027	70,554
Mehsana Dist. ..	3,712	13,94,135
Chanasma ..	341	1,13,837
Harij	158	33,655
Kadi ..	320	1,23,147
Kalol	262	1,54,798
Kheralu	369	1,43,510
Mehsana	291	1,48,578
Patan	405	1,68,424
Sami	522	52,589
Sidhpur	257	1,55,731
Vijapur	362	2,04,023
Visnagar	175	95,843
Nagpur Dist. ..	3,842	12,34,556
Katol	614	1,48,315
Nagpur	811	6,46,090
Ramtek	897	1,46,958
Saoner	543	1,34,922
Umrer	969	1,58,271
Nanded Dist. ..	3,918	8,83,531
		51,289
Biloli		1,51,289
Bhoker	399	72,780
Deglur		72,247
Hadgaon	601	1,08,643
Kandhar	629	1,45,078
Kinawat		88,210
Mukhed	338	82,086
Nanded	395	1,63,198
Nasik Dist. ..	6,021	14,29,916
Baglan	629	1,19,979
Chandor	370	75,798
Dindori	496	87,405
Igatpuri	377	96,162
Kalwan	431	75,005
Malegaon	754	2,10,347
Nandgaon ..	431	95,133
Nasik	525	2,54,076
Niphad	417	1,24,727
Peint	342	51,815
Sinnar	517	1,07,267
Surgana	316	43,823
Yeola	409	88,379
Osmanabad Dist.	5,532	12,10,041
Ahmedpur ..	609	1,33,846
Bhoom	339	59,619
Kalam	474	1,05,869
Latur	420	1,19,021
Nilanga	536	1,32,835
Omerga	576	1,34,283
Osmanabad ..	445	1,15,654
Owsa	468	98,087
Parenda	406	71,529
Tuljapur	605	1,03,390
Udgir	632	1,35,908
Panch Mahals Dist.	3,486	11,48,432
Baria	420	1,28,072
Dohad	335	1,43,383
Godhra	381	1,68,991
Halol	246	96,305

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Jambughoda ..	37	12,650
Jhalod	382	93,445
Kalol	178	89,052
Limkheda ..	409	93,278
Lunawada ..	360	1,14,083
Santrampur ..	525	1,40,204
Shahera	226	68,969
Parbhani Dist. ..	4,853	10,10,864
Basmath	482	1,20,883
Gangakhed ..	630	1,45,684
Hingoli	730	1,27,279
Jintur	669	1,08,497
Kalamnuri ..	583	1,08,839
Parbhani	547	1,50,023
Partur	588	1,07,387
Pathri	618	1,42,272
Poona Dist. ..	6,032	19,50,976
Ambegaon ..	402	98,880
Baramati	540	1,34,271
Bhor	325	73,711
Dhond	516	89,162
Haveli	515	1,80,653
Indapur	586	1,12,304
Junnar	533	1,40,287
Khed	539	1,26,457
Maval	414	98,386
Mulshi	353	68,884
Poona City ..	68	5,94,083
Purandhar ..	426	1,03,399
Sirur	611	1,03,108
Vele	196	27,391
Rajkot Dist. ..	4,072	9,29,715
Dhoraji		78,178
Gondal		1,11,984
Kandorna	221	31,382
Jasdan	450	76,280
Jetpur	235	74,026
Kotda-Sangani ..	151	24,037
Lodhika	109	16,557
Maliya	267	40,197
Morvi	609	1,24,597
Paddhari	231	27,688
Rajkot		1,82,928
Upleta		82,349
Wankaner ..		59,512
Ratnagiri Dist. ..	5,013	17,11,964
Chiplun	434	1,53,102
Dapoli	327	1,29,105
Deogad	284	97,918
Guhagar	242	87,886
Kankavli	299	1,03,101
Khed	386	1,24,861
Kudal	317	1,01,545
Lanja	283	77,921
Malvan	256	1,29,814
Mandangad ..	160	48,956
Rajapur	496	1,46,541
Ratnagiri	358	1,59,377
Sangameshwar ..	499	1,48,331
Sawantwadi ..	516	1,24,291
Vengurla	127	79,215
Sabarkantha Dist.	2,845	6,84,017
Bayad	264	83,383
Bhiloda	187	62,501
Himatnagar ..	298	80,350
Idar	422	1,18,642
Khedbrahma ..	143	52,166
Malpur	132	28,129
Meghraj	138	35,718
Modasa	410	90,019
Prantij	301	1,12,345
Vijayanagar ..	153	20,774
Satara North Dist.	4,041	11,75,309
Jaoli	345	71,086
Karad	406	2,07,913
Khandala	203	48,095
Khatav	509	1,31,360
Koregaon	365	1,15,689
Mahabaleshwar	87	20,448
Man	556	83,478
Patan	514	1,46,691
Phaltan	456	99,781
Satara	353	1,62,529
Wai	229	88,239
Satara South Dist.	3,297	10,00,141
Jath	874	1,08,270
Khanapur ..	846	1,83,441
Miraj	611	2,85,616
Shirala	246	79,416
Tasgaon	446	1,69,325
Walwa	300	1,74,073
Sholapur Dist. ..	5,811	15,05,316
Akalkot	537	1,49,647
Barsi	628	1,86,777
Karmala	622	1,00,089
Madha	597	1,22,174
Malsiras	588	1,22,830
Mangalwedha ..	441	70,008
Mohol	550	1,02,114
North Sholapur ..	284	3,25,632
Pandharpur ..	498	1,28,552
Sangola	610	1,03,990
South Sholapur ..	462	93,503
Surat Dist. ..	4,509	18,27,842
Bansda	234	63,965
Bardoli	157	78,283
Bulsar	202	1,37,958
Chikhli	238	1,23,872
Chorasi	221	3,49,032
Dharampur ..	575	1,12,109
Gandevi	125	1,09,371
Kamrej	147	51,918
Mahuwa	138	54,151
Mandvi	277	75,205
Mangrol	294	74,202
Navsari	283	1,99,165
Olpad	265	64,568
Palsana	58	35,374
Pardi	162	1,10,636
Songadh	299	61,905
Valod	78	36,179
Vyara	317	89,949

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Surendranagar Dist.	4,249	5,06,359
Chotila	157	40,497
Dasada	543	68,319
Dhrangadhra ..	399	67,310
Halvad	585	40,649
Lakhtar	274	33,053
Limbdi	663	1,00,485
Muli	317	30,502
Sayla	291	30,979
Wadhwan ..	281	94,565
Thana Dist. ..	3,816	13,61,053
Bassein	203	1,33,523
Bhivandi ..	264	1,13,632
Dahanu	372	1,31,287
Jawhar	310	67,400
Kalyan	279	2,73,261
Mokhada ..	242	39,140
Murbad	347	69,563
Palghar	422	1,43,504
Shahpur	635	99,019
Thana	84	1,17,078
Umbargaon ..	229	1,13,462
Wada	284	55,184
Wardha Dist. ..	2,429	5,38,903
Arvi	890	1,44,390
Hinganghat ..	729	1,43,658
Wardha	815	2,50,855
West Khandesh Dist.	5,313	11,46,024
Akkalkuwa ..	672	58,561
Akrani	232	22,517
Dhulia	751	2,30,609
Nandurbar ..	507	1,46,413
Nawapur	422	99,360
Sakri	926	1,31,510
Shahada	447	1,34,552
Shirpur	756	1,00,347
Sindkheda ..	494	1,42,469
Taloda	198	79,686
Yeotmal Dist. ..	5,246	9,31,982
Darwha	1,078	2,11,259
Kelapur	1,086	1,66,720
Pusad	1,285	2,21,577
Wani	862	1,54,969
Yeotmal	908	1,77,457

JAMMU AND KASHMIR*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Anantnag Dist. ..	2,814	8,15,606
Anantnag	1,034	2,03,827
Khas (including Srinagar City) ..	743	3,33,881
Kulgam	588	1,57,372
Pulwama (Awantipura) ..	449	1,59,526
Astore Dist. ..	1,632	17,026
Astore	1,632	17,026
Gilgit Leased Area	1,480	22,495
Gilgit Agency ..	14,680	76,526
Chilas	2,800	15,364
Ghizar	1,500	—
Hunza	3,900	15,341
Ishkuman	1,600	4,282
Kuh	480	8,512
Nagar	1,600	14,874
Punial	1,600	8,164
Yasin	1,200	9,989
Baramulla Dist. ..	3,317	6,12,428
Baramulla ..	590	1,62,903
Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam) ..	488	1,74,583
Uttarmachipura (Handwara) ..	2,239	2,74,942
Chenani Jagir ..	95	11,796
Chenani	95	11,796
Cities		
Jammu	2	50,379
Srinagar	11	2,00,787
Jammu Dist. ..	1,147	4,31,362
Akhnur	317	88,821
Jammu (including Jammu City) ..	346	1,56,556
Samba	327	89,464
Sri Ranbirsingpura	157	96,521
Kathua Dist. ..	1,023	1,77,672
Basohli	614	70,624
Jesmergarh ..	185	59,670
Kathua	224	47,378
Ladakh Dist. ..	45,762	1,95,431
Kargil	7,392	52,853
Ladakh	29,848	37,307
Skardu	8,522	1,06,271
Mirpur Dist. ..	1,627	3,86,655
Bhimbar	698	1,62,503
Kotli	574	1,11,037
Mirpur	355	1,13,115
Muzaffarabad Dist.	2,408	2,64,671
Karnah	1,342	58,863
Muzaffarabad ..	546	1,25,585
Uri	520	80,223
Poonch Jagir ..	1,627	4,21,828
Bagh	321	1,01,091
Haveli	479	1,10,733
Mendhar	479	1,10,704
Sadhunti ..	348	1,08,300

*Population of districts and tehsils relates to the 1941 Census.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Reasi Dist. ..	1,786	2,57,903
Rampur Rajouri ..	806	1,40,844
Reasi	983	1,17,059
Udhampur Dist. ..	5,070	2,94,217
Bhadrawah ..	553	44,518
Kishtwar	3,021	60,893
Ramban	588	75,793
Ramnagar ..	525	60,076
Udhampur ..	383	52,937

KERALA

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Alleppey Dist. ..	711	13,75,772
Ambalapuzha ..	68	2,20,954
Chengannur ..	78	1,77,579
Karthigapally ..	74	1,82,910
Kuttanad ..	117	1,33,038
Mavelikara ..	111	2,31,632
Shertalia	123	1,54,774
Thiruvalla ..	133	2,74,885
Cannanore Dist. ..	2,741	15,60,119
Cannanore ..	181	3,18,411
Hosdrug	374	1,71,561
Kasargode ..	183	4,11,031
Tellicherry ..	594	3,69,580
North Wynad ..	276	59,580
Taliparamba ..	509	2,29,956
Ernakulam Dist. ..	1,266	12,53,394
Alwaye	151	1,28,866
Cochin	53	26,000
Kanayannur ..	125	3,19,567
Kunnathunad ..	162	1,87,196
Muvattupuzha ..	255	2,53,007
Parur	74	1,78,866
Thodupuzha ..	362	1,59,892
Kottayam Dist. ..	1,978	13,43,724
Changanacherry ..	102	2,02,441
Devicolam ..	380	95,152
Kanjirapally ..	134	1,13,463
Kottayam ..	211	3,43,584
Meenachil ..	279	2,79,087
Peermade	328	96,000
Udumbanchola ..	413	31,160
Vaikom	131	1,82,837
Kozhikode Dist. ..	2,349	20,36,779
Badagara	214	2,64,208
Ernad	863	4,06,215
Kozhikode ..	373	5,16,372
Quilamdy	292	2,91,883
South Wynad ..	387	79,551
Tirur	220	4,80,550
Palghat Dist. ..	1,982	15,94,393
Alathur	219	2,12,704
Chittur	389	2,42,658
Ottapalam.. ..	257	2,93,536
Palghat	205	3,01,556
Perinthalmanna	609	2,81,968
Ponnani	162	2,61,971
Quilon Dist. ..	1,942	15,22,592
Karunagapally ..	88	2,56,578
Kottarakkara ..	212	2,50,202
Kunnathur ..	150	1,85,072
Pathanamthitta ..	926	2,51,779
Pathanapuram ..	473	1,81,201
Quilon ..	147	3,97,760
Trichur Dist. ..	1,149	13,71,899
Chowghat ..	98	2,61,103
Cranganore ..	29	73,847
Mukundapuram ..	487	3,84,936
Talapally	258	2,76,262
Trichur	246	3,75,741
Trivandrum Dist. ..	847	13,56,249
Chirayinkil ..	147	1,95,182
Nedumangad ..	228	2,52,312
Neyyatinkara ..	219	3,69,116
Trivandrum ..	121	4,39,639

MADHYA PRADESH

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Balaghat Dist. ..	3,573	6,93,379
Baihar	1,556	1,24,772
Balaghat	1,085	2,45,756
Waraseoni ..	916	3,22,851
Bastar Dist. ..	15,124	9,13,746
Anantagarh—Narayanpur ..	2,885	73,258
Bhanupratappur	489	46,706
Bijapur	3,299	72,912
Dantewara ..	1,036	1,04,329
Jagdalpur ..	1,935	2,79,965
Kanker	941	1,15,283
Kondagaon ..	1,921	1,44,563
Konta	1,986	76,730
Betul Dist. ..	3,884	4,51,655
Betul	1,598	1,57,670
Bhainsdehi ..	1,340	1,07,316
Multai	972	1,86,669
Bhilsa Dist. ..	2,839	3,89,161
Basoda	912	1,28,497
Bhilsa	721	1,11,149
Kurwai	341	53,377
Sironj—Lateri ..	850	96,138

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bhind Dist.	..	1,723	5,27,978
Bhind ..	..	537	1,91,240
Gohad ..	..	386	1,06,407
Lahar ..	..	418	1,34,947
Mehgaon ..	..	367	95,384
Bilaspur Dist.	..	7,615	17,37,660
Bilaspur ..	..	2,208	5,57,875
Janjgir ..	..	833	3,47,684
Katghora	..	2,553	2,75,899
Mungeli ..	..	1,452	2,67,341
Sakti ..	..	584	2,88,861
Chhatarpur Dist.		3,380	4,81,140
Bijawar ..	..	1,378	1,36,697
Chhatarpur	..	1,316	2,41,694
Laundi ..	..	695	1,02,479
Chhindwara Dist.		4,565	6,46,430
Amarwara	..	1,483	1,40,592
Chhindwara	..	1,981	3,31,354
Sausar ..	..	1,114	1,74,484
Damoh Dist.	..	2,827	3,57,463
Damoh ..	..	1,248	2,34,427
Hatta ..	..	774	1,23,036
Datia Dist.	..	782	1,64,314
Datia ..	..	414	97,103
Seondha ..	..	319	67,211
Dewas Dist.	..	2,706	3,45,306
Bagli ..	..	551	56,194
Dewas ..	..	393	97,558
Kannod ..	..	522	55,425
Khategaon	..	413	42,874
Sonakatch	..	497	93,255
Dhar Dist.	..	3,150	5,05,268
Badnawar	..	425	66,008
Dhar ..	..	748	1,12,139
Kukshi ..	..	664	1,13,682
Manawar	..	844	1,53,478
Sardarpur	..	489	59,961
Durg Dist.	.	7,576	14,81,756
Bemetara ..	..	1,453	2,80,056
Durg ..	..	1,136	3,38,033
Kawardha	..	590	1,58,116
Khairagarh	..	765	1,97,498
Rajnandgaon	..	730	2,09,489
Sanjari ..	..	1,888	2,98,566
Goona Dist.	..	4,271	4,78,810
Chachaura	..	447	71,550
Goona ..	..	1,126	1,05,654
Mungaoli	..	879	97,489
Pachhar ..	..	929	1,20,793
Raghogarh	..	751	83,324

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Gwalior (Gird) Dist.		2,012	5,30,299
Bhander ..	..	252	51,964
Ghatigaon..	..	600	59,659
Gird ..	..	518	3,05,657
Pichhore ..	..	620	1,13,019
Hoshangabad Dist.		3,867	5,08,788
Harda ..	..	1,127	1,46,513
Hoshangabad	..	776	1,56,226
Pachmarhi	..	23	5,242
Seoni Malwa	..	521	62,850
Sohagpur	..	1,266	1,37,957
Indore Dist.	..	1,479	5,96,622
Depalpur ..	..	396	69,315
Indore ..	..	360	3,78,334
Mhow ..	..	298	96,705
Sawer ..	..	271	52,268
Jabalpur Dist.	..	3,918	10,45,596
Jabalpur ..	..	999	4,30,381
Murwara ..	..	1,057	2,67,915
Patan ..	..	542	1,08,548
Sihora ..	..	1,181	2,38,752
Jhabua Dist.	..	2,616	3,82,673
Alirajpur ..	..	863	92,224
Jhabua ..	..	557	95,994
Jobat ..	..	237	76,808
Petlawad ..	..	383	47,129
Thandla ..	..	403	63,518
Mandla Dist.	..	5,127	5,47,620
Dindori ..	..	1,561	1,42,472
Mandla ..	..	2,108	2,55,367
Niwas ..	..	1,388	1,49,781
Mandsaur Dist.	..	3,966	6,06,618
Bhanpura ..	.	304	42,569
Garoth ..	..	437	70,193
Jawad ..	..	578	72,409
Malhargarh	..	311	61,035
Manasa ..	..	552	81,746
Mandsaur	..	511	1,19,340
Neemuch ..	..	315	78,691
Sitamau ..	..	499	80,635
Morena Dist.	..	4,489	6,33,581
Ambah ..	..	417	1,44,034
Bijeypur ..	..	1,080	55,646
Joura .	..	596	1,17,151
Morena ..	..	397	1,21,136
Sabalgarh ..	..	497	1,00,153
Sheopur ..	..	1,461	95,461
Narsimhapur Dist.		1,979	3,39,110
Gadarwara	..	909	1,74,292
Narsimhapur	..	1,069	1,64,818
Nimar (East) Dist.		4,132	5,23,496
Burhanpur	..	1,138	1,76,410
Harsud ..	..	1,218	1,02,775
Khandwa	..	1,871	2,44,311

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Nimar (West) Dist.	5,202	7,58,694
Barwaha	450	86,534
Barwani	253	82,833
Bhikangaon ..	617	68,770
Kasrawad ..	388	64,281
Khargone	679	1,52,760
Maheshwar ..	281	60,007
Rajpur	512	1,16,365
Sendhwa ..	518	1,27,144
Panna Dist. ..	2,716	2,58,703
Ajaigarh	264	45,410
Panna	1,219	1,12,920
Pawai	1,306	1,00,373
Raigarh Dist. ..	3,844	8,61,560
Gharghoda ..	519	1,08,007
Jashpur	1,764	2,55,328
Raigarh	543	2,21,288
Sarangarh ..	341	1,42,856
Udaipur	677	1,34,081
Raipur Dist. ..	8,214	16,40,006
Baloda Bazar ..	1,780	4,26,289
Bindranawagarh ..	1,877	1,84,324
Dhamatari ..	1,591	2,76,290
Mahasamund ..	1,922	3,68,834
Raipur	1,115	3,84,269
Raisen Dist. ..	3,272	3,15,358
Baraily	520	70,401
Begumgunj ..	351	41,390
Ghairatgunj ..	361	28,260
Ghohargunj ..	672	45,824
Raisen	526	43,721
Silwani	499	35,584
Udaipur ..	322	50,178
Rajgarh Dist. ..	2,383	4,27,523
Biaora	440	75,962
Khilchipur ..	625	1,19,106
Narsingarh ..	517	93,588
Rajgarh	423	67,149
Sarangpur ..	349	71,718
Ratlam Dist. .	1,727	3,83,894
Alot	373	72,077
Jaora	525	1,19,004
Ratlam . ..	513	1,38,313
Saliana	476	54,500
Rewa Dist. ..	2,509	6,33,706
Hazur	707	1,86,056
Mauganj ..	694	1,70,465
Sirmour	526	1,57,977
Teonthar	586	1,19,208
Sagar Dist. ..	3,961	6,36,191
Banda	512	92,391
Khurai	940	1,52,163
Rehli	1,254	1,51,644
Sagar	1,064	2,39,993
Satna Dist. ..	2,823	5,55,603
Amar Patan ..	390	1,18,321
Maihar	413	89,523
Nagod	665	1,09,615
Raghuraj Nagar ..	1,272	2,38,144
Sehore Dist. ..	3,600	5,21,116
Ashta	555	83,108
Berasia	548	65,678
Budni	415	37,325
Huzur	517	1,69,987
Ichhawar	429	34,829
Nasrullahgunj ..	510	32,746
Sehore	607	97,443
Seoni Dist. ..	3,376	4,34,061
Lakhandon ..	1,460	1,53,768
Seoni	1,756	2,80,293
Shahdol Dist. ..	5,412	6,50,757
Bandhogarh ..	1,403	1,30,486
Beohari	1,051	1,06,457
Pushprajgarh ..	684	66,283
Sohagpur ..	2,281	3,47,531
Shajapur Dist. ..	2,388	4,33,216
Agar	565	90,327
Shajapur ..	698	1,41,317
Shujalpur ..	637	1,20,821
Susner	495	80,751
Shivpuri Dist. ..	3,986	4,76,092
Karera	784	1,15,841
Kolaras	857	92,146
Pichhore	890	1,28,613
Pohri	612	64,587
Shivpuri	760	74,905
Sidhi Dist. ..	4,060	4,64,302
Deosar	1,479	1,13,656
Gopadbanas ..	1,839	2,66,111
Singrauli ..	754	84,535
Surguja Dist. ..	8,623	8,22,041
Ambikapur ..	1,855	2,77,703
Baikunthpur ..	493	66,513
Bharatpur ..	1,224	24,100
Manendragarh ..	742	77,694
Pal	1,352	90,503
Samri	632	59,789
Surajpur	2,085	2,25,739
Tikamgarh Dist. ..	1,943	3,66,165
Jatara	776	1,28,796
Niwari	403	99,119
Tikamgarh ..	769	1,38,250
Ujjain Dist. ..	2,360	5,44,260
Barnagar	453	84,923
Khachraud ..	483	91,394
Mahidpur ..	436	73,277
Tarana	409	77,464
Ujjain	568	2,17,202

MADRAS

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Chingleput Dist. ..	3,065	18,53,619
Chingleput ..	436	2,24,887
Kancheepuram ..	412	2,96,759
Maduranthakam ..	531	2,44,626
Ponneri	626	2,62,910
Saidapet	227	3,10,384
Sriperumbudur ..	306	2,05,739
Tiruvallur ..	523	3,08,314
Coimbatore Dist. ..	6,018	31,54,296
Avanashi	493	2,72,536
Bhavani	572	2,35,170
Coimbatore ..	528	5,62,522
Dharapuram ..	854	3,23,307
Erode	599	4,39,641
Gobichettipalayam	1,129	3,94,267
Palladam	585	3,51,734
Pollachi	709	3,84,677
Udumalpet ..	555	1,90,442
Kanyakumari Dist.	643	8,26,380
Agasthiswaram ..	107	2,25,405
Kalkulam	229	2,87,519
Thovala	142	52,980
Vilavancode ..	167	2,60,476
Madras Dist. ..	49	14,16,056
Madurai Dist. ..	4,910	28,91,817
Dindigul . ..	894	5,54,767
Kodaikanal ..	361	40,250
Madurai	268	5,64,505
Melur	484	2,24,211
Nilakkottai ..	410	2,77,187
Palani	625	2,72,002
Periyakulam ..	1,106	5,84,430
Tirumangalam ..	721	3,74,465
Nilgiris Dist. ..	984	3,11,729
Coonoor ..	241	1,40,017
Gudalur	279	45,598
Ootacamund ..	462	1,26,114
North Arcot Dist. ..	4,674	28,59,157
Arkonam ..	319	2,28,083
Arni	176	1,67,510
Chengam	652	1,79,128
Cheyyar	327	1,98,931
Gudiyatham ..	481	3,48,914
Polur	568	2,37,042
Tiruppattur ..	589	3,57,111
Tiruvannamalai ..	375	2,29,420
Vellore	432	3,82,988
Walajapet ..	395	3,18,907
Wandiwash ..	340	2,11,123
Ramanathapuram Dist.	4,849	20,80,519
Aruppukottai ..	615	2,42,777
Mudukalathur ..	647	1,58,125
Paramakudi ..	440	1,81,593
Ramanathapuram	334	1,63,979
Sattur	580	2,14,944
Sivaganga ..	657	2,32,952
Srivilliputtur ..	437	3,03,662
Tirupattur ..	567	2,96,863
Tiruvadanani ..	548	1,85,624
Salem Dist. ..	7,063	33,71,769
Attur	651	2,65,471
Dharmapuri ..	946	3,13,113
Harur	915	2,21,227
Hosur	1,168	2,70,687
Krishnagiri ..	688	2,87,359
Namakkal ..	682	4,23,834
Omalur	557	3,87,926
Rasipuram ..	316	1,85,906
Salem	377	5,21,220
Tiruchengode ..	603	4,75,287
Yercaud	148	19,739
South Arcot Dist.	4,204	27,76,767
Chidambaram ..	404	3,89,002
Cuddalore ..	448	4,39,082
Gingee	410	2,44,851
Kallakurichi ..	873	3,69,049
Tindivanam ..	561	3,18,106
Tirukoilur ..	584	3,82,221
Villupuram ..	352	3,16,989
Vriddachalam ..	576	3,17,467
Tanjore Dist. .	3,740	29,82,670
Arantangi .	398	1,41,387
Kumbakonam	212	3,48,104
Mannargudi	301	2,48,830
Mayuram	282	3,21,493
Nagapattinam	240	2,61,236
Nannilam .. .	291	2,48,487
Papanasam .	228	2,16,498
Pattukkottai .	698	4,01,818
Sirkali ..	171	1,63,891
Tanjore .. .	421	3,81,984
Tiruthuraipundi .	496	2,48,942
Tiruchirapalli Dist.	5,514	29,43,882
Alangudi	347	1,76,070
Karur	610	3,24,801
Kulathur	465	1,47,155
Kulittalai ..	913	4,05,847
Lalgudi	373	2,38,931
Musiri	675	3,63,680
Perambalur ..	678	2,66,569
Tiruchirapalli ..	328	4,69,145
Tirumayam ..	367	1,53,453
Udayarpalayam ..	749	3,98,231
Tirunelveli Dist. ..	4,419	25,06,275
Ambasamudram ..	498	2,65,046
Kovilpatti	1,086	3,66,261
Nanguneri	705	3,02,819
Sankaranayinarkoil	635	3,19,145
Shencottah ..	76	60,308 (*a*)

(*a*) Includes portions retained in Kerala.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Srivaikuntam ..	362	3,01,859
Tenkasi	403	3,22,351
Tiruchendur ..	323	2,74,084
Tirunelveli ..	325	2,94,402

MYSORE

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Bangalore Dist. ..	3,081	21,27,061
Anekal	203	98,271
Bangalore Corporation	26	7,78,977
Bangalore North	163	1,60,488
Bangalore South ..	229	1,41,222
Channapatna ..	206	1,31,403
Devanhalli ..	226	90,302
Dodballapur ..	312	1,09,754
Hoskote	260	1,12,130
Kankanahalli ..	589	1,68,789
Magadi	358	1,36,442
Nelamangala ..	256	1,06,514
Ramanagaram ..	244	92,769
Belgaum Dist. ..	5,091	16,46,395
Athani	744	1,85,609
Belgaum	394	2,81,087
Chikodi	479	2,69,834
Gokak	596	1,74,650
Hukeri	382	1,74,414
Khanapur ..	675	99,872
Parasgad	611	1,24,935
Raibag	372	91,449
Ramdurg	470	90,051
Sampgaon ..	435	1,54,494
Bellary Dist. ..	3,825	7,73,712
Bellary	652	1,84,929
Hadagalli ..	587	1,01,961
Harpanahalli ..	611	1,17,633
Hospet	384	1,33,238
Kudligi	703	1,08,462
Sandur	481	52,523
Siruguppa ..	403	74,966
Bidar Dist. ..	2,072	5,51,857
Bhalki	589	1,40,454
Bidar	420	1,51,761
Humnabad ..	592	1,68,285
Santpur	456	91,357
Bijapur Dist. ..	6,590	13,96,185
Badami	527	1,36,396
Bagalkot ..	352	1,03,501
Bagewadi ..	764	1,37,029
Bijapur	1,028	2,09,283
Bilgi	327	59,187
Hungund	512	1,35,526
Indi	854	1,41,279
Jamkhandi ..	450	1,43,274
Muddebihal ..	570	1,12,419

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Mudhol	349	83,268
Sindgi	830	1,35,023
Chikmagalur Dist.	2,787	4,17,538
Chikmagalur ..	644	96,344
Kadur	554	1,18,715
Koppa	335	41,406
Mudigere ..	365	49,026
Narasimharajapura	314	19,750
Sringeri	45	10,282
Tarikere	466	82,015
Chitaldrug Dist.	4,185	8,68,370
Challakere ..	854	1,24,990
Chitaldrug ..	477	1,38,354
Davangere ..	366	1,46,151
Harihar	184	63,485
Hiriyur	647	96,845
Holakere	419	91,964
Hosadurga ..	517	87,328
Jagalur	377	70,237
Molakalmuru ..	295	49,016
Coorg Dist. ..	1,591	2,29,405
Mercara ..	566	57,128
Somwarpet ..	386	69,912
Virajpet ..	638	1,02,365
Dharwar Dist. ..	5,303	15,75,386
Byadgi	168	58,853
Dharwar ..	430	1,61,020
Gadag	413	1,44,260
Hangal	299	89,627
Haveri	402	1,24,198
Hirekerur	310	96,568
Hubli	290	1,95,532
Kalghatgi	259	50,860
Kundgol	235	68,817
Mundargi	336	48,963
Nargund ..	176	33,313
Navalgund ..	418	75,237
Ranebennur ..	362	1,20,813
Ron	476	1,27,874
Shiggaon	344	98,004
Shirhatti	367	81,447
Gulbarga Dist. ..	6,348	12,12,036
Afzalpur	514	72,152
Aland	678	1,34,524
Chincholi ..	609	92,440
Chitapur ..	691	1,45,058
Gulbarga	664	1,86,446
Jevargi (Andola) ..	746	91,214
Seram	365	82,988
Shahpur	627	1,23,830
Shorapur	711	1,23,554
Yadgir	666	1,59,830
Hassan Dist. ..	2,638	7,15,135
Alur	164	33,380
Arkalgud	265	85,739
Arsikere	479	1,40,687
Belur	310	70,487

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Chennarayapatna	404	1,19,675
Hassan	357	1,32,447
Hole Narsipur	232	79,322
Manjarabad	407	53,398
Kanara Dist.	3,965	5,17,780
Ankola	348	48,181
Bhatkal	129	50,053
Haliyal	315	36,516
Honavar	278	74,490
Karwar	284	78,725
Kumta	235	77,457
Mundgod	257	15,615
Siddapur	333	41,777
Sirsi	556	57,695
Supa	732	18,159
Yellapur	508	19,112
Kolar Dist.	3,188	11,29,875
Bagepalli	361	70,042
Bangarpet	237	91,354
Chikballapur	249	78,885
Chintamani	313	1,05,208
Goribidnur	339	1,27,021
Gudibanda	87	22,907
Kolar	305	1,32,162
Kolar Gold Fields City	30	1,59,084
Malur	248	89,774
Mulbagal	316	93,891
Sidlaghatta	265	75,005
Srinivasapur	321	84,542
Mandya Dist.	1,917	7,17,545
Krishnarajpet	352	1,08,151
Malavalli	307	1,31,616
Maddur	238	1,16,948
Mandya	277	1,24,572
Nagamangala	402	1,01,166
Pandavapura	214	70,395
Srirangapatna	143	64,697
Mysore Dist.	4,622	14,23,679
Chamarajnagar	479	1,72,082
Gundlupet	355	98,320
Heggadevanakote	706	75,399
Hunsur	342	73,689
Kollegal	1,076	1,38,908
Krishnarajnagar	231	1,07,895
Mysore City	14	2,44,323
Mysore	303	95,039
Nanjangud	372	1,70,145
Periapatna	333	72,725
T. Narsipur	223	1,35,016
Yelandur	104	40,138
Raichur Dist.	5,508	9,53,640
Deodrug	595	89,815
Gangavati	514	86,921
Koppal	542	1,30,855
Kushtagi	536	1,00,601
Lingsugur	739	1,11,658
Manvi	749	1,04,724
Raichur	588	1,49,593
Sindhnoor	628	75,750
Yelburga	545	1,03,723
Shimoga Dist.	4,066	6,63,315
Bhadravati	257	80,494
Chennagiri	458	1,01,922
Honnali	338	85,394
Hosanagar	539	37,514
Sagar	749	71,580
Shikaripur	342	64,320
Shimoga	409	96,620
Sorab	412	65,388
Thirthahalli	483	60,083
South Kanara Dist.	3,250	13,30,917
Belathangadi	664	1,57,256
Coondapur	600	1,74,415
Karkal	629	1,71,919
Mangalore	228	3,50,742
Puttur	760	1,86,026
Udipi	357	2,90,559
Tumkur Dist.	4,096	11,51,362
Chiknaikanhalli	413	91,889
Gubbi	466	1,25,699
Koratagere	256	78,710
Kunigal	388	1,35,433
Madhugiri	422	1,31,042
Pavagada	523	95,579
Sira	584	1,25,932
Tiptur	303	94,142
Tumkur	403	1,86,469
Turuvekere	305	86,467

ORISSA

Unit(*a*)	Area in sq. miles	Population
Balasore Dist.	2,495	11,06,012
Bhadrak	1,076	4,47,270
Nilgiri	263	78,730
Sadar	1,168	5,80,012
Bolangir Dist.	3,440	9,17,875
Bolangir	868	2,61,724
Patangarh	727	1,57,415
Sonepur	882	2,41,413
Titlagarh	935	2,57,323
Cuttack Dist.	4,237	25,29,244
Athgarh	556	2,04,483
Jajpur	1,115	6,22,520
Kendrapara	977	5,26,472
Sadar	1,562	11,75,759
Dhenkanal Dist.	4,181	8,39,241
Angul	902	1,90,432
Athmalik	711	84,060

(*a*) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

Unit(*a*)	Area in sq.miles	Population
Hindol	312	67,926
Kamakhyanagar	865	1,76,563
Pal-Lahara ..	450	40,799
Sadar	598	1,86,711
Talcher	388	92,770
Ganjam Dist. ..	4,725	16,24,829
Berhampur ..	908	3,72,439
Chatrapur ..	827	4,71,528
Ghumsur	1,691	5,20,871
Parlakemidi ..	1,299	2,59,991
Kalahandi Dist. ..	5,099	8,58,781
Dharamgarh ..	2,177	4,14,904
Nawapara ..	1,312	2,19,850
Sadar	1,568	2,24,027
Keonjhar Dist. ..	3,208	5,88,441
Anandapur ..	539	1,63,719
Champua ..	612	1,36,355
Sadar	2,065	2,88,367
Koraput Dist. ..	9,864	12,69,534
Koraput Sadar ..	2,100	2,95,009
Nowrangpur ..	5,572	6,86,390
Rayaghada ..	2,203	2,88,135
Mayurbhanj Dist.	4,022	10,28,825
Bamanghaty ..	737	2,60,220
Kaptipada.. ..	418	1,45,142
Panchpir ..	761	1,83,444
Sadar	2,105	4,40,019
Phulbani Dist. ..	4,276	4,56,895
Balliguda	2,173	2,03,639
Baudh	1,330	1,67,713
Khondmals ..	779	85,543
Puri Dist. ..	4,002	15,72,262
Bhubaneswar ..	332	2,08,706
Khurda	751	3,52,093
Nayagarh	1,551	4,01,109
Sadar	1,409	6,32,408
Sambalpur Dist. ..	6,764	13,01,804
Bargarh	2,252	6,12,037
Deogarh	1,044	96,875
Kuchinda	944	1,01,447
Rairakhol ..	833	42,624
Sadar	1,692	4,48,821
Sundargarh Dist. ..	3,751	5,52,203
Bonai	1,296	1,05,491
Panposh	711	1,61,451
Sundargarh ..	1,781	2,85,261

(*a*) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

PUNJAB

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Ambala Dist. ..	2,308	10,17,195
Ambala	397	2,99,786
Jagadhri	489	2,10,372
Kharar	422	1,92,887
Nalagarh	272	52,042
Naraingarh ..	442	1,22,906
Rupar	286	1,39,202
Amritsar Dist. ..	1,940	13,67,040(*b*)
Ajnala	418	1,56,197
Amritsar ..	545	6,76,308
Patti	525	2,42,305
Tarn Tarn ..	474	2,69,617
Bhatinda Dist. ..	2,452	7,16,529
Bhatinda	1,026	2,93,965
Faridkot	562	1,80,625
Mansa	864	2,41,939
Ferozepur Dist. ..	3,905	12,76,800
Fazilka	1,339	3,65,058
Ferozepur ..	500	2,05,622
Moga	646	3,05,502
Muktsar	926	2,49,434
Zira	494	1,51,184
Gurdaspur Dist. ..	1,363	8,51,294
Batala	477	3,40,018
Gurdaspur ..	497	3,14,133
Pathankot ..	366	1,97,143
Gurgaon Dist. ..	2,368	9,67,664
Ballab Garh ..	287	1,28,703
Ferozepur Jhirka	312	1,11,496
Gurgaon ..	411	1,69,506
Nuh	401	1,37,626
Palwal	382	1,64,760
Rewari	555	2,55,573
Hissar Dist. ..	5,391	10,45,645
Bhiwani	977	2,09,369
Fatehabad.. ..	919	1,45,634
Hansi	803	2,36,792
Hissar	1,019	2,32,568
Sirsa	1,639	2,21,282
Hoshiarpur Dist.	2,235	10,91,986(*b*)
Dasuya	500	1,44,538
Garhshankar ..	509	2,73,560
Hoshiarpur ..	572	2,74,126
Una	684	2,96,258

(*b*) The district population includes figures for burnt slips whereas the taluk-wise population does not.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Jullundur Dist.	..	1,334	10,55,600
Jullundur	..	389	4,59,069
Nakodar	..	364	1,62,335
Nawanshahar	..	300	2,24,401
Phillaur ..	..	280	2,09,795
Kangra Dist.	..	9,590	9,36,042(*a*)
Dera Gopipur	..	495	1,42,008
Hamirpur ..	..	590	2,20,098
Kangra ..	..	422	1,56,317
Kulu ..	..	6,225	1,45,688
Nurpur ..	..	519	97,480
Palampur	..	724	1,74,451
Kapurthala Dist.	..	630	2,95,071
Kapurthala	..	525	2,08,475
Phagwara ..	..	118	86,596
Karnal Dist.	..	3,042	10,62,093
Kaihtal ..	..	1,166	3,24,010
Karnal ..	..	861	3,25,915
Panipat ..	..	461	2,26,638
Thanesar ..	..	554	1,85,530
Ludhiana Dist.	..	1,323	8,08,105
Jagraon ..	..	420	2,08,646
Ludhiana	..	566	4,22,734
Samrala ..	..	344	1,76,725
Mohindergarh Dist.		1,343	4,43,074
Dadri ..	..	571	1,60,718
Mohindergarh	..	401	1,24,887
Narnaul ..	..	386	1,57,469
Patiala Dist.	..	1,935	7,92,867
Nabha ..	..	240	92,587
Patiala ..	..	746	2,91,641
Rajpura ..	..	427	1,71,242
Sirhind ..	..	522	2,37,397
Rohtak Dist.	..	2,329	11,22,046
Gohana ..	..	553	2,31,749
Jhajjar ..	..	814	3,24,431
Rohtak ..	..	517	3,12,058
Sonepat ..	..	447	2,53,808
Sangrur Dist.	..	3,260	11,79,662
Barnala ..	..	808	2,85,806
Jind ..	..	471	1,69,644
Malerkotla	..	516	2,50,922
Narwana ..	..	576	1,69,985
Sangrur ..	..	889	3,03,305
Simla Dist.	..	215	1,06,177
Simla ..	..	8	46,150
Kandaghat	..	207	60,027

(*a*) The district population includes figures for burnt slips where as the taluk-wise population does not.

RAJASTHAN*

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Ajmer Dist.	..	3,323	8,26,000
Ajmer ..	..	914	3,82,000
Arain ..	..	215	25,000
Beawar ..	..	612	1,77,000
Kekri ..	..	894	1,34,000
Kishangarh	..	245	52,000
Rupnagar ..	..	204	27,000
Sarwar ..	..	239	29,000
Alwar Dist.	..	3,199	8,62,000
Alwar ..	..	705	1,80,000
Bansur ..	..	256	62,000
Behror ..	..	282	1,08,000
Kishangarh	..	288	78,000
Lachhmangarh	..	450	1,46,000
Mandawar	..	223	69,000
Rajgarh ..	..	384	1,05,000
Thanagazi	..	347	57,000
Tijara ..	..	264	57,000
Banswara Dist.	..	1,946	3,57,000
Bagidora ..	..	328	70,000
Gadhi ..	..	271	67,000
Gatole .	..	498	71,000
Khushalgarh	..	409	66,000
Nanswara	..	440	83,000
Barmer Dist.	..	10,333	4,77,000
Barmer ..	..	4,309	2,14,000
Chottan ..	..	1,532	90,000
Pachpadra ..	..	1,284	71,000
Shiv ..	..	2,448	41,000
Siwana ..	..	760	61,000
Bharatpur Dist.	..	3,121	9,07,000
Bari ..	..	395	61,000
Baseri ..	..	385	63,000
Bayana ..	..	310	72,000
Bharatpur	..	368	1,40,000
Deeg ..	..	193	63,000
Gird (Dholpur)	..	231	1,31,000
Kaman ..	..	284	63,000
Nadabai ..	..	173	55,000
Nagar ..	..	181	55,000
Rajakhera	..	151	45,000
Rupbas ..	..	213	64,000
Weir ..	..	237	74,000
Bhilwara Dist.	..	4,048	7,28,000
Asind ..	..	431	83,000
Banera ..	..	282	50,000
Bhilwara	..	359	1,06,000
Hurda ..	..	254	40,000
Jahazpur	..	427	74,000
Kotri ..	..	368	60,000
Mandal ..	..	475	79,000
Mandalgarh	..	610	75,000
Raipur ..	..	210	40,000

*Area and population figures are on the basis of information provided by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Sahara	228	52,000
Shahpura	404	69,000
Bikaner Dist.	9,719	3,42,000
Bikaner	3,912	1,96,000
Lunkaransar	3,143	40,000
Magra (Kolayat)	1,344	35,000
Nokha	1,320	71,000
Bundi Dist.	2,173	2,81,000
Bundi	316	62,000
Hindoli	452	51,000
Nainwa	439	56,000
Patan	457	72,000
Talera	509	40,000
Chittorgarh Dist.	4,145	5,87,000
Achanara	226	31,000
Barisadri	214	43,000
Begun	381	45,000
Bhadesar	236	47,000
Bhainsrorgarh	634	28,000
Chittorgarh	326	61,000
Chhotisadri	268	40,000
Dungla	230	42,000
Gangral	279	47,000
Kanera	86	7,000
Kapasin	200	46,000
Nimbahera	207	43,000
Pratapgarh	671	69,000
Rashmi	187	38,000
Churu Dist.	6,253	5,23,000
Churu	683	83,000
Dungargarh	463	52,000
Rajgarh	1,000	87,000
Ratangarh	396	76,000
Sardarshahar	1,860	77,000
Sujangarh	1,070	1,04,000
Taranagar	781	44,000
Dungarpur Dist.	1,460	3,08,000
Aspur	288	63,000
Dungarpur	689	1,45,000
Sagwara	483	1,00,000
Ganganagar Dist.	7,971	6,30,000
Annupgarh	1,300	28,000
Bhadra	669	66,000
Ganganagar	539	1,33,000
Karanpur	317	68,000
Nohar	1,678	84,000
Padampur	324	58,000
Raisinghnagar	510	45,000
Sadulgarh	1,154	1,04,000
Suratgarh	1,480	44,000
Jaipur Dist.	5,454	15,24,000
Amber	402	1,30,000
Bairath	451	1,02,000
Bassi	266	72,000
Baswa	246	92,000
Chaksu	362	60,000
Dausa	343	95,000
Dudu	496	55,000
Jaipur	192	3,27,000
Jamwa Ramgarh	548	1,08,000
Kotputli	287	94,000
Lalsot	325	85,000
Phagi	441	50,000
Phulera	573	1,18,000
Sanganer	306	70,000
Sikrai	216	66,000
Jaisalmer Dist.	16,062	1,11,000
Fatehgarh	1,692	16,000
Jaisalmer	3,620	22,000
Nachna	1,350	9,000
Porkran	2,500	40,000
Ramgarh	2,800	11,000
Sam	4,100	13,000
Jalore Dist.	4,131	4,24,000
Ahore	802	83,000
Jalore	750	1,06,000
Jaswantpura	1,360	1,50,000
Sanchore	1,219	85,000
Jhalawar Dist.	2,289	4,04,000
Aklera	239	41,000
Bakani	216	38,000
Dag	251	35,000
Gangdhar	185	32,000
Jhalrapatan	270	54,000
Khanpur	329	58,000
Monoharthana	223	42,000
Pachpahar	177	33,000
Pirawa	399	71,000
Jhunjhunu Dist.	2,322	5,89,000
Chirawa	483	1,28,000
Jhunjhunu	633	1,41,000
Khetri	605	1,39,000
Udaipurwati	601	1,81,000
Jodhpur Dist.	9,006	6,72,000
Bilara	1,112	1,27,000
Jodhpur	1,606	2,78,000
Osian	1,461	93,000
Phalodi	3,127	91,000
Shergarh	1,700	83,000
Kotah Dist.	4,882	6,70,000
Anta	207	32,000
Atru	330	47,000
Baran	239	59,000
Barod	160	24,000
Chabra	310	41,000
Chechat	159	21,000
Chhipabarod	327	46,000
Digod	189	26,000
Itawa	148	21,000
Kanwas	270	25,000
Kishanganj	594	36,000
Ladpura	558	1,19,000
Mangrol	174	33,000
Pipalda	294	43,000

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Ramganjmandi	134	28,000
Sangod	197	35,000
Shabhad	592	34,000
Nagaur Dist. ..	6,786	7,64,000
Deedwana ..	649	88,000
Degana	809	83,000
Jayal	896	62,000
Ladnu	487	66,000
Merta	808	92,000
Nagaur	1,712	1,41,000
Nawa	560	97,000
Parbatsar ..	865	1,35,000
Pali Dist.	4,673	6,61,000
Bali	834	1,54,000
Desuri	710	1,10,000
Jaitaran	519	69,000
Karchi	600	93,000
Pali	1,024	95,000
Raipur	414	65,000
Sojat	572	75,000
Sawai Madhopur Dist.	4,057	7,65,000
Bamanwas ..	267	49,000
Borli (Malarna)	418	68,000
Gangapur ..	258	73,000
Hindaun	236	91,000
Karauli	690	1,05,000
Khandar ..	416	38,000
Mahwa	186	63,000
Nadoti	240	44,000
Sapotra	501	56,000
Sawai Madhopur	637	1,02,000
Toda Bhim ..	208	76,000
Sikar Dist. ..	3,033	6,77,000
Danta Ramgarh ..	513	1,04,000
Fatehpur	413	88,000
Lachmmangarh ..	460	92,000
Neem-ka-thana ..	560	1,00,000
Sikar	615	1,47,000
Sri Madhopur ..	472	1,46,000
Sirohi Dist. ..	2,009	2,90,000
Abu Road.. ..	304	53,000
Pindwara	434	62,000
Reodhar	473	58,000
Shoeganj	345	50,000
Sirohi	453	67,000
Tonk Dist... ..	2,771	4,01,000
Aligharh	358	52,000
Duni	470	63,000
Malpura	655	64,000
Niwai	398	58,000
Toda Raisingh ..	315	50,000
Tonk	575	1,14,000
Udaipur Dist. ..	6,777	11,91,000
Amet	194	40,000
Bhim	229	55,000
Bhopalsagar ..	158	32,000
Deogarh	262	37,000
Girwa	665	1,89,000
Gogunda	346	53,000
Kherwada ..	414	69,000
Kotra	704	44,000
Kumbhalgarh ..	348	60,000
Lasadia	662	55,000
Mavli	299	80,000
Nathdwara ..	359	95,000
Phalasia	579	44,000
Railmagra ..	219	49,000
Rajsamand ..	229	62,000
Salumber	395	70,000
Sarada	397	69,000
Vallabhnagar ..	418	90,000

UTTAR PRADESH*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Agra Dist. ..	1,861	15,01,391
Agra ..	219	5,11,609
Bah ..	338	1,51,863
Etmadpur ..	278	2,05,156
Fatehabad ..	241	1,39,566
Firozabad ..	203	1,99,211
Kheragarh ..	308	1,44,677
Kiraoli ..	273	1,49,309
Aligarh Dist. ..	1,941	15,43,506
Atrauli ..	351	2,69,697
Hathras ..	291	2,76,813
Iglas ..	214	1,43,086
Khair ..	402	2,37,331
Koil ..	355	3,88,621
Sikandara Rao ..	337	2,27,958
Allahabad Dist. ..	2,800	20,44,279
Chail ..	303	5,48,408
Handia ..	298	2,42,580
Karchhana ..	521	2,54,983
Manjhanpur ..	274	1,64,022
Meja ..	658	2,06,446
Phulpur ..	292	2,28,806
Sirathu ..	233	1,59,780
Soraon ..	264	2,39,254
Almora Dist. ..	5,501	7,72,896
Almora	4,136(a)	2,80,928
Champawat ..	600	64,737
Pithoragarh ..	653	2,04,973
Ranikhet ..		2,22,258
Azamgarh Dist. ..	2,213	21,06,564
Azamgarh ..	313	3,47,726
Ghosi ..	364	3,58,923

*Three new districts—Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Uttar Kashi—were created in 1960. These are not included here as full information is not available.

(a) Also includes area of Ranikhet Tehsil.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Lalganj ..	384	3,14,815
Mohammadabad ..	358	3,69,240
Phulpur ..	444	4,04,311
Sagri ..	350	3,11,549
Bahraich Dist. ..	2,617	13,43,734
Bahraich ..	931	5,23,101
Kaisarganj ..	664	4,18,259
Nanpara ..	1,022	4,02,374
Ballia Dist. ..	1,242	11,95,003
Ballia ..	446	4,70,419
Bansdih ..	374	3,53,187
Rasra ..	422	3,71,397
Banda Dist. ..	2,950	7,90,247
Baberu ..	610	1,85,668
Banda ..	614	1,89,285
Karwi ..	822	1,82,093
Mau ..	317	77,439
Naraini (Girwan) ..	523	1,55,762
Bara Banki Dist. ..	1,724	12,60,403
Fatehpur ..	493	3,29,154
Haidarganj ..	290	2,27,567
Nawabganj ..	360	3,05,778
Ramsanehighat ..	584	3,97,904
Bareilly Dist. ..	1,591	12,68,950
Aonla ..	317	2,39,308
Baheri ..	369	2,03,990
Bareilly ..	440	5,36,190
Faridpur ..	244	1,49,538
Nawabganj ..	221	1,39,924
Basti Dist. ..	2,821	24,27,645
Bansi ..	471	3,97,012
Basti ..	458	4,73,114
Domariaganj ..	499	3,98,150
Harraiya ..	485	3,85,969
Khalilabad ..	457	4,28,529
Nangar ..	449	3,44,871
Bijnor Dist. ..	1,866	9,84,806
Bijnor ..	486	2,74,102
Dhampur ..	458	3,41,434
Nagina ..	457	1,67,468
Najibabad ..	438	2,01,802
Budaun Dist. ..	1,998	12,51,152
Bisauli ..	360	2,60,675
Budaun ..	454	3,20,302
Dataganj ..	419	2,41,350
Gunnaur ..	359	1,90,122
Sahaswan ..	422	2,38,703
Bulandshahr Dist. ..	1,887	14,99,884
Anupshahr ..	456	3,86,746
Bulandshahr ..	476	4,55,701
Khurja ..	459	3,40,199
Sikandrabad ..	521	3,17,238

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Dehra Dun Dist. ..	1,201	3,61,689
Chakrata ..	447	59,752
Dehra Dun ..	742	3,01,937
Deoria Dist. ..	2,087	21,02,627
Deoria ..	493	5,30,605
Hata ..	546	2,84,686
Padrauna ..	559	5,48,667
Salempur ..	495	5,38,669
Etah Dist. ..	1,715	11,24,351
Aliganj ..	517	2,99,015
Etah ..	482	3,09,881
Jalesar ..	227	1,45,068
Kasganj ..	487	3,70,387
Etawah Dist. ..	1,669	9,70,695
Auraiya ..	415	2,41,093
Bharthana ..	417	2,33,881
Bidhuna ..	429	2,16,993
Etawah ..	427	2,78,728
Faizabad Dist. ..	1,710	14,77,655
Akbarpur ..	536	4,37,049
Bikapur ..	460	3,49,437
Faizabad ..	355	3,66,577
Tanda ..	350	3,24,592
Farrukhabad Dist.	1,645	10,92,583
Chhibramau ..	418	2,54,251
Farrukhabad ..	483	3,79,748
Kaimganj ..	364	2,14,160
Kannauj ..	393	2,44,424
Fatehpur Dist. ..	1,625	9,08,985
Fatehpur ..	642	3,58,151
Khaja ..	485	2,74,627
Khajuha ..	514	2,76,207
Garhwal Dist. ..	5,631	6,39,625
Chamoli ..	3,595	2,16,972
Lansdowne ..	1,056	2,64,066
Pauri ..	961	1,58,587
Ghazipur Dist. ..	1,308	11,40,932
Ghazipur ..	261	2,49,898
Mohammadabad	312	2,85,500
Saidpur ..	428	3,67,195
Zamania	297	2,38,339
Gonda Dist. ..	2,830	18,77,484
Gonda	619	4,94,032
Tarabganj ..	663	4,43,032
Utraula	1,560	9,40,420
Gorakhpur Dist. ..	2,439	22,38,588
Bansgaon ..	531	5,52,188
Gorakhpur ..	655	8,23,664
Maharajganj ..	682	4,81,652
Pharenda	569	3,81,084

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Population
Hamirpur Dist.	2,776	6,65,429
Charkhari	159	33,461
Hamirpur	416	1,09,316
Kulpahar	591	1,32,982
Mahoba	354	90,034
Maudaha	604	1,44,816
Rath	648	1,53,886
Hardoi Dist.	2,320	13,61,562
Bilgram	588	3,24,319
Hardoi	632	3,87,734
Sandila	555	3,34,654
Shahabad	539	3,14,855
Jalaun Dist.	1,762	5,53,493
Jalaun	514	2,13,388
Kalpi	487	1,20,136
Konch	401	1,27,924
Orai	358	92,045
Jaunpur Dist.	1,554	15,15,888
Jaunpur	288	3,43,378
Kirakot	246	2,58,285
Machhlishahr	358	2,89,490
Mariahu	320	3,07,058
Shahganj	353	3,17,677
Jhansi Dist.	3,888	8,80,281
Garautha	594	1,08,688
Jhansi	482	2,32,642
Lalitpur	1,059	1,87,061
Mahroni	887	1,27,293
Mau Ranipur	424	1,19,260
Moth	446	1,05,343
Kanpur Dist.	2,357	19,39,867
Akbarpur	368	1,88,897
Bhognipur	380	1,87,396
Bilhaur	387	2,10,605
Derapur	403	2,08,480
Ghatampur	423	2,12,326
Kanpur	418	9,32,163
Kheri Dist.	2,972	10,58,293
Lakhimpur	1,053	4 37,556
Muhamdi	663	3,04,325
Nighasan	1,251	3,16,412
Lucknow Dist.	977	11,28,101
Lucknow	387	7,45,758
Malihabad	327	2,14,687
Mohanlalganj	275	1,67,656
Mainpuri Dist.	1,680	9,93,890
Bhongaon	457	2,83,038
Jasrana (Mustafabad)	317	1,71,813
Karhal	218	1,16,767
Mainpuri	388	2,13,351
Shikohabad	294	2,08,921
Mathura Dist.	1,467	9,12,264
Chhata	407	1,78,240
Mat	331	2,00,876
Mathura	410	3,15,047
Sadabad	308	2,18,101
Meerut Dist.	2,322	22,81,217
Baghpat	400	4,17,317
Ghaziabad	445	4,25,187
Hapur	407	3,70,854
Mawana	421	2,78,163
Meerut	286	4,85,235
Sardhana	341	3,04,461
Mirzapur Dist.	4,372	10,17,751
Chunar	562	2,54,021
Dudhi	988	1,18,856
Mirzapur	1,186	4,32,560
Robertsganj	1,633	2,12,314
Moradabad Dist.	2,289	16,47,435
Amroha	383	2,93,198
Bilari	333	2,94,951
Hasanpur	569	2,38,678
Moradabad	300	3,54,956
Sambhal	475	3,41,521
Thakurdwara	240	1,24,131
Muzaffarnagar Dist.	1,683	12,21,158
Budhana	288	2,64,962
Jansath	440	2,79,836
Kairana	438	3,13,748
Muzaffarnagar	464	3,62,612
Nainital Dist.	2,718	3,31,470
Haldwani	1,279	97,572
Kashipur	181	47,006
Kichha	885	92,233
Nainital	433	94,659
Pilibhit Dist.	1,352	5,04,357
Bisalpur	365	2,10,384
Pilibhit	465	2,06,746
Puranpur	512	87,227
Pratapgarh Dist.	1,459	11,15,128
Kunda	537	3,78,934
Patti	457	3,49,889
Pratapgarh	437	3,86,305
Rae Bareli Dist.	1,758	11,56,704
Dalmau	472	3,28,804
Maharajganj	464	2,92,608
Rae Bareli	375	2,50,065
Salon	444	2,85,227
Rampur Dist.	931	5,61,142
Bilaspur	204	38,046
Huzur	180	2,39,711
Milak	167	93,251
Shahabad	167	92,086
Suar	213	98,048
Saharanpur Dist.	2,132	13,53,636
Deoband	386	2,67,081
Nakur	429	2,27,792

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Roorkee	..	706	4,10,787
Saharanpur	..	626	4,47,976
Shahjahanpur Dist.		1,762	10,04,436
Jalalabad	..	363	2,04,280
Pawayan	..	591	2,27,729
Shahjahanpur	..	395	3,07,735
Tilhar	..	413	2,64,692
Sitapur Dist.	..	2,206	13,86,920
Biswan	..	572	3,26,674
Misrikh	..	596	3,26,149
Sidhauli	..	554	3,44,689
Sitapur	..	511	3,89,408
Sultanpur Dist.	..	1,707	12,92,949
Amethi	..	366	2,41,541
Kadipur	..	447	3,26,447
Musafirkhana	..	397	3,05,189
Sultanpur	..	508	4,19,772
Tehri Garhwal Dist.		4,557	4,12,363
Deo Prayag	..	—	1,29,464
Pratap Nagar	..	—	90,568
Rawain	..	—	1,06,058
Tehri	..	—	86,273
Unnao Dist.	..	1,774	10,67,055
Hasanganj	..	440	2,67,104
Purwa	..	551	3,25,162
Safipur	..	409	2,39,945
Unnao	..	402	2,34,844
Varanasi Dist.	..	1,962	19,77,575
Bhadohi	..	417	3,87,874
Chakia	..	474	1,14,467
Chandauli	..	510	4,32,230
Varanasi	..	596	10,43,004

WEST BENGAL

Unit (*a*)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bankura Dist.	..	2,653	13,19,259
Sadar	..	1,933	9,65,363
Vishnupur	..	714	3,53,896
Birbhum Dist.	..	1,757	10,66,889
Rampurhat	..	606	4,28,730
Sadar	..	1,137	6,38,159
Burdwan Dist.	..	2,717	21,91,667
Asansol	..	624	7,69,265
Kalna	..	385	3,05,751
Katwa	..	409	3,14,594
Sadar	..	1,287	8,02,057
Calcutta Dist.	..	10	25,48,677
Calcutta Municipal Area	..	28 (Acres)	25,20,921
Cooch Behar Dist.		1,291	6,71,158
Dinhata	..	272	1,61,054
Mathabhanga	..	343	1,48,691
Mekliganj	..	199	91,835
Sadar	..	285	1,71,865
Tufanganj	..	224	97,713
Darjeeling Dist.	..	1,160	7,18,332
Kalimpong	..	408	93,441
Kurseong	..	164	65,713
Sadar	..	361	1,69,631
Siliguri	..	266	1,16,475
Hooghly Dist.	..	1,217	16,04,229
Arambag	..	413	3,70,416
Chandernagore	..	388	3,72,093
Sadar	..	446	4,54,573
Serampur	..	160	4,07,147
Howrah Dist.	..	575	16,11,373
Sadar	..	174	9,28,456
Uluberia	..	386	6,82,917
Jalpaiguri Dist.	..	2,407	9,14,538
Alipur Duras	..	1,079	3,68,396
Sadar	..	1,296	5,46,142
Malda Dist.	..	1,425	9,37,580
Sadar	..	1,392	9,37,580
Midnapur Dist.	..	5,264	33,59,022
Contai	..	912	7,39,841
Ghatal	..	369	3,11,382
Jhargram	..	1,186	4,61,703
Sadar	..	2,038	10,57,658
Tamluk	..	749	7,88,438
Murshidabad Dist.		2,086	17,15,759
Jangipur	..	437	4,31,979
Kandi	..	454	3,45,681
Lalbagh	..	522	3,93,871
Sadar	..	659	5,44,228
Nadia Dist.	..	1,527	11,44,924
Ranaghat	..	540	4,42,053
Sadar	..	969	7,02,871
Purulia Dist.	..	2,408	11,69,097
24 Parganas Dist.		5,317	46,09,309
Bangaon	..	320	2,08,742
Barasat	..	384	3,93,980
Barrackpur	..	119	8,77,900
Basirhat	..	818	7,13,619
Diamond Harbour		1,262	9,01,120
Sadar	..	1,107	15,13,948

(*a*) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

Unit (a)		Area in sq. miles	Population
West Dinajpur Dist.		2,115	9,97,861
Balurghat	..	580	3,28,114
Islampur	..	759	2,77,288
Raiganj	..	865	3,92,459

DELHI

Area :	573 sq. miles
Population :	17,44,072

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Bilaspur Dist.	..	448	1,26,099
Bilaspur Sadar	..	215	48,247
Ghumarwin	..	236	77,852
Chamba Dist.	..	3,135	1,76,050
Bhattyat	..	250	42,003
Chamba	..	1,429	75,970
Churaha	..	1,456	58,077
Mahasu Dist.	..	4,679	3,30,614
Arki	..	156	32,371
Chini	..	2,390	28,972
Chopal	..	375	30,756
Jubbal	..	105	11,286
Kasumpti	..	151	26,563
Kotkhai Suni } Kumar Sain }	..	296	52,825
Rampur	..	853	41,665
Rohru	..	580	46,362
Solan	..	108	28,569
Theog	..	163	31,245
Mandi Dist.	..	1,523	3,10,626
Chachiot	..	351	49,362
Joginder Nagar	..	445	54,819
Karsog		252	31,224
Mandi Sadar	..	202	71,875
Sirkaghat	..	202	69,707

(a) Units are districts and sub-divisions.

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Population
Sunder Nagar	..	168	33,639
Sirmoor Dist.	..	1,095	1,66,077
Nahan	..	214	25,041
Pachhad	..	316	34,823
Paonta	..	231	42,311
Rainka	..	380	63,902

MANIPUR

Unit (b)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Hills Dist.		—	1,75,368
Churachandpur	..	—	42,695
Mao	..	—	28,445
Tamenlong	..	—	37,688
Tengnoupal	..	—	24,049
Ukrul	..	—	42,491
Manipur Plains Dist.	..	—	4,02,267
Jiribum	..	—	7,541
Sadar	..	—	2,70,962
Thoubal	..	—	1,23,754

TRIPURA

Unit (b)		Area in sq. miles	Population
Agartala	..	602	2,23,416
Amarpur	..	527	28,280
Belonia	..	394	40,209
Dharamanagar	..	662	82,545
Kailasahar	..	464	58,624
Kamalpur	..	240	30,372
Khowai	..	538	55,560
Sabroom	..	238	23,680
Sonamura	..	205	44,544
Udaipur	..	246	58,477

(b) Units are sub-divisions.

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is a difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those provided by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand for the last fifty years in decennial averages.

TABLE 8

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (*DECENNIAL AVERAGES*)

Decade	Registered		Estimated by Reverse Surviva Method	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	37	—	48·1	42·6
1911—20	37	34	49·2	48·6
1921—30	34	26	46·4	36·3
1931—40	34	23	45·2	31·2
1941—50	28	20	39·9	27·4

The following table shows the birth, death and infant mortality rates since 1947 based on the registration data.

TABLE 9

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year	Per thousand of population		Per thousand live births
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality
1947	26·4	19·7	146
1948	25·2	17·0	130
1949	26·4	15·8	123
1950	24·9	16·1	127
1951	24·9	14·4	123
1952	25·4	13·8	116
1953	24·8	13·0	118
1954	24·4	12·5	109
1955	27·0	11·7	102 (*b*)
1956	21·6	9·8	98 (*c*)
1957 (*a*)	21·5	11·0	

Between 1941 and 1951, births had occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum and the natural increase of population at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum. The highest birth rate was in Central India (44) and the lowest in South India (36 or 37). The highest death rate was in Central India (34) and the lowest in South India (21 or 22). The highest natural increase rate was in North-West India (16-17) and West India (16) and the lowest in Central India (10).

Maternity Pattern

The following table shows the indices of child birth, child survival and child loss in respect of completed maternity experience for the former States of Travancore-Cochin and Madhya Pradesh based on information collected by the two Governments during the 1951 census.

TABLE 10

CHILD BIRTH, SURVIVAL AND LOSS INDEX

Natural Division/State	Child birth index	Child survival index	Child loss index
East Madhya Pradesh	6·1	3·6	2·5
North-West Madhya Pradesh	6·3	3·6	2·7
South-West Madhya Pradesh	6·6	3·6	3·0
Travancore-Cochin	6·6	4·6	2·0

(*a*) Provisional.

(*b*) Excludes Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Tripura.

(*c*) Excludes Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Tripura.

An experimental survey undertaken in 61 districts in 1952-53 subsequent to the Census, and an analysis of registration data of 30 municipal towns in 1951, have shown the following results in respect of first births, second births, third births, fourth births and births of a higher order.

TABLE 11

FREQUENCY OF BIRTHS

	Number per 1,000 births which are			
	First births	Second births	Third births	Fourth births and births of higher order
South India (27 Districts)	228	215	181	376
West India (7 Districts)	209	180	167	444
Central India (22 Districts)	210	189	162	439
North-West India (5 Districts)	231	206	151	412
30 Municipal towns of India	209	196	167	428

Generally speaking, first births account for more than one-fifth of all births, second births for nearly another one-fifth, third births about one-sixth and fourth births and births of a higher order over two-fifths. Treating births occurring to mothers who have already given birth to three or more children as 'improvident maternity', the incidence of such improvident maternity in India compared with other countries as reported in the All-India Census Report of 1951 was as follows.

TABLE 12

INCIDENCE OF IMPROVIDENT MATERNITY

Country	Incidence of improvident maternity
India	42·8
USA	19·2
UK	14·3
France	19·7
Germany (Federal Republic)	12·3
Japan	33·9

Age Structure and Sex Ratio

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population.

TABLE 13

AGE STRUCTURE

	Age group	Percentage to total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	13·5
Boys and girls	5 to 14	24·8
Young men and women	15 to 24	17·4
	25 to 34	15·6
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11·9
	45 to 54	8·5
Elderly persons	55 to 64	5·1
	65 to 74	2·2
	75 and over	1·0
TOTAL ..		100·0

Table 14 gives the break up of the population according to age, sex and civil conditions, and table 15 the sex ratio.

TABLE 14

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION*

(in thousands)

Age-group	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed or divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 year	58,21	56,68	58,21	56,68	—	—	—	—
1— 4 years	1,79,39	1,79,08	1,79,39	1,79,08	—	—	—	—
5—14 "	4,47,03	4,19,89	4,18,04	3,57,37	28,33	61,18	66	1,34
15—24 "	3,06,72	3,00,52	1,66,28	51,84	1,36,60	2,40,41	3,84	8,27
25—34 "	2,78,75	2,66,33	37,01	7,73	2,31,22	2,37,31	10,52	21,29
35—44 "	2,20,32	1,95,29	11,50	3,04	1,93,23	1,53,46	15,59	38,79
45—54 "	1,57,19	1,38,98	6,04	1,73	1,30,77	83,13	20,38	54,12
55—64 "	90,65	86,24	2,29	89	67,77	33,34	19,89	52,01
65—74 "	38,67	39,76	1,04	37	25,33	10,92	12,30	28,47
75 and over	16,30	17,56	46	18	8,83	3,71	7,01	13,67
Age not stated	1,11	1,17	51	60	45	42	15	15
TOTAL ..	17,94,34	17,01,50	8,81,47	6,59,51	8,22,53	8,23,88	90,34	2,18,11

*Excluding displaced persons. Figures have been rounded off to nearest thousand.

TABLE 15

SEX RATIO (1921—1951)

(females per thousand males)

	General Population				Rural Population				Urban Population			
	1921	1931	1941	1951	1921	1931	1941	1951	1921	1931	1941	1951
North India	9,09	9,04	9,07	9,10	9,19	9,17	9,23	9,25	8,26	8,07	8,05	8,20
East India	9,86	9,67	9,51	9,45	10,11	9,94	9,88	9,77	6,90	6,66	6,43	7,19
South India	10,11	10,10	10,01	9,99	10,20	10,19	10,05	10,04	9,88	9,79	9,81	9,77
West India	9,41	9,41	9,41	9,38	9,77	9,73	9,77	9,87	8,21	8,35	8,33	8,38
Central India	9,72	9,68	9,66	9,73	9,78	9,76	9,74	9,79	9,14	8,98	9,12	9,39
North-West India	8,53	8.63	8,71	8,83	8,61	8,76	8,87	8,95	8,02	7,89	7,95	8,43
INDIA	9,56	9,51	9,46	9,47	9,72	9,69	9,66	9,66	8,47	8,39	8,30	8,60

The number of females for every 1,000 males for the ten largest cities in 1951 were: Greater Calcutta (602), Greater Bombay (596), Madras (921), Delhi (750), Hyderabad (989), Ahmedabad (764), Bangalore (883), Kanpur (699), Poona (833) and Lucknow (783).

India's high juvenile proportion (38.3 per cent) is exceeded only by the countries of Africa (39.1 per cent), South and Central America (40.1 per cent), South-West Asia (40.6 per cent) and South-East Asia (40.9 per cent), while the proportion for European and North American countries ranges between 21.8 and 27.6 per cent. The proportion of people aged 55 and above is only 8.3 per cent in India as compared to 21.4 per cent in France and 21.1 per cent in the U.K.

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in table 5. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1951 were as follows :—

TABLE 16

VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION (1921—1951)

	Percentage Increase (+) / Decrease(—)
1921—31	+11·0
1931—41	+14·3
1941—51	+13·4
	Density
1921	193
1931	213
1941	246
1951	287

THE SOCIAL PATTERN

Religions

The number of persons in 1951 professing the different religions in India are shown in the table below.

TABLE 17

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION*

Religion	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage to total population
Hindu	30,32	84·99
Muslim	3,54	9·93
Christian	82	2·30
Sikh	62	1·74
Jain	16	0·45
Buddhist	2	0·06
Zoroastrian	1	0·03
Other religions (tribal)	17	0·47
Other religions (non-tribal)	1	0·03
All Religions	35,67	100·00

*Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken.

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects as follows :—

TABLE 18

POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER-TONGUE

	Number	Persons speaking
Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.	15†	32,39,72,607
Tribal languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over.	23	1,15,31,848
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over.	24	1,76,98,041
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering less than a lakh.	720	28,60,974
Non-Indian languages	63	2,26,251
Unclassified population	—	5,89,673
	845	35,68,79,394

The number of persons speaking languages or dialects of the first three categories is shown in the following table.

TABLE 19

LANGUAGES (OR DIALECTS) SPOKEN BY A LAKH AND OVER EACH*

Language/Dialect	Persons speaking
I. Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution†	
Hindi	14,99,44,311 ‡ (Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani, Punjabi together)
Urdu	
Hindustani	
Punjabi	
Telugu	3,29,99,916
Marathi	2,70,49,522
Tamil	2,65,46,764
Bengali	2,51,21,674
Gujarati	1,63,10,771
Kannada	1,44,71,764
Malayalam	1,33,80,109
Oriya	1,31,53,909
Assamese	49,88,226
Kashmiri	5,086§
Sanskrit	555
II. Tribal languages (or dialects)	
Santhali	28,11,578
Gondi	12,32,886
Bhili	11,60,299
Oraon or Kurukh	6,44,042
Lambadi	6,28,166
Ho	5,99,876
Mundari or Munda	5,85,211

*Figures given in this table are exclusive of speakers in Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where no census was held in 1951.

†Fourteen languages have been specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 census enumerated 15 instead of 14.

‡No all-India totals were available at the 1951 census separately for persons speaking Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi. The number of persons speaking Hindi in India excluding Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was 10,87,60,966. The corresponding figure for Urdu was 1,35,71,321, for Hindustani 81,60,683 and for Punjabi 8,37,747.

§Figure does not include speakers in Jammu and Kashmir, where no census was taken in 1951.

TABLE 19—(*concld.*)

Language/Dialect	Persons speaking
Vagdi	5,16,991
Meithei (Manipuri)	4,85,787
Banjari or Labhani	3,32,317
Kondh or Khond	2,80,561
Bhilali	2,64,289
Savara (Saora)	2,56,259
Garo	2,39,816
Khasi	2,30,982
Kui	2,06,509
Korku (Kurku)	1,70,607
Bara Bodo (or Plains Kachari)	1,66,447
Lushai	1,63,600
Paraja	1,46,938
Maria	1,40,583
Koya	1,37,358
Mikir	1,30,746
III. Other Indian languages (or dialects)	
Marwari	45,14,737
Mewari	20,14,874
Dhundhari or Jaipuri	15,88,069
Bagri	9,26,029
Chattisgarhi	9,02,908
Malwi	8,66,895*
Harauti	8,15,859
Tulu	7,87,624
Sindhi	7,45,434
Rajasthani	6,45,001
Konkani	6,39,020
Kumauni	5,71,401
Garhwali	4,84,261
Ajmeri	4,63,161
Nepali (or Khaskura)	4,21,688
Halbi	2,64,912
Nimari	1,80,696
Brij-bhasha	1,77,847
Tripura	1,29,379
Sourashtra	1,24,486
Mewati	1,11,083
Khatria	1,10,592
Nimadi	1,10,577
Bhumij	1,01.508

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 35.69 crores who constitute the total population of the areas of the country where census was taken in 1951 only 6.19 crores or 17.3 per cent live in cities and towns, while the remaining 29.50 crores or 82.7 per cent live in villages. There has been, between 1921 and 1951, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below.

TABLE 20

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921—1951)

	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88·6	11·4
1931	87·9	12·1
1941	86·1	13·9
1951	82·7	17·3

*Figure includes Rangari or Ahiri.

There are 3,018* towns and 5,58,088* villages in India including Sikkim. 26.5 per cent of the total rural population lives in small villages (under 500 persons), 48.8 per cent in medium-sized villages (between 500 and 2,000 persons), 19.4 per cent in large villages (between 2,000 and 5,000 persons) and 5.3 per cent in very large villages (over 5,000 persons). 38.0 per cent of the urban population lives in cities (population of one lakh and over), 30.1 per cent in major towns (population between 20,000 and one lakh), 28.6 per cent in minor towns (population between 5,000 and 20,000) and 3.3 per cent in townships (population under 5,000). The distribution of towns and villages according to 1951 census is indicated in the following two tables.

TABLE 21

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 1,00,000	20,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Less than 5,000	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	6	10	34	82	118	43	293
Assam	—	1	6	7	5	9	28
Bihar	5	6	19	37	30	11	108
Bombay	11	20	76	124	319	75	625
Kerala	3	5	12	27	25	16	88
Madhya Pradesh	5	5	22	37	74	59	202
Madras	7	11	56	99	95	27	295
Mysore	5	8	20	59	137	60	289
Orissa	1	1	5	8	23	1	39
Punjab	3	8	26	34	57	66	194
Rajasthan ..	4	4	20	36	96	67	227
Uttar Pradesh	14	15	47	73	179	158	486
West Bengal ..	7	14	29	41	18	11	120
Delhi	2	2	2	1	3	—	10
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tripura	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	73	110	375	665	1,183	661	3,017†

TABLE 22

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Over 10,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,000 to 5,000	1,000 to 2,000	500 to 1,000	Less than 500	Total
Andhra Pradesh	5	266	3,293	5,708	5,870	11,308	26,450
Assam	1	8	247	1,299	3,712	20,060	25,327
Bihar	14	216	2,367	6,254	13,210	45,909	67,970
Bombay ..	6	124	2,440	7,035	13,903	30,771	54,279
Kerala	118	481	1,325	1,252	841	580	4,597
Madhya Pradesh	1	22	506	2,532	9,687	57,286	70,034
Madras	43	397	3,002	4,336	4,062	6,511	18,351
Mysore	5	80	972	2,869	5,632	16,320	25,878
Orissa	—	3	237	1,652	5,852	40,654	48,398
Punjab	8	61	935	2,721	4,895	12,235	20,855
Rajasthan ..	—	14	582	2,046	5,232	23,830	31,704
Uttar Pradesh ..	1	120	2,660	10,272	23,211	75,458	1,11,722
West Bengal ..	14	113	1,205	3,502	7,532	26,105	38,471
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	1	2	9	189	201
Delhi	1	3	26	68	96	110	304
Himachal Pradesh	—	5	34	53	175	8,117	8,384
Lacadive, Mincoy and Amindivi Islands	—	—	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur ..	—	3	39	97	181	1,281	1,601
Tripura	—	—	5	40	141	3,267	3,453
TOTAL ..	217	1,916	19,882	51,740	1,04,242	3,79,992	5,57,989†

*Including 1 town and 99 villages in Sikkim † There is one town and 99 villages in Sikkim.

There are, according to the 1951 census, 73 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in table 21. This classification, however, does not take into account town groups (*towns and their* adjoining urban areas not classified as census towns) which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality for demographic purposes. There are 31 such town groups and 40 isolated towns with population of over a lakh each. The population of these single inhabited urban localities, according to the 1951 census, is as follows :—

TABLE 23

URBAN LOCALITIES WITH POPULATION OF OVER A LAKH EACH

	Population (1951)		Population (1951)
Greater Calcutta (W. Bengal)	45,78,071	Vijayawada (AP)	1,61,198
Greater Bombay (Bombay)	28,39,270	Kolar Gold Fields (Mysore)	1,59,084
Madras (Madras)	14,16,056	Kozhikode (Kerala)	1,58,724
Delhi (Delhi)	13,84,211	Ludhiana (Punjab)	1,53,795
Hyderabad (AP)	10,85,722	Saharanpur (UP)	1,48,435
Ahmedabad (Bombay) ..	7,93,813	Dehra Dun (UP)	1,44,216
Bangalore (Mysore)	7,78,977	Aligarh (UP)	1,41,618
Kanpur (UP)	7,05,383	Bhavnagar (Bombay) ..	1,37,951
Poona (Bombay)	5,88,545	Kolhapur (Bombay) ..	1,36,835
Lucknow (UP)	4,96,861	Rampur (UP)	1,34,277
Nagpur (Bombay)	4,49,099	Gaya (Bihar)	1,33,700
Agra (UP)	3,75,665	Warangal (AP)	1,33,130
Madurai (Madras)	3,61,781	Gorakhpur (UP)	1,32,436
Banaras (UP)	3,55,777	Rajkot (Bombay)	1,32,069
Allahabad (UP)	3,32,295	Bikaner (Rajasthan) ..	1,30,293
Amritsar (Punjab)	3,25,747	Ujjain (MP)	1,29,817
Indore (MP)	3,10,859	Kharagpur (W. Bengal) ..	1,29,836
Jaipur (Rajasthan)	2,91,130	Hubli (Mysore)	1,29,609
Patna (Bihar)	2,83,479	Jhansi (UP)	1,27,365
Sholapur (Bombay)	2,77,087	Guntur (AP)	1,25,255
Jabalpur (MP)	2,56,998	Amravati (Bombay)	1,24,064
Tiruchirapalli (Madras) ..	2,55,623	Mangalore (Mysore)	1,17,083
Mysore (Mysore)	2,44,323	Alleppey (Kerala)	1,16,278
Gwalior (MP)	2,41,577	Bhagalpur (Bihar)	1,14,530
Meerut (UP)	2,33,183	Tirunelveli (Madras)	1,13,486
Surat (Bombay)	2,23,182	Visakhapatnam (AP) ..	1,08,042
Jamshedpur (Bihar)	2,18,162	Ranchi (Bihar)	1,06,849
Baroda (Bombay)	2,11,407	Vellore (Madras)	1,06,024
Bareilly (UP)	2,08,083	Mathura (UP)	1,05,773
Salem (Madras)	2,02,335	Rajahmundry (AP)	1,05,276
Coimbatore (Madras) ..	1,97,755	Shahjahanpur (UP)	1,04,835
Ajmer (Rajasthan)	1,96,633	Jamnagar (Bombay)	1,04,419
Trivandrum (Kerala) ..	1,86,931	Cuttack (Orissa)	1,02,505
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	1,80,717	Bhopal (MP)	1,02,333
Jullundur (Punjab)	1,68,816	Tanjore (Madras)	1,00,680
Moradabad (UP)	1,61,854		

PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD

Emigration of persons of Indian parentage out of India is governed by the Indian Emigration Act 1922 and the Rules made thereunder and the special notifications and executive instructions issued from time to time in that behalf.

The following table shows the number of outgoing and returning emigrants during the years 1954–58.

TABLE 24

INDIAN EMIGRANTS (1954—58)

Country	Number of emigrants who left India					Number of emigrants who returned from abroad				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Burma	402	315	55	43	8	10	12	5	4	15
Ceylon	306	151	129	148	54	223	67	—	104	—
Malaya	42	16	22	83	14	1,311	1,372	1,262	1,518	2,189
Africa	346	737	495	287	354	53	52	41	36	23
Others	2,666	3,272	3,128	2,614	2.134	940	570	865	1,234	1,086
TOTAL	3,762	4,491	3,829	3,175	2,564	2,537	2,073	2,173	2,896	3,313

The following table shows the number of people of Indian origin in countries where they number one thousand and over.

TABLE 25

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF INDIAN ORIGIN ABROAD

Name of country	Number of persons of Indian origin	Name of country	Number of persons of Indian origin
Commonwealth Countries		*Commonwealth Countries*	
Aden (1955)	15,817	Uganda (1954)	50,000
Australia (1958)	2,500	United Kingdom‡	—
British Honduras (1946)	2,000	Zanzibar and Pemba (1948)	15,812
British Guiana (1954)	2,10,000		
Br. North Borneo (1954)†	2,000	*Other Foreign Countries*	
Brunei (1958) †	2,000		
Canada (1955)	3,750	Bahrein (1954)	3,000
Ceylon (1958)	8,29,619	Belgian Congo (1950)	1,227
Fiji Islands (1958)	1,69,403	Burma (1958)@	7,00,000
Grenada	6,000	Dutch Guiana (1955)	70,000
Hong Kong (1955)	2,500	Ethiopia (1954-55)§	1,645
Jamaica (1954)	26,000	Indo-China (1950)	2,300
Kenya (1954)	1,27,000	Indonesia (1958)	30,000
Federation of Malaya (1958)†	7,40,436	Italian Somaliland (1947)	1,000
Mauritius (1955)	3,75,918	Kuwait (1954)	2,500
New Zeland (1958)	1,800	Madagascar (1956)	14,000
Nyasaland (1954)†	6,000	Muscat (1947)	1,145
Rhodesia (Northern)*	3,500	Nepal (1941)	10,441
Rhodesia (Southern)*	4,700	Philippines (1958)	1,675
Sarawak (1958)†	2,000	Portuguese East Africa	12,600
Singapore (1958) †	98,267	Reunion (1955)†	2,500
South Africa (1951)	3,65,524	Ruanda Urundi (1950)	1,963
St. Lucia (1954)	3,000	Saudi Arabia (1956)	5,000
St. Vincent (1954)	2,000	Sudan (1956)	2,000
Tanganyika (1954)	68,000	Thailand (1958)	10,000
Trinidad	2,67,000	USA (1955)	5,063

*Approximate. † Includes Pakistanis. ‡Latest figures not available. @Estimated. §Includes Eritrea also.

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL EMBLEM, FLAG, ANTHEM, SONG AND CALENDAR

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, raised by the Emperor to mark the hallowed spot where the Buddha first preached to his disciples the eight-fold path of salvation, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion, separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel (*Chakra*) appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels (*Chakras*) on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words, "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions. The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. Its design is that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of the Flag

Rules and regulations to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag have been drawn up by the Government of India. These prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing. The regimental colour, the State flag, the organisational or institutional flag will be used for this purpose when necessary.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest.

When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard, the latter should be at the top. The Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. When carried in a procession it must be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard-bearer and carried in front of the procession.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, balcony, or the front of a building, the saffron end should be at the top.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912 under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika,* of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India.* The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

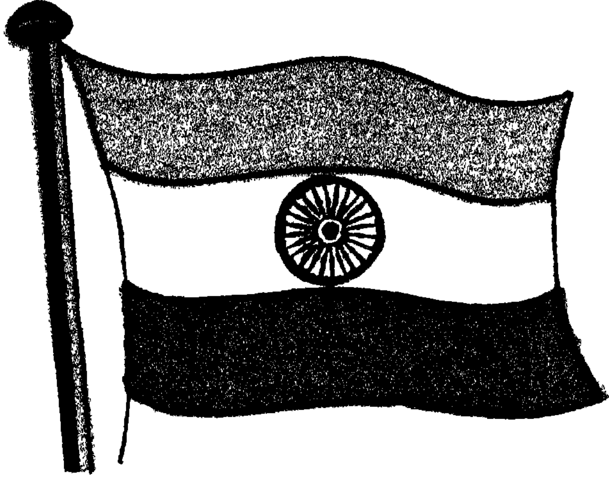
Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga-
Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage
Tava subha asisa mage
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

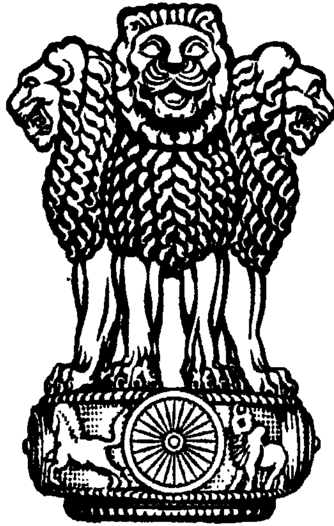
The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above :

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
Mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganga,
And is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
They pray for Thy blessings and sing Thy praise,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram,* which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana. Vande Mataram* occurs in





सत्यमेव जयते

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mataram !
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-sitalam,
Sasyasyamalam, Mataram !
Subhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-sobhinim,
Suhasinim, sumadhura-bhasinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following English translation of the stanza is by Sri Aurobindo :

I bow to thee, Mother,
Richly watered, richly fruited,
Cool with the winds of the south,
Dark with the crops of the harvests,
The Mother !
Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in flowering bloom,
Sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss !

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. The Committee submitted its report in 1955. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the uniform National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes :

(*i*) The Gazette of India,
(*ii*) News broadcasts by the All India Radio,
(*iii*) Calendars issued by the Government of India, and
(*iv*) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the uniform National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION

The Constituent Assembly of India first met on December 9, 1946. It adopted a resolution on objectives on January 22, 1947, and appointed a number of committees to report on the various aspects of the proposed Constitution. On the basis of their reports, the Drafting Committee of the Assembly prepared a Draft Constitution which was published in February 1948. This was presented for general discussion on November 4, 1948. Meanwhile, the passing of the Indian Independence Act and the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, had freed the Constituent Assembly from all the limitations under which it had been born, and enabled it to proceed as a sovereign body with the task of framing the Constitution. The Constitution, comprising 395 Articles and eight Schedules, was finalised and adopted by the Assembly on November 26, 1949.* It came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens : "*Justice,* social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation".

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir; the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands; and such other territories as may be acquired.**

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides† for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India. Articles 6 and 7 enable displaced migrants from Pakistan who fulfil certain conditions to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as

*For broad details about the amendments to the Constitution, see under 'Amendment of the Constitution' at the end of this Chapter.

**Before the adoption of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, there were 10 States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution as Part A States, 8 as Part B States, 9 as Part C States and one Part D Territory. Chapter XXX in 'INDIA 1957' may be consulted for details about the reorganisation of States.

†These provisions of the Constitution deal only with broad qualifications for citizenship at the time of its commencement, leaving details to be filled in by parliamentary legislation. This has since been done by the Citizenship Act, 1955, which provides for the acquisition of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and as a result of incorporation of territory. The Act provides for the termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances. It empowers the Union Government to extend, on a reciprocal basis, all or any of the rights of an Indian citizen to the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland.

such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence. No such person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of any foreign State is entitled to this right.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a fixed date and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law of the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III of the Constitution enumerates seven broad categories of "Fundamental Rights". The right to equality (Articles 14 to 18) includes equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. "Untouchability" has been abolished, and Parliament has enacted a law making the practice of untouchability a punishable offence.

Article 19 guarantees to the citizen his right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition, holding and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The Constitution does not, however. bar the State from making laws prescribing reasonable restrictions on the exercise of these rights in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence or in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. The conferment of these rights does not affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any new law relating to the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business or the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.

Three other basic principles of common law which the Constitution has recognised in Articles 20 and 21 as fundamental rights are : (*i*) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once; (*ii*) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; and (*iii*) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The right against exploitation (Articles 23 and 24) prohibits all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion for all (Articles 25 to 28) and the right of minorities to conserve their own culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice (Articles 29 and 30) are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The right to property is protected by Article 31 which provides that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". This does not, however, deprive the State of its right to compulsory acquisition of private property for a public purpose, after payment of compensation. The Article was amended in 1955 so as to keep outside the purview of law courts the question whether the compensation provided by a specific law is adequate or not.

The right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) provides that the fundamental rights are justiciable and any citizen can move the Supreme Court for their enforcement.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY*

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of the national life". These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment. The State is also enjoined to guard against the abuse of workers' health and strength and to protect childhood and youth from being forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength, against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Among the other directives of State Policy are the organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines; promotion of cottage industries in rural areas; raising the level of nutrition and improvement in the standards of living and public health; prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION†

EXECUTIVE

According to the provisions contained in Part V of the Constitution, the Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies (*Vidhan Sabhas*) of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

*The extent to which these directives have been implemented after the inauguration of the Constitution can be seen from some of the succeeding chapters, particulary those dealing with executive, judiciary, education, health, social welfare, scheduled castes and tribes, land reform, co-operative movement, community development, labour and others.

† For details about the functioning of the Union Government, see Chapters IV and V.

The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*). His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution, which under Article 60 it is his duty to preserve, protect and defend. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*). His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President. He, however, ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council during this period.

Council of Ministers

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Attorney-General

The Attorney-General, appointed by the President, advises the Government of India on legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President. He also discharges certain other functions entrusted to him by or under the Constitution. He holds office at the pleasure of the President and has the right of audience in all courts in the country.

PARLIAMENT

The Legislature of the Union. which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. To fill a seat in the Council, the candidate must be a citizen of India and not less than 30 years of age.

House of the People (Lok Sabha)

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allotted that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. During a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, the President could nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community if in his opinion it was not adequately represented. The period has since been extended by another ten years.

JUDICIARY*

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than ten judges appointed by the President.† The judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or, he must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court to sit and act as judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Articles 148 to 151 provide for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the

*For details about the organisation, functions and powers, etc., of the Judiciary, see Chapter VI.

†The number originally prescribed by the Constitution was seven. It was later raised to ten by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

accounts of the Union and the States. His duties and powers are prescribed, or under law, made by Parliament. His reports, submitted to the President and the Governors of States, are laid before each House of Parliament and the Legislatures of States.

THE STATES*

The system of Government in the States, as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

Governor

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is debarred from being a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the State Legislature and from holding any other office of profit.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Advocate-General

The Advocate-General, who advises the Government of the State on such legal matters and performs such other legal duties as are referred or assigned to him by the Governor or entrusted to him by the Constitution or any other law, is appointed by the Governor and holds office during his pleasure.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Kerala, Orissa, and Rajasthan which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly). Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned passed in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary

*For details about the functioning of the State Governments, see Chapters IV and V.

schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members nominated by the Governor are chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. Like their counterpart at the Centre, the Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The normal term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

JUDICIARY*

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the event of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period. The Constitution also provides for the establishment of subordinate courts.

THE UNION AND THE STATES

Relations—legislative and administrative—between the Union and the States are described in Part XI of the Constitution. The power of establishing new States or altering the area, boundaries or names of any existing State is vested in the Union Parliament. It can do so by passing an appropriate law for the purpose on the recommendation of the President, who, in his turn, is required to refer the matter to the legislatures of the States concerned for the expression of their views within a period specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow. Any such law shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for purposes of Article 368.

Legislative Relations

The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is governed by the provisions of the Seventh Schedule consisting of three Lists—the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List—under which the known sphere of legislative activity has been mapped out by enumerating, as exhaustively as possible, the various categories or subject-matters of legislation. The Union List contains 97 entries pertaining to subjects of all-India importance such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, customs duties, etc., in regard to which Parliament has exclusive power

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*For details about the judicial system in the States, see Chapter VI.

to make laws. The State Legislatures have exclusive authority to make laws in regard to the 66 entries in the State List which includes such subjects as maintenance of law and order, administration of justice, local government, public health and sanitation, education, agriculture, forests and fisheries, trade and industry, etc. The third or the Concurrent List which consists of 47 entries deals with subjects of common interest to the Union and the States, such as the legal system, economic planning and social security, trade and industry, electricity, newspapers, books, etc., in regard to which both Parliament and the State Legislatures can make laws.

Territorially, the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament extends to the whole or any part of the territory of India, while that of the legislature of a State to the whole or any part of that State. Parliament also legislates for any part of the territory of India which is not in a State on matters which fall under the exclusive purview of State Legislatures.

The Constitution provides that if any law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the legislature of that State, shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. As regards powers of legislation on subjects which have not been enumerated in any of the three Lists, usually known as 'residuary powers', they have been exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

The Constitution further provides that if the Council of States declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should make laws in respect of any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws for these also and such laws will remain in force for a period not exceeding one year, unless continued under a fresh resolution, and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force. Parliament exercises such a right if a proclamation of emergency is in operation and a law made thereunder shall have effect for six months.

Administrative Relations

Although the executive authority of the Union and the States is co-ordinate with their respective legislative powers, the Constitution envisages the Union Government entrusting the administration of some of its functions to State Governments or to officers thereof and issuing directions therefor. To this end, the Constitution places the States under the constitutional obligation of so exercising their executive power as (*i*) to secure compliance with laws passed by Parliament and earlier Central laws applicable to them, and (ii) not to impede or prejudice the exercise by the Union of its executive power, the Government of India having the power to give directions for this purpose. The President may, with the consent of a State, entrust the Union's executive functions to the State Government or to officers thereof. The Union Government has also the right to construct and maintain highways or other means of communication of national or military importance within the territory of a State and may also direct a State Government to take measures for the protection of railways within its borders. The adjudication of disputes regarding the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley may also be provided by law by Parliament. The President can, in the public interest, establish inter-State Councils for enquiring and advising on inter-State disputes, investigating and discussing subjects of common interest and making recommendations for better co-ordination of policy and action.

FINANCE

Part XII of the Constitution deals with provisions relating to finance, property, contracts and suits. It lays down a broad scheme for distribution of revenues between the Union and the States.

The Union Government has powers to raise money by taxes and duties mentioned in items 82 to 92A in the Union List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the Union List excluding court fees. The State Governments have similar powers with respect to items 45 to 63 in the State List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the State List excluding court fees. Apart from these, the Constitution mentions the following specific categories of taxes in which the Union and the States have a common interest and whose proceeds accrue to them in different proportions :

(*i*) Duties which are levied by the Union, but are collected and wholly appropriated by the States, *viz*., non-judicial stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations (Article 268).

(*ii*) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are wholly assigned to the States. These include succession and estate duties on property other than agricultural land, terminal taxes on goods and passengers carried by rail, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights, taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets, on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein and taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce (Article 269).

(*iii*) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose net proceeds are shared between the Union and the States. Taxes on income other than agricultural income come under this category (Article 270).

(*iv*) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose proceeds may be shared with the States as provided by Parliament by law, e.g., Union excise duties other than those on medicinal and toilet preparations (Article 272).

The Constitution empowers the Union Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund within limits prescribed by Parliament. The Union can also grant loans to State Governments and guarantee loans raised by them. The States have powers to raise their own loans on the security of their respective Consolidated Funds.

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Finance Commission by the President, at stated intervals, to make recommendations to him in regard to the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes which are, or may be, divided between the Union and the States and in regard to the principles which govern the grants-in-aid to the States.*

There is also provision for an independent authority to audit the accounts of both the Union and the States. Exemption of Union property from State taxation and State property from Union taxation, adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions, privy purses of the rulers of former princely States and restrictions as to imposition of taxes on the sale or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade

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*The first Finance Commission under this provision was set up in November 1951, and submitted its report in February 1953. The second Commission with Shri K. Santhanam as Chairman was appointed on April 2, 1956. It submitted its report to the President on September 30, 1957. Later, the report was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on November 14 along with a memorandum on the Government's acceptance of the Commission's unanimous recommendations. For details, see Chapter XIX

or import and export transactions with foreign countries form the subject-matter of some of the other financial provisions. The rest of the provisions in this Part deal with property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits involving the Union and the States.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Part XIII of the Constitution embodies the general principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of the Union. Although Article 302 empowers the Union Parliament to impose certain restrictions on this freedom in the public interest, neither Parliament nor any State Legislature has power to make any law which authorises any preference or discriminates between one State and another. Such discrimination is, however, possible under parliamentary law to deal with scarcity of goods in any part of the country. Subject to these restrictions, the State Legislatures are empowered to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse as may be required in the public interest. Parliament also has the power to appoint any authority it considers appropriate to enforce the foregoing provisions.

PUBLIC SERVICES†

Part XIV deals with recruitment, conditions of service, tenure of office and dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons serving the Union or a State. It also provides for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each of the States.

ELECTIONS

The superintendence and control of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of the States, and of the President and Vice-President of the Union, are vested in an Election Commission consisting of a Chief Election Commissioner and such other Commissioners as necessary appointed by the President. The President also appoints Regional Commissioners in consultation with the Election Commission. The conditions of tenure and service of the Commissioners are determined by the President. The procedure for the removal from office of the Chief Election Commissioner is the same as in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Parliament, in respect of elections to its two Houses, and the State Legislatures in respect of elections to the State Legislatures, are empowered to make provisions by law in regard to all matters relating to them. The validity of any such law cannot be called in question in any court.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution. The President is authorised under Article 344 to constitute, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, a special Commission to examine the growth and development of Hindi and make recommendations as to its progressive

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†For details, see Chapter V.

use for all or any of the official purposes of the Union with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period. The Constitution also provides that the recommendations of the Commission will be examined by a Parliamentary Committee of 30 members (20 members from the House of the People and 10 from the Council of States) elected by the respective Houses in accordance with the system of proportional representation.*

The Constitution further lays down that the Legislature of a State may, by law, adopt any one or more of the regional languages† in use in that State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of the English language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised. Article 348 makes special provision on the subject. The proviso to Article 343 also empowers the President to authorise the use of Hindi in addition to English for any of the official purposes of the Union even during the stipulated period of 15 years.

EMERGENCY AND OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS

According to Article 352, if at any time the President of India is satisfied that there has arisen a grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance which threatens the security of India or any part of its territory, he can by declaration (*a*) give directions to the constituent States as to how their authority is to be exercised, and (*b*) suspend from operation several Articles (268 to 280) of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the Union Government to make certain contributions to the States. It is, however, necessary that the President's Proclamation is laid before each House of Parliament for approval within a period of two months. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Another occasion on which the President can by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of a State is in the event of failure of the State's constitutional machinery. This he does either on receipt of a report from the Governor or when he is otherwise satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Article 356).

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Besides the general provisions which guarantee equal civil and political rights to all citizens, the Constitution contains special provisions to safeguard the interests of, and assist minorities such as the Anglo-Indian community and certain weaker and backward sections like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to progress more rapidly. These provisions include reservation of seats in Parliament and the State Legislatures for an initial period of ten years (now extended by another ten years), preferential treatment in the matter of public employment and extended educational facilities.** A special responsibility has been placed

*For a brief summary of the recommendations of the Official Language Commission and the Parliamentary Committee, see Appendices.

†The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

**See Chapter XIV for the implementation of these safeguards and a review of the administration of the tribal areas.

on the Union Government to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it has been vested with adequate powers to carry out its obligations in this respect. Article 224(1) read along with the Fifth Schedule details provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the States other than Assam.

Tribal Areas in Assam

Another special provision which the Constitution makes is with regard to the administration of the tribal areas of Assam. Article 244(2) read along with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the constitution of certain autonomous districts and autonomous regions in these areas. The Governor of Assam who is specially entrusted with the task of administering these areas on behalf of the President is empowered to constitute councils for these districts and regions. These councils are empowered to make their own rules for the administration of their respective areas. They have powers of legislation with respect to disposition of land, administration of villages, inheritance of property, marriage and social customs, etc. They can constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and disputes, administer district and regional funds and establish and manage schools, dispensaries, markets and fisheries. Certain powers of assessment and collection of taxes on land, professions, trades and employment, vehicles and boats are also vested in the councils. The Governor of Assam is empowered to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the administration of the autonomous districts and regions. If necessary, the Governor may also place one of his Ministers in special charge of their welfare. The areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule (the North-East Frontier Agency and the Naga Hills District-Tuensang Area) are administered by the President acting through the Governor of Assam as his agent; to these areas apply the provisions of Article 249 (dealing with the President's regulation-making power for the peace, progress and good government of the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).

Special Officers

Article 338 provides for the appointment of a Special Officer by the President for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the duty of this officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these sections under the Constitution and to report to the President on their working. The President is further required to place these reports before both the Houses of Parliament. The appointment of another Special Officer is envisaged under Article 350B. He is required to perform similar duties with regard to constitutional safeguards provided for linguistic minorities.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment to the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament; and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has been prescribed in addition, relate to the election of the President, the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the

representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

Since its inauguration on January 26, 1950, there have been eight amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, besides making minor changes in Articles 15, 19, 85, 87, 174, 176, 341, 342, 372 and 375, added two new Articles 31A and 31B and a Ninth Schedule after the Eighth. Among the more notable features of this Act are : (*i*) the addition of a saving clause to Article 15 (prohibition of discrimination) enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes; and (*ii*) the substitution of clause (2) in Article 19 by a new clause broadening the State's power to impose "reasonable restrictions" on the citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression, in the interest of "friendly relations with foreign States" and in relation to "defamation or incitement to an offence", besides security of State, public order, decency and morality, etc., which were included in the original clause as well. The two new Articles added after Article 31 (right to property) provided for the saving of laws relating to acquisition of estates and the validation of certain land reform Acts and Regulations passed by the States and specified in the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, sought to amend Article 81 with a view to readjusting the scale of representation in the House of the People, necessitated by the completion of the 1951 census. The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act passed in 1954 substituted entry 33 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule by a new one, including food-stuffs, cattle fodder and raw cotton and jute as additional items whose production and supply can be controlled by the Centre, if expedient in the public interest.

The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, amended Articles 31, 31A and 305 and added a few more entries to the Ninth Schedule. The amendment to Article 31(2) provided that when the State compulsorily acquires private property for a public purpose, the scale of compensation prescribed by the authorising legislation would not be called in question in a court of law. Article 31A was amended so as to exclude the temporary taking over of a property by the State, either in public interest or to secure its better management, from the compensation clause. The amendment to Article 305 was in the nature of a saving clause for laws providing for State monopolies. Seven new entries were also added to the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, substituted the proviso to Article 3 by a new one empowering the President to fix a time limit for State Legislatures to express their views on proposed Central laws affecting the area and boundaries, etc., of their respective States. The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act passed in 1956 added a new entry, *i.e.*, 92A, to the Union List of the Seventh Schedule relating to taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State transactions and the relevant clauses under Articles 269 and 286 on the same subject.

The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, necessitated by the reorganisation of States, involved not only the establishment of new States and alterations in State boundaries but also the abolition of the three categories of the States and the classification of certain areas as "Union Territories". This led to the amendment of Article 1 and the First Schedule to the Constitution. Among the other important Articles which were affected by this amendment were Articles 81 and 82 which were substituted by new ones, Article 131 on the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; Article 168 providing for bicameral legislatures

in certain States; and Articles 216, 217, 220, 222 and 224 dealing with the High Courts. Two new Articles, 350A and 350B, were added with a view to implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission regarding constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities.

The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1959, amends Article 334 so as to extend the special provision relating to the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo-Indian community by nomination in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States, for a further period of ten years from January 26, 1960.

CHAPTER IV

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 232, of whom 220 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 505, consisting of 500 members directly elected from the fourteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and five members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the House of the People, as on March 20, 1960, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 26

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

State/Union Territory	No. of seats in Council of States†	House of the People						
		No. of Seats†	Con.‡	PSP	CPI	JS	OP§	Ind.
Andhra Pradesh	18	43(1)	37	—	2	—	2	1
Assam ..	7	12	9	2	—	—	—	1
Bihar ..	22(1)	53	40	3	—	—	9	1
Bombay ..	27(1)	66	38	4	4	2	8	10
Kerala ..	9	18	6	1	9	—	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	16	36	35	—	—	—	1	—
Madras ..	17	41	31	—	2	—	—	8
Mysore ..	12	26	23	1	—	—	1	1
Orissa ..	10	20	7	2	1	—	7	3
Punjab ..	11	22	20	—	1	—	—	1
Rajasthan ..	10	22	19	—	—	—	—	3
Uttar Pradesh	34(1)	86(1)	68	4	1	2	5	5
West Bengal ..	16	36(1)	23	2	6	—	2	2
Jammu & Kashmir	4	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Delhi ..	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tripura ..	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	220*	500**	367	19	27	4	41	39

*Exclusive of 12 nominated seats. †Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant seats. **Exclusive of five nominated seats. ‡For abbreviations, refer to page 69.

§In the column 'OP' are included :

Andhra Pradesh : Peoples' Democratic Front 2. *Bihar* : Jharkhand 6; Janta Party 3. *Bombay* : Peasants andWorkers Party 4; Scheduled Castes Federation 4. *Madhya Pradesh* : HinduMahasabha 1. *Mysore* : Scheduled Castes Federation 1. *Orissa* : Ganatantra Parishad 7. *Uttar Pradesh* : Socialist Party 5. *West Bengal* : Forward Bloc (Marxist) 2. *Jammu & Kashmir* : National Conference 6.

The names of the members of the two Houses, as on March 20, 1960, are given below.

COUNCIL OF STATES†
(RAJYA SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH—18

1. Makkineni Basavapunnaiah.*
2. B. Gopala Reddi.*
3. Raj Bahadur Gour.
4. Akbar Ali Khan.*
5. Smt. Seeta Yudhvir.
6. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju.*
7. Mudumala Henry Samuel.
8. V. C. Kesava Rao.
9. V. Prasad Rao.*
10. A. Balarami Reddy.
11. S. Channa Reddy.
12. Narotham Reddy.
13. Narla Venkateswara Rao.
14. J. V. K. Vallabharao.*
15. K. L. Narasimham.
16. V. Venkataramana.
17. A. Chakradhar.
18. Smt. Yashoda Reddy.

ASSAM—7

19. S. C. Deb.*
20. Smt. Bedavati Buragohain.*
21. Smt. Pushpalata Das.
22. Purna Chandra Sharma.
23. M. Tayyebulla.
24. Joy Bhadra Hagjer.
25. Lila Dhar Barooah.*

BIHAR—22

26. R. G. Agarwala.
27. Ahmad Hussain.
28. Theodore Bodra.*
29. M. John.
30. Kishori Ram.
31. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon.*
32. Vacant*
33. Mahesh Saran.*
34. Mazhar Imam.
35. R. P. N. Sinha.*
36. Devendra Prasad Singh.
37. Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha.
38. Ganga Sharan Sinha.
39. Rajendra Pratap Sinha.*
40. Kamta Singh.
41. Rama Bahadur Sinha.
42. R. D. Sinha Dinkar.*
43. Tajamul Husain.
44. Mohammad Umair.
45. Sheel Bhadra Yajee.
46. Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha.
47. Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh.

BOMBAY—27

48. Abid Ali.
49. P. N. Rajabhoj.
50. Waman Sheodas Barlingay.
51. Babubhai Chinai.
52. Rajabhau Vithalrao Dangre.*
53. Khandubhai K. Desai.
54. T. R. Deogirikar.
55. Narsingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh.*
56. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh.
57. Venkat Krishna Dhage.*
58. M. D. D. Gilder.*
59. Rohit Manushankar Dave.
60. Bhaurao Dewaji Khobaragade.
61. Dahyabhai V. Patel.
62. G. R. Kulkarni.
63. Lavji Lakhamshi.*
64. Premji Thobhanbhai Leuva.*
65. Deokinandan Narayan.*
66. Lalji Pendse.
67. Dhairyashilrao Yeshwantrao Pawar.
68. Raghu Vira.
69. Sonusing Dhansing Patil.
70. Vacant.
71. Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi.*
72. J. K. Modi.
73. M. D. Tumpalliwar.
74. D. H. Variava.*

KERALA—9

75. Smt. K. Bharathi.
76. K. Madhava Menon.*
77. P. J. Thomas.
78. Govindan Nair.
79. K. P. Madhavan Nair.
80. Perath Narayanan Nair.*
81. P. A. Solomon.
82. N. C. Sekhar.*
83. A. Subba Rao.

MADHYA PRADESH—16

84. Niranjan Singh.
85. Mohammad Ali.
86. Banarasi Das Chaturvedi.
87. R. P. Dube.*
88. Smt. Krishna Kumari.
89. Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya.*
90. Dayaldas Kurre.
91. Trimbak Damodar Pustake.
92. Raghubir Sinh.
93. Ram Sahai.
94. Smt. Rukmani Bai.
95. Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate.
96. Smt. Seeta Parmanand.
97. Awadhesh Pratap Singh.*
98. Bhanu Pratap Singh.*
99. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya.*

MADRAS—17

100. Smt. Ammu Swaminadhan.*
101. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.
102. T. V. Kamalaswamy.*
103. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.
104. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.
105. P. S. Rajagopal Naidu.*
106. Smt. T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti.
107. N. M. Lingam.
108. Abdul Rahim.
109. N. Ramakrishna Iyer.*
110. G. Rajagopalan.
111. R. Gopalakrishnan.
112. T. Bhaskara Rao.*
113. T. S. Pattabiraman.*

†77 members whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) retired on April 2, 1960. The results of the elections to these vacancies can be seen in the Appendices.

114. B. Parameshwaran.
115. S. Venkataraman.
116. Dawood Ali Mirza.

MYSORE—12

117. B.C. Nanjundaiya.*
118. Janardhan Rao Desai.
119. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy.
120. Mulka Govinda Reddy.
121. N. S. Hardiker.
122. Raghavendrarao.*
123. S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao.
124. M. Govinda Reddy.
125. B. Shiva Rao.*
126. B. P. Basappa Shetty.
127. Mohamed Valiulla.
128. Smt. Voilet Alva.*

ORISSA—10

129. Ghasiram Sandil.*
130. Harihar Patel.
131. Biswanath Das.*
132. Dibakar Patnaik.
133. Bibudhendra Misra.
134. Bhagirathi Mahapatra.
135. Maheswar Naik.
136. Swapnananda Panigrahi.*
137. Abhimanyu Rath.
138. Govind Chandra Misra.*

PUNJAB—11

139. Anup Singh.*
140. Chaman Lall.
141. Madho Ram Sharma.
142. Darshan Singh Pheruman.
143. Jagan Nath Kaushal.
144. Udham Singh Nagoke.*
145. M. H. S. Nihal Singh.*
146. Raghbir Singh Panjhazari.*
147. Km. Amrit Kaur.
148. Zail Singh.
149. Jugal Kishore.

RAJASTHAN—10

150. Abdul Shakoor.
151. Adityendra.*
152. Keshvanand.
153. Jai Narain Vyas.*
154. Sadiq Ali.
155. Tika Ram Paliwal.
156. Smt. Sharda Bhargava.
157. K. L. Shrimali.
158. Jaswant Singh.
159. Vijay Singh.*

UTTAR PRADESH—34

160. Amar Nath Agrawal.*
161. Jagannath Prasad Agrawal.
162. Akhtar Husain.
163. Amolakh Chand.*
164. Smt. Anis Kidwai.
165. Jashaud Singh Bisht.
166. Smt. Chandravati Lakhanpal.
167. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji.*
168. Nawab Singh Chauhan.
169. A. Dharam Das.
170. Mohammad Faruqi.*
171. R.C. Gupta.*
172. Faridul Haq Ansari.
173. Jaspat Roy Kapoor.
174. Ahmad Said Khan.*
175. Hriday Nath Kunzru.
176. Vacant.*
177. Shyam Dhar Misra.
178. Ajit Pratap Singh.
179. Tarkeshwar Pande.
180. Govind Ballabh Pant.
181. Har Prasad Saxena.
182. P. N. Sapru.
183. Smt. Savitry Devi Nigam.
184. Braj Bihari Sharma.*
185. Gopinath Singh.*
186. Ram Kirpal Singh.
187. Hira Vallabha Tripathi.*
188. Dharam Prakash.
189. Sham Sundar Narain Tankha.
190. Z. A. Ahmad.
191. M. P. Bhargava.
192. Balkrishna Sharma.*
193. Mohammad Ibrahim.

WEST BENGAL—16

194. Ansaruddin Ahmad.
195. Nihar Ranjan Ray.
196. C. C. Biswas.*
197. Rajpat Singh Doogar.*
198. Nalinaksha Dutt.*
199. Santosh Kumar Basu.
200. Bhupesh Gupta.
201. P. D. Himatsingka.
202. Humayun Kabir.
203. Abdur Rezzak Khan.*
204. Smt. Maya Devi Chettry.
205. Atindra Nath Bose.
206. Satyendra Prosad Ray.
207. Mriganka Mohan Sur.*
208. Surendra Mohan Ghose.
209. Mehr Chand Khanna.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR—4

210. Budh Singh.
211. Trilochan Dutta.*
212. Mohammad Jalali.
213. Pir Mohammed Khan.

DELHI—3

214. S. K. Dey.
215. Onkar Nath.*
216. Ahmed Ali.

HIMACHAL PRADESH—2

217. Anand Chand.
218. Smt. Lila Devi.

MANIPUR—1

219. Laimayum Lalit Madhob Sharma.*

TRIPURA—1

220. Abdul Latif.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT—12

221. K. M. Panikkar.*
222. Maithilisharan Gupta.
223. Kakasaheb Kalelkar.
224. Jairamdas Doulatram.
225. Prithviraj Kapoor.*
226. Naraindas Rattanmal Malkani.
227. Mohan Lal Saksena.
228. Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale.
229. M. Satyanarayana.*
230. A.R. Wadia.*
231. B. V. (Mama) Warerkar.
232. Tara Chand.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH (43)

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party*
1	Adilabad	K. Ashanna	Con.**
2	Adoni	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con.
3	Anantapur	T. Nagi Reddy	CPI
4	Chittoor	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	Con.
5	Chittoor (R)	M. V. Gangadhara Siva	Con.
6	Cuddapah	Vutukuru Rami Reddy	Con.
7	Eluru	Km. Mothey Veda Kumari	Con.
8	Golugonda	Missula Suryanarayanamurti	Con.
9	Golugonda (R)	Kankipati Verranna Padalu	Con.
10	Gudivada	D. Balarama Krishnaiah	Con.
11	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con.
12	Hindupur	K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy	Con.
13	Hyderabad	Vinayak Rao K. Koratkar	Con.
14	Kakinada	M. Thirumala Rao	Con.
15	Kakinada(R)	B. S. Murthy	Con.
16	Karimnagar	M. Sri Ranga Rao	Con.
17	Karimnagar (R)	M. R. Krishna	Con.
18	Khammam	T. B. Vittal Rao	PDF
19	Kurnool	S. Osman Ali Khan	Con.
20	Mahbubabad	Etikala Madhusudan Rao	Con.
21	Mahbubnagar	J. Rameshwar Rao	Con.
22	Mahbubnagar (R)	P. Ramaswamy	Con.
23	Markapur	C. Bali Reddy	Con.
24	Masulipatnam	Mandali Venkata Krishna Rao	Con.
25	Medak	P. Hanmanth Rao	Con.
26	Nalgonda	Devulapalli Venkateswar Rao	PDF
27	Nalgonda (R)	Devanapalli Rajiah	Con.
28	Narasapur	Uddaraju Ramam	CPI
29	Nellore	R. Lakshmi Narasa Reddy	Con.
30	Nellore (R)	B. Anjanappa	Con.
31	Nizamabad	H. C. Heda	Con.
32	Ongole	R. Narapa Reddy	Con.
33	Parvathipuram	Dippala Suri Dora	Ind.
34	Parvathipuram (R)	Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
35	Rajahmundry	D. S. Raju	Con.
36	Rajampet	T. N. Viswanatha Reddy	Con.
37	Secunderabad	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Con.
38	Srikakulam	B. Rajagopala Rao	Con.
39	Tenali	N. G. Ranga	Con.
40	Vikarabad	Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con.
41	Vijayavada	Smt. K. Atchamamba	Con.
42	Visakhapatnam	Vacant	—
43	Warangal	Sadath Ali Khan	Con.

*Party affiliations are as at the time of elections.

***Abbreviations* : Con. (Congress); PDF (People's Democratic Front); Ind. Independent); PSP (Praja Socialist Party); CPI (Communist Party of India); SCF (Scheduled Castes Federation); JS (Jan Sangh); PWP (Peasants and Workers Party); HM (Hindu Mahasabha); GP (Ganatantra Parishad); FB (Forward Bloc); NC National Conference); Soc. (Socialist); (R) Reserved Seat (in double member constituencies) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
		ASSAM (13)	
44	Autonomous Districts	Hoover Hynniewta	Ind.
45	Cachar	Dwarika Nath Tewari	Con.
46	Cachar (R)	Nibaran Chandra Laskar	Con.
47	Darrang	B. Bhagavati	Con.
48	Dhubri	Amjad Ali	PSP
49	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
50	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP
51	Goalpara	Smt. Manjula Devi	Con.
52	Goalpara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con.
53	Jorhat	Smt. Mofida Ahmed	Con.
54	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Sibsagar	Prafulla Chandra Borooah	Con.
		BIHAR (53)	
56	Aurangabad	Satyendra Narayan Sinha	Con.
57	Bagaha	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
58	Banka	Smt. Shakuntala Devi	Con.
59	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con
60	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con.
61	Bhagalpur	Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala	Con.
62	Buxar	Kamal Singh	Ind.
63	Champaran	B. B. Varma	Con.
64	Champaran (R)	Bhola Raut	Con.
65	Chapra	Rajendra Singh	PSP
66	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raje	Janta
67	Darbhanga	Shree Narayan Das	Con.
68	Darbhanga (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.
69	Dhanbad	D. C. Malik	Con.
70	Dumka	S. C. Choudhury	Jharkhand
71	Dumka (R)	Debi Soren	Jharkhand
72	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con.
73	Giridih	S. A. Matin	Janta
74	Gopalganj	Syed Mahmud	Con.
75	Hajipur	Rajeshwar Patel	Con.
76	Hajipur (R)	Chandramani Lal Choudhry	Con.
77	Hazaribagh	Smt. Lalita Rajya Laxmi	Janta
78	Jainagar	Shyam Nandan Mishra	Con.
79	Jamshedpur	Mohindra Kumar Ghosh	Con.
80	Katihar	Bhola Nath Biswas	Con.
81	Kesaria	Dwarka Nath Tiwary	Con.
82	Khagaria	Jiyalal Mandal	Con.
83	Kishanganj	Mohammad Tahir	Con.
84	Lohardaga (R)	Ignace Beck	Jharkhand
85	Madhubani	Anirudha Sinha	Con.
86	Maharajganj	Mahendra Nath Singh	Con.
87	Monghyr	Banarasi Prasad Sinha	Con.
88	Monghyr (R)	Nayantara Das	Con.
89	Muzaffarpur	Asoka Mehta	PSP
90	Nalanda	Kailash Pati Sinha	Con.
91	Nawada	Smt. Satyabhama Devi	Con.
92	Nawada (R)	Ram Dhani Das	Con.
93	Palamau	Gajendra Prasad Sinha	Con.
94	Patna	Sarangadhara Sinha	Con.
95	Pupri	Digvijaya Narain Singh	Con.
96	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
97	Rajmahal (R)	Paika Murmu	Con.
98	Ranchi East	M. R. Masani	Jharkhand
99	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	Jharkhand
100	Saharsa	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Con.
101	Saharsa (R)	Bholi Sardar	Con.
102	Samastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
103	Sasaram	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
104	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
105	Shahabad	B. R. Bhagat	Con.
106	Singhbhum (R)	Shambhu Charan Godsora	Jharkhand

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
107	Sitamarhi	J.B. Kripalani	PSP
108	Siwan	Jhulan Sinha	Con.
		BOMBAY (66)	
109	Ahmedabad	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik	Ind.
110	Ahmedabad (R)	Karsandas Parmar	Ind.
111	Ahmednagar	R. K. Khadilkar	Ind.
112	Akola	Gopalrao Khedkar	Con.
113	Akola (R)	Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bhatkar ..	Con.
114	Amravati ..	Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Con.
115	Anand	Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel ..	Con.
116	Aurangabad	Ramananda Tirtha	Con.
117	Banaskantha	Akbarbhai Chavda	Con.
118	Baramati..	Gulabrao K. Jedhe	Con.
119	Baroda	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Con.
120	Bhandara	R.M. Hajarnavis	Con.
121	Bhandara (R)	Balkrishna Wasnik	Con.
122	Bhir	R.D. Patil	Con.
123	Bombay City Central ..	Shripad Amrit Dange	CPI
124	Bombay City Central (R)	G.K. Manay	SCF
125	Bombay City North ..	V.K. Krishna Menon	Con.
126	Bombay City South ..	S.K. Patil	Con.
127	Broach	Chandra Shankar	Con.
128	Buldana	Shivram Rango Rane	Con.
129	Bulsar	Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel	Con.
130	Chanda	V.N. Swami	Con.
131	Dhulia	Uttamrao L. Patil	JS
132	Dohad (R)	Jaljibhai Koyabhai Dindod	Con.
133	East Khandesh ..	Naushir Bharucha	Ind.
134	Girnar	Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah ..	Con.
135	Gohilwad	Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta	Con.
136	Halar	Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi	Con.
137	Jalna	A.V. Ghare	Ind.
138	Kaira	Fatesinhji Ghodasar	Ind.
139	Karad	D.R. Chavan	PWP
140	Khed	Balasaheb Salunke	SCF
141	Kolaba	Rajaram Balkrishna Raut	PWP
142	Kolhapur	Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar	PWP
143	Kolhapur (R)	Shankarrao Khanderao Dige	SCF
144	Kopergaon	B.C. Kamble	Ind.
145	Kutch	Bhawanji A. Khimji	Con.
146	Madhya Saurashtra ..	Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah	Con.
147	Malegaon	Yadav Narayan Jadhav	PSP
148	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganlal M. Kedaria	Con.
149	Mehsana	Purushottamdas R. Patel	Ind.
150	Miraj	Balasaheb Patil	PWP
151	Nagpur	M.S. Aney	Con.
152	Nanded	Harihar Rao Sonule	Con.
153	Nanded (R)	Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar Kamble	Con.
154	Nasik	Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad ..	SCF
155	Osmanabad	Venketrao Sriniwasrao Naldurgker	Con.
156	Panchmahals	Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi	Con.
157	Parbhani	N.K. Pangarkar	Con.
158	Patan	Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore ..	Ind.
159	Poona	Narayan Ganesh Goray	PSP
160	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP
161	Ramtek	K.G. Deshmukh	Con.
162	Ratnagiri	Premji R. Assar	JS
163	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Con.
164	Satara	Nana Patil	CPI
165	Sholapur	J.G. More	Ind.
166	Sholapur (R)	Tayappa Hari Sonavane	Con.
167	Sorath	Narendrabhai Nathwani	Con.
168	Surat	Morarji Desai	Con.
169	Thana	Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar	CPI
170	Thana (R)	Laxman Mahadu Matera	CPI
171	Wardha	Kamalnayan Jamnalal Bajaj	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
172	West Khandesh (R)	Laxman Vedu Valvi	PSP
173	Yeotmal	Deorao Yeshwantrao Gohokar	Con.
174	Zalawad	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.
		KERALA (18)	
175	Ambalapuzha	P.T. Punnoose	CPI
176	Badagara	K.B. Menon	PSP
177	Chirayinkil	M.K. Kumaran	CPI
178	Ernakulam	A.M. Thomas	Con.
179	Kasargod	A.K. Gopalan	CPI
180	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadan	Con.
181	Kozhikode	K.P. Kuttikrishnan Nair	Con.
182	Manjeri	B. Pocker	Ind.
183	Mukumdapuram	T.C.N. Menon	CPI
184	Moovattupuzha	George Thomas Kottukapally	Con.
185	Palghat	V. Eacharan	Con.
186	Palghat (R)	P. Kunhan	CPI
187	Quilon	V.P. Nayar	CPI
188	Quilon (R)	P.K. Kodiyan	CPI
189	Tellicherry	M.K. Jinachandran	Con.
190	Thiruvella	P.K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
191	Trichur	K.K. Warior	CPI
192	Trivandrum	S. Easwara Iyer	Ind.
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
193	Balaghat	C.D. Gautam	Con.
194	Baloda Bazar	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
195	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru	Con.
196	Bastar (R)	Surti Kistaiya	Con.
197	Bhopal	Smt. Maimoona Sultan	Con.
198	Bilaspur	Resham Lal Jangde	Con.
199	Chhindwara	B. L. Chandak	Con.
200	Chhindwara (R)	N.M. Wadiwa	Con.
201	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con.
202	Guna	Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia	Con.
203	Gwalior	Radha Charan Sharma	Con.
204	Gwalior (R)	Suriya Prashad	Con.
205	Hoshangabad	R.S. Kiledar	Con.
206	Indore	Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala	Con.
207	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con.
208	Janjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con.
209	Jhabua (R)	Amar Singh Damar	Con.
210	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con.
211	Khajuraho (R)	Motilal Malviya	Con.
212	Mandla (R)	M.G. Uikey	Con.
213	Mandsaur	Manakbhai Agarwal	Con.
214	Nimar	Ramsingh Bhai Varma	Con.
215	Nimar (Khandwa)	Babu Lal Tiwari	Con.
216	Raipur	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con.
217	Raipur (R)	Smt. Kesar Kumari Devi	Con.
218	Rewa	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Con.
219	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con.
220	Sagar (R)	Smt. Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
221	Shahdol	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con.
222	Shahdol (R)	Kamal Narayan Singh	Con.
223	Shajapur	Liladhar Joshi	Con.
224	Shajapur (R)	Kanhaiyalal Bherulal Malvia	Con.
225	Shivpuri	Braj Narayan "Brajesh"	HM
226	Surguja	Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh	Con.
227	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con.
228	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con.
		MADRAS (41)	
229	Chidambaram	R. Kanakasabai	Con.
230	Chidambaram (R)	L. Elayaperumal	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
231	Chingleput	A. Krishnaswami	Ind.
232	Chingleput (R)	N. Siva Raj	Ind.
233	Coimbatore	Smt. Parvathi M. Krishnan	CPI
234	Cuddalore	T.D. Muthukumarasami Nayudu	Ind.
235	Dindigul	M. Gulam Mohideen	Con.
236	Dindigul (R)	S.C. Balakrishnan	Con.
237	Gobichettipalayam	K.S. Ramaswamy	Con.
238	Karur	K. Periaswami Gounder	Con.
239	Krishnagiri	C.R. Narasimhan	Con.
240	Kumbakonam	C.R. Pattabhi Raman	Con.
241	Madras North	S.C. Anthony Pillai	Ind.
242	Madras South	T.T. Krishnamachari	Con.
243	Madurai	K.T.K. Tangamani	CPI
244	Nagapattinam	K.R. Sambandam	Con.
245	Nagapattinam (R)	M. Ayyakkannu	Con.
246	Nagercoil	P. Thanulingom Nadar	Con.
247	Namakkal	E.V.K. Sampath	Ind.
248	Namakkal (R)	S.R. Arumugham	Con.
249	Nilgiris	C. Nanjappan	Con.
250	Perambalur	M. Palaniyandy	Con.
251	Periakulam	R. Narayanaswami	Con.
252	Pollachi	P.R. Ramakrishnan	Con
253	Pudukottai	R. Ramana than Chettiar	Con.
254	Ramanathapuram	P. Subbiah Ambalam	Con.
255	Salem	S.V. Ramaswamy	Con.
256	Srivilliputhur	U. Muthuramalinga Thevar	Ind.
257	Srivilliputhur (R)	R.S. Arumugam	Con.
258	Tanjore	A. Vairavan	Con.
259	Tenkasi	M. Sankarapandian	Con.
260	Tindivanam	N.P. Shanmuga Gounder	Ind.
262	Tiruvannamalai	R. Dharmalingam	Ind.
263	Tiruchendur	T. Ganapathy	Con.
264	Tiruchirapalli	M. K. M. Abdul Salam	Con.
265	Tirunelveli	P. T. Thanu Pillai	Con.
266	Triupathur	A. Doraiswami Gounder	Con.
267	Tiruvallur	R. Govindarajulu Naidu	Con.
268	Vellore	N. R. M. Swamy	Con.
269	Vellore (R)	M. Muthukrishnan	Con.
		MYSORE (26)	
270	Bangalore	H. C. Dasappa	Con.
271	Bangalore City	N. Keshava	Con.
272	Belgaum	B. N. Datar	Con.
273	Bellary	Tekur Subrahmanyam	Con.
274	Bijapur South	Ramappa Balappa Bidari	Con.
275	Bijapur North	M. S. Sugandhi	Ind.
276	Chikodi	D. A. Katti	SCF
277	Chitaldrug	J. M. Mohamed Imam	PSP
278	Dharwar North	D. P. Karmarkar	Con.
279	Dharwar South	T. R. Neswi	Con.
280	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
281	Gulbarga (R)	Shankar Deo	Con.
282	Hassan	H. Siddananjappa	Con.
283	Kanara	Joachim Alva	Con.
284	Kolar	K. C. Reddy	Con.
285	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.
286	Koppal	S. A. Agadi	Con.
287	Mandya	M. K. Shivananjappa	Con.
288	Mangalore	K. R. Achar	Con.
289	Mysore	M. Shankaraiya	Con.
290	Mysore (R)	S. M. Siddiah	Con.
291	Raichur	G. S. Melkote	Con.
292	Shimoga	K. G. Wodeyar	Con.
293	Tiptur	C. R. Basappa	Con.
294	Tumkur	M. V. Krishnappa	Con.
295	Udipi	U. Srinivasa Malliah	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
		ORISSA (20)	
296	Angul	Badakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Bamra	GP
297	Balasore	Bhagabat Sahu	Con.
298	Balasore (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con.
299	Bhubaneswar	N. C. Samantsinhar	Con.
300	Cuttack	Nityanand Kanungo	Con.
301	Dhenkanal	Surendra Mahanty	GP
302	Ganjam	Uma Charan Patnaik	Ind.
303	Ganjam (R)	Mohan Nayak	Con.
304	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	GP
305	Kalahandi (R)	Bijaya Chandrasingh Prodhan	GP
306	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
307	Kendrapara (R)	Baishnab Charan Mullick	PSP
308	Keonjhar	Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo	Ind.
309	Koraput	Jaganatha Rao	Con.
310	Koraput (R)	T. Sanganna	Con.
311	Mayurbhanj (R)	Ram Chandra Majhi	Ind.
312	Puri	Chintamani Panigrahi	CPI
313	Sambalpur	Shraddhakar Supakar	GP
314	Sambalpur (R)	Banamali Kumbhar	GP
315	Sundargarh (R)	Kalo Chandramani	GP
		PUNJAB (22)	
316	Ambala	Smt. Subhadra Joshi	Con.
317	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con.
318	Amritsar	G. S. Musafir	Con.
319	Bhatinda	Hukam Singh	Con.
320	Bhatinda (R)	Ajit Singh Bhatinda	Con.
321	Ferozepore	Iqbal Singh	Con.
322	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con.
323	Gurgaon	Prakash Vir Shastri	Ind.
324	Hissar	Thakur Das Bhargava	Con.
325	Hoshiarpur	Baldev Singh	Con.
326	Jhajjar	Pratap Singh Daulta	CPI
327	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
328	Jullundur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
329	Kaithal	Mool Chand Jain	Con.
330	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
331	Kangra (R)	Daljit Singh	Con.
332	Ludhiana	Ajit Singh Sarhadi	Con.
333	Ludhiana (R)	Bahadur Singh	Con.
334	Mohindergarh	Ram Krishan Gupta	Con.
335	Patiala	Achint Ram	Con.
336	Rohtak	Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri	Con.
337	Taran-Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con.
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
338	Ajmer	Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava	Con.
339	Alwar	Shobha Ram	Con.
340	Banswara (R)	P. B. Bhogji Bhai	Con.
341	Barmer	Raghunath Singh	Ind.
342	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Con.
343	Bhilwara	Ramesh Chandra Vyas	Con.
344	Bikaner	Karni Singh	Ind.
345	Bikaner (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con.
346	Dausa	G. D. Somani	Con.
347	Jaipur	Harish Chandra Sharma	Ind.
348	Jalore	S. R. Damani	Con.
349	Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka	Con.
350	Jodhpur	Jaswantraj Mehta	Con.
351	Kotah	Nemi Chandra Kasliwal	Con.
352	Kotah (R)	Onkar Lal	Con.
353	Nagaur	Mathuradas Mathur	Con.
354	Pali	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
355	Sawai Madhopur	Hiralal Shastri	Con.
356	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia	Con.
357	Sikar	Rameshwar Tantia	Con.
358	Udaipur	Manikya Lal Varma	Con.
359	Udaipur (R)	Deen Bandhu Parmar	Con.
		UTTAR PRADESH (86)	
360	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
361	Aligarh	Jamal Khwaja	Con.
362	Aligarh (R)	Nardeo Snatak	Con.
363	Almora	J. B. S. Bist	Con.
364	Allahabad	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Con.
365	Amroha	Hifzur Rahman	Con.
366	Azamgarh	Kalika Singh	Con.
367	Azamgarh (R)	Vishwanath Prasad	Con.
368	Bahraich	Jogendra Singh	Con.
369	Balrampur	Atal Bihari Vajapayee	JS
370	Balia	Radha Mohan Singh	Con.
371	Banda	Dinesh Singh	Con.
372	Barabanki	Ram Sewak Yadav	Soc.
373	Barabanki (R)	Ramanand Shastri	Con.
374	Bareilly	Satish Chandra	Con.
375	Basti	Keshava Deva Malaviya	Con.
376	Basti (R)	Ram Garib	Ind.
377	Bijnor	Abdul Latif	Con.
378	Bilhaur	Jagdish Awasthi	Soc.
379	Bisauli	Badan Singh	Con.
380	Budaun	Raghubir Sahai	Con.
381	Bulandshahr	Raghubar Dayal Misra	Con.
382	Bulandshahr	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con.
383	Chandauli	Prabhu Narain Singh	Soc.
384	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con.
385	Deoria	Ramji Verma	PSP
386	Domariaganj	Ram Shanker Lal	Con.
387	Etah	Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Con.
388	Etawah	Arjun Singh Bhadauria	Soc.
389	Etawah (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
390	Faizabad	Raja Ram Misra	Con.
391	Faizabad (R)	Panna Lal	Con.
392	Farrukhabad	Mulchand Dube	Con.
393	Fatehpur	Ansar Harvani	Con.
394	Firozabad	Braj Raj Singh	Soc.
395	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con.
396	Ghazipur	Har Prasad Singh	Con.
397	Ghosi	Umrao Singh	Con.
398	Gonda	Dinesh Pratap Singh	Con.
399	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con.
400	Gorakhpur (R)	Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
401	Hapur	Krishna Chandra Sharma	Con.
402	Hamirpur	M. L. Dwivedi	Con.
403	Hamirpur (R)	Lachhi Ram	Con.
404	Hardoi	Chheda Lal Gupta	Con.
405	Hardoi (R)	Shivadin Drohar	JS
406	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con.
407	Jalesar	Krishna Chandra	Con.
408	Jaunpur	Birbal Singh	Con.
409	Jaunpur (R)	Ganpati Ram	Con.
410	Jhansi	Km. Sushila Nayar	Con.
411	Kaiserganj	Bhagwan Din Misra	Con.
412	Kanpur	S.M. Banerjee	Ind.
413	Kheri	Khushwaqt Rai	PSP
414	Lucknow	Pulin Behari Banerji	Con.
415	Maharajganj	Shibban Lal Saksena	Ind.
416	Mainpuri	Banshi Das Dhanagar	PSP
417	Mathura	Mahendra Pratap	Ind.
418	Meerut	Shahnawaz Khan	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
419	Mirzapur	John N. Wilson	Con.
420	Mirzapur (R)	Rup Narain	Con.
421	Moradabad	Ram Saran	Con.
422	Musafirkhana	B.V. Keskar	Con.
423	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con.
424	Nainital	C.D. Pande	Con.
425	Phulpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	Con.
426	Phulpur (R)	Masuriya Din	Con.
427	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP
428	Pratapgarh	Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay	Con.
429	Rae Bareli	Feroze Gandhi	Con.
430	Rae Bareli (R)	Baij Nath Kureel	Con.
431	Rampur	S. Ahmad Mehdi	Con.
432	Rasra	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
433	Saharanpur	Ajit Prasad Jain	Con.
434	Saharanpur (R) ..	Sunder Lal	Con.
435	Salempur	Bishwa Nath Roy	Con.
436	Sardhana	Vishnu Sharan Dublish	Con.
437	Shahjahanpur	Bishanchandar Seth	Ind.
438	Shahjahanpur (R) ..	Narain Din	Con.
439	Sitapur	Smt. Uma Nehru	Con.
440	Sitapur (R)	Paragi Lal	Con.
441	Sultanpur	Govind Malaviya	Con.
442	Tehri Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con.
443	Unnao	Vacant	—
444	Unnao (R)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Con.
445	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con.

WEST BENGAL (36)

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
446	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con.
447	Asansol (R)	Mono Mohon Das	Con.
448	Bankura	Ram Goti Banerji	Con.
449	Bankura (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.
450	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con.
451	Barrackpore	Bimal Comar Ghose	PSP
452	Basirhat	Smt. Renu Chakravartty	CPI
453	Basirhat (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con.
454	Berhampore	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	Ind.
455	Birbhum	Anil K. Chanda	Con.
456	Birbhum (R)	Kamal Krishna Das	Con.
457	Burdwan	Subiman Ghose	FB
458	Calcutta Central ..	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
459	Calcutta East .. .	S.C. Gupta	CPI
460	Calcutta North-West ..	Asoke K. Sen	Con.
461	Calcutta South-West .	Vacant	—
462	Contai	Pramathanath Banerjee	PSP
463	Cooch-Behar	N.R. Ghosh	Con.
464	Cooch-Behar (R) ..	Upendranath Barman	Con.
465	Darjeeling	T. Manaen	Con.
466	Diamond Harbour ..	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Con.
467	Diamond Harbour (R)..	Kansari Halder	CPI
468	Ghatal	N.B. Maiti	Con.
469	Hooghly	Prabhat Kar	CPI
470	Howrah	M. Elias	CPI
471	Malda	Smt. Renuka Ray	Con.
472	Midnapur	Narasingha Malla Deb	Con.
473	Midnapur (R)	S. Hansda	Con.
474	Murshidabad	Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh	Con.
475	Nabadwip	Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri	Con.
476	Purulia	Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta	Ind.
477	Serampore	Jitendra Nath Lahiri	Con.
478	Tamluk	Satis Chandra Samanta	Con.
479	Uluberia	Aurobindo Ghosal	FB
480	West Dinajpur	Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya	Con.
481	West Dinajpur (R) ..	Mardi Selku	Con.

S. No.	Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)*	
482	—	Abdul Rashid	NC
483	—	Inder J. Malhotra	NC
484	—	Smt. Krishna Mehta	NC
485	—	Abdur Rahman	NC
486	—	Mohammad Akbar	NC
487	—	A.M. Tariq	NC
		DELHI (5)	
488	Chandni Chowk	Radha Raman	Con.
489	Delhi Sadar	Brahm Perkash	Con.
490	New Delhi	Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Con.
491	Outer Delhi	C. Krishnan Nair	Con.
492	Outer Delhi (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
493	Chamba	Padam Dev	Con.
494	Mahasu	S.N. Ramaul	Con.
495	Mahasu (R)	Nek Ram Negi	Con.
496	Mandi	Joginder Sen	Con.
		MANIPUR (2)	
497	Inner Manipur	Laisram Achaw Singh	Ind.
498	Outer Manipur (R)	Rungsung Suisa	Con.
		TRIPURA (2)	
499	Tripura	Dasaratha Deb	CPI
500	Tripura (R)	Bangshi Thakur	Con.
		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1) *	
501	—	Lachman Singh	—
		LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1) *	
502	—	Koyilat Nallakoya	—
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2) *	
503	—	Frank Anthony	—
504	—	A.E.T. Barrow	—
		NORTH EAST FRONTIER TRACT AND NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA**	
505	—	Chowkhamoon Gohain	—

*Nominated by the President.

**Under Section 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, Shri Chokhamoon Gohain, a Member nominated by the President continues to represent Part B Tribal Areas comprising the North East Frontier Tract and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area *vide* Section 5 of the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area Act, 1957.

Officers of Parliament

The principal officers of Parliament are the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People. Besides presiding over the deliberations of the respective Houses, they act as the guardians of their privileges. They interpret rules of the Houses and are the final authority on the procedure to be followed in any matter in their respective Houses or in any of their committees. The power to certify a Money Bill vests in the Speaker of the House of the People, who also presides over joint sittings of the two Houses.

Council of States

Chairman ..	.. *S. Radhakrishnan*
Deputy Chairman	.. *S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao*

House of the People

Speaker ..	.. *M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar*
Deputy Speaker	.. *Hukam Singh*

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The two Houses form part of the Electoral College for the election of the President and constitute the Electoral College for the choice of the Vice-President The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of emergency, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. Besides these, amendments of the Constitution, impeachment of the President, the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, and the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General are among the powers which are exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

Procedure

The proceedings of the two Houses are governed by their respective rules of procedure and conduct of business, made under Article 118 of the Constitution.

Subject to the provisions relating to Money and other financial bills, a bill may originate in either House of Parliament. All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament which decide every issue by a simple majority of the members present and voting except where a special majority is required by the Constitution. Until Parlia-

ment by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is one-tenth of its total membership.

The procedure governing the actual passage of bills in the two Houses is identical. Every bill has to pass through the following stages, *i.e.*, (*i*) introduction and publication; (*ii*) general debate on principles; (*iii*) clause by clause consideration; and (*iv*) the passing of the bill by the House.* After its passage in the two Houses, the bill is presented to the President for his assent and becomes law only after the President has given such assent. In cases of disagreement between the two Houses, the President is empowered to call a joint sitting to deliberate and vote upon the measure. At joint sittings decisions are taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

There is a special procedure for Money Bills which can be introduced only in the House of the People. When a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People, it is transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations, and the Council, within a period of fourteen days from the date of the receipt of the bill, returns it to the House with its recommendations and the House thereupon either accepts or rejects all or any of the recommendations of the Council.†

Department of Parliamentary Affairs

The planning and co-ordination of the programme of official business before Parliament is done by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. It chalks out the programme for every session, determines *inter se* priorities for legislative and other official business and recommends time to be allotted to various items. This is done in close liaison with the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet on the Government's side and the Business Advisory Committee for each House on Parliament's side.

The Department examines the day-to-day proceedings of Parliament with a view to extracting from them any statements made by Ministers which constitute a promise, undertaking or assurance on behalf of the Government and send them to the Ministries concerned for implementation. Implementation reports when received from the Ministries are laid on the tables of the two Houses in the form of periodical statements.

Government's stand on bills and resolutions sponsored by private members is also determined by the Department on approval by the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, parliamentary committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. Committees fall under three groups: those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members and the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The two important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. While the first of these is composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee ensures that public money is spent

*Important and controversial bills are referred to a Select/Joint Select Committee for further scrutiny before they are passed by the Houses.

†For procedure relating to the budget, *see* Chapter XIX.

in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament. Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the extent to which such assurances have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these three committees.

The chairmen of committees are appointed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses. One-third of the members of a committee constitute the quorum for a meeting. The sittings of the committees are private and they are empowered to summon witnesses to appear before them and to require production of any papers or records. Decisions in committees are also taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

Informal Consultative Committees

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and Ministers and senior officials of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. To promote free and frank exchange of views, these committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

Control over Executive

Apart from the general control exercised through the budgetary procedure, Parliament keeps on reviewing the financial administration of the Government through its committees on Public Accounts and Estimates. The debate on the President's address to the two Houses, outlining the policy of the Government on matters of vital concern to the people and the programme of the Government for the session, provides a major occasion for the discussion of governmental policies.

On urgent public questions, any member may bring forward a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss that matter. There is provision for short discussion and 'calling attention' to less important matters. After giving notice of 15 days, a member may move a resolution on any matter of general public interest, which if adopted, is communicated by the Speaker to the Minister concerned for necessary action. In extreme cases there is provision for a motion of want of confidence in the Council of Ministers which can be moved under a prescribed procedure.

Other opportunities of raising debates and eliciting information on the policies of the Government and other public questions and of ventilating grievances against the administration include resolutions, 'questions' by members and 'half-an-hour discussions' on matters arising out of questions; and emergency adjournment and 'No-Day-Yet-Named' motions.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Of the fourteen States of the Indian Union, ten have a bicameral and four a unicameral legislature*. The strength of the Legislative Councils

*For the names of the members of State Legislative Councils and Assemblies, see Chapter XXIX.

(Vidhan Parishad) and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) in the States and the position of various parties in the latter, as on December 31, 1959, is given in the following table :

TABLE 27

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State	No. of seats in the Legislative Council*	Legislative Assembly					
		No. of seats**	Con.	PSP	CPI	JS	OP & Ind.
Andhra Pradesh ..	90	301 (1)	185	11	14	—	90
Assam	—	105†(1)	70	8	5	—	21
Bihar	96	318 (1)	210	31	8	—	68
Bombay	108	396 (1)	233	34	12	4	112
Kerala***	—	126	63	20	28	—	15
Madhya Pradesh ..	90	288 (2)	227	12	2	11	34
Madras	63	205 (2)	151	2	4	—	46
Mysore..	63	208	148	19	1	—	40
Orissa	—	140 (1)	56	10	9	—	64
Punjab	51	154 (1)	119	1	6	9	18
Rajasthan	—	176 (1)	120	1	1	6	47
Uttar Pradesh ..	108	430 (2)	287	45	8	17	71
West Bengal	75	252	152	21	45	—	34
Jammu & Kashmir.	36	75‡	—	—	—	—	75
TOTAL ..	780	3,174 (13)	2,021	215	143	47	735

Officers of the Legislature

The State legislatures have their presiding officers known as the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Chairman of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly enjoy powers and privileges and perform functions similar to those of their counterparts in the Union Parliament.

Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent

* The strength of Legislative Councils is in accordance with the Legislative Councils' Act, 1957.

**Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant seats.

***Party position in Kerala is as on March 31, 1960.

† Vide the Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act, 1957.

‡ This excludes 25 seats for the Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include statutory authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Procedure

Articles 188 to 213 of the Constitution of India describe the more important rules for the conduct of business, disqualification of members, powers, privileges and immunities of State legislatures and their members and the legislative procedure for ordinary and financial bills. In addition, the State legislatures are empowered by the Constitution to frame their own rules of procedure. The quorum for a meeting of the Legislature is one-tenth of its membership or ten, whichever is higher. A simple majority of the members present and voting, except where a special majority is required by the Constitution, decides all questions before either House of the Legislature. In the discharge of their duties the members and officers of the State legislatures are immune from the jurisdiction of law courts.

Freedom of speech and discussion in the legislatures is guaranteed by the Constitution. Legislatures cannot, however, discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of any High Court in the discharge of his duties. In their proceedings, the State legislatures use either the official language or languages of the State, Hindi or English.

The detailed procedure governing the passage of ordinary bills and financial bills is almost the same as for the Union Parliament. Ordinary bills may originate in either House, and in order to become law they must be passed by both the Houses without amendments or with only such amendments as are agreed to by both. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for a joint sitting as in the Union Parliament. If a disputed bill is given a second passage by the Legislative Assembly after an interval of three months from the date of its transmission to the Legislative Council, it automatically becomes law after one month of such passage.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual powers of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTIVE

UNION

The head of the Indian Union is the President. All executive authority of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, formally vests in the President and all executive actions of the Government are taken in his name. In the exercise of his functions, the President is aided and advised by a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank and (iii) Deputy Ministers. The Cabinet finally determines and lays down the policy of the Government.

The personnel of the Union Government, as on April 1, 1960, was as follows:

President: Rajendra Prasad

Vice-President: S. Radhakrishnan

Members of the Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1. Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy
2. Govind Ballabh Pant	Home Affairs
3. Morarji Ranchodji Desai	Finance
4. Jagjivan Ram	Railways
5. Gulzarilal Nanda	Labour and Employment and Planning
6. Lal Bahadur Shastri	Commerce and Industry
7. Swaran Singh	Steel, Mines and Fuel
8. Kysambally Chengalaraya Reddy	Works, Housing and Supply
9. Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon	Defence
10. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil	Food and Agriculture
11. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim	Irrigation and Power
12. Asoke Kumar Sen	Law
13. P. Subbarayan	Transport and Communications

Ministers of State	*Portfolios*
14. Satya Narayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs
15. Balkrishna Vishwanath Keskar	Information and Broadcastin
16. Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar	Health
17. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Agriculture
18. Keshava Deva Malaviya	Mines and Oil
19. Mehr Chand Khanna	Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs

20. Nityanand Kanungo	Commerce
21. Raj Bahadur	Transport and Communications
22. Balwant Nagesh Datar	Home Affairs
23. Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah ..	Industry
24. Surendra Kumar Dey	Community Development and Co-operation
25. Kalu Lal Shrimali	Education
26. Humayun Kabir	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
27. B. Gopala Reddy	Revenue and Civil Expenditure

Deputy Ministers	*Portfolios*
28. Surjit Singh Majithia	Defence
29. Abid Ali	Labour
30. Anil Kumar Chanda	Works, Housing and Supply
31. M.V. Krishnappa	Agriculture
32. Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Irrigation and Power
33. Satish Chandra	Commerce and Industry
34. Shyam Nandan Mishra	Planning
35. Bali Ram Bhagat	Finance
36. Mono Mohan Das	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs
37. Shah Nawaz Khan	Railways
38. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon	External Affairs
39. Smt. Violet Alva	Home Affairs
40. Kotha Raghuramaiah	Defence
41. A.M. Thomas	Food and Agriculture
42. R.M. Hajarnavis	Law
43. S.V. Ramaswami	Railways
44. Ahmed Mohiuddin	Civil Aviation
45. Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Finance
46. P.S. Naskar	Rehabilitation
47. B.S. Murthy	Community Development and Co-operation

Parliamentary Secretaries

To assist Ministers in the discharge of their parliamentary functions, a number of Ministries have Parliamentary Secretaries. On April 1, 1960, these were:

1. Sadath Ali Khan	External Affairs
2. Jogendra Nath Hazarika	External Affairs
3. Lalit Narayan Mishra	Labour and Employment and Planning
4. Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad ..	Defence
5. Anand Chandra Joshi	Information and Broadcasting
6. Gajendra Prasad Sinha	Steel, Mines and Fuel
7. Shyam Dhar Misra	Community Development and Co-operation

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative Head of a Ministry and the principal adviser of the Minister.* When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Organisation and Methods Division

The main task of the Organisation and Methods Division, which was set up in March 1954 on the recommendations** of Dr. Paul H. Appleby, is to supply leadership and drive, and to build up a common fund of information, experience and competence in organisation and methods work by co-operative effort. The three-fold plan with which the Division started its activities was: (i) to create a consciousness of the prevailing inefficiency and of the need and scope for improvement; (ii) to find out facts and to see what actually was wrong and where, and to locate causes which adversely affect the speed and quality of work; and (iii) to devise and apply appropriate remedies. The work of the Division is carried on through the O and M Cells set up in each Ministry or department under the charge of a selected officer generally of the grade of Deputy Secretary. Inspections, case studies, arrear statements, standing guard files, recording and indexing, delegation of enhanced authority to the Section Officers, personal discussions among officers, internal training classes and procedural reforms are some of the methods by which the O and M Division tries to achieve speedy and efficient disposal of cases.

A 'quality-control' drive to spread efficiency-consciousness among officers of all ranks, 'level-jumping' to avoid cases passing through too many stages, training in the techniques of work-study and the creation of 'pilot-sections' manned by Section Officers submitting cases direct to the appropriate decision-taking level, are some of the reforms attempted by the Division in the recent past.

The Division has also initiated economy measures in the use of paper and stationery and in respect of telephone trunk calls. The Messenger Service System has been introduced in certain Ministries and offices, which should eventually lead to reduction in expenditure on establishment.

Pay Commission

The Government of India appointed a Commission of Enquiry, with Shri Justice Jagannadhadas, Judge of the Supreme Court of India, as chairman, in August 1957 to examine the principles which should govern

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*For the names of Secretaries to the Government of India, see Appendices.

**For a brief summary of the recommendations of Dr. Appleby, see 'INDIA 1958', page 70. Dr. Appleby was invited again in 1956 to study the administrative system with special reference to Government's industrial and commercial enterprises.

the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees and recommend such changes as might be considered desirable. The Commission submitted an interim report in December 1957, recommending the grant of an interim relief of Rs. 5 per month in the dearness allowance of all Central Government servants drawing a basic monthly pay up to Rs. 250. This was accepted by the Government and relief was sanctioned with effect from July 1, 1957.

The final Report of the Commission was received by the Government towards the end of August 1959.* Government's decisions on some of the major recommendations of the Commission were announced in the Lok Sabha on November 30, 1959. These included the acceptance by the Government of a minimum wage of Rs. 80 per month, merger of dearness allowance in basic pay, compulsory contribution to the Provident Fund, and an increase in the number of working days. While accepting several recommendations regarding more favourable retirement benefits, the Government were unable to accept the Commission's recommendation to raise the age of superannuation from the existing 55 to 58. Other recommendations of the Commission are being examined by the Government and decisions thereon will be taken as early as possible.

STATES

The States, like the Centre, have a parliamentary system of responsible government. The Governor, the constitutional head in each State, is a common constituent of both the State Legislature and the Executive. All executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in his name. His oath of office makes it his solemn duty to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law" to the best of his ability and to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people.

Among the more important powers of the Governor are the appointment of State Ministers, the allocation of Government business among them, the summoning and proroguing of the State Legislature, dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and the granting of pardons and remissions, etc., of sentences of persons convicted for offences under the State laws. Bills passed by the State Legislature, except under certain conditions, require the assent of the Governor to become law. The discretionary powers of the Governor relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes, if any, in his State and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery. In the latter case he administers the State as an agent of the President. In the case of Assam, the Governor also enjoys discretionary powers in relation to the administration of tribal areas.

ORGANISATIONAL PATTERN

Although all executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor, the real Executive of the State is the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. It is, however, the duty of the Chief Minister to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation, and to furnish all such information to him as he might desire. The Council works on the principle of collective ministerial responsibility and is accountable to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The number of Ministers, who in some States are assisted by Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, varies from State to State.

*For a brief summary of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, see Appendices at the end.

Conduct of Government Business

Similar to the practice at the Centre, the State Ministers also work on the portfolio system, each Minister being the final authority in regard to the day-to-day administration of subjects allotted to his Ministry by the Governor under Article 166(3) of the Constitution. Only matters of policy along with subjects in which more than one Ministry is concerned or on which there is difference of opinion between them are referred to the Cabinet or the Council of Ministers. Like the Ministries in the Union Government, the State Ministries are headed by Secretaries as their administrative heads. In addition, the States also have Chief Secretaries,† who besides acting as Secretaries to the State Cabinets, deal with all matters connected with public services and such other miscellaneous subjects as are not allotted to other departments, and generally co-ordinate the work of all the Government departments. The State Secretariats are patterned more or less like their counterpart at the Centre.

Besides Secretaries, who are the principal advisers of Ministers, there are heads of departments whose number depends on the number of the important subjects administered by a State. They carry out the policy and programme of the Government at the headquarters as well as in the districts through a field staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS‡

The principal unit of administration is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the District. For this purpose, the police force in the District with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the Forest Officer, etc.

In some States the District is divided into a number of Sub-Divisions, usually three to five. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who is in charge of the Sub-Division, is the principal assistant of the District Magistrate and is responsible to him for the maintenance of law and order, collection of Government dues and other connected matters in the Sub-Division. In other States, the District is divided into Taluks or Tehsils under the charge of a Tehsildar or a Mamlatdar.

Among other district officials are those belonging to the departments of Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries, Labour, Jails, Local Fund Audit, etc., who carry out their respective duties under the direction and orders of their heads of departments at the State headquarters.

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†For the names of Chief Secretaries to State Governments, see Chapter XXIX.

‡A complete list of districts and their taluks/tehsils, along with the area and population of each, is given in Table 7 of Chapter I.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the Chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

The Collector, who is the Chief Development Officer of the District, is assisted in many States by Additional Collectors and District Development or Planning Officers. District Development or Planning Committees, on which members of the State Legislature and Parliament from the District, representatives of District and Municipal Boards and leading non-official workers are represented, ensure popular association with the formulation and implementation of development programmes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The civic needs of rural areas are looked after by District or Taluk Boards and Gram Panchayats, their territorial jurisdictions coinciding with their administrative boundaries.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (i) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

In general, the obligatory functions of a municipality are: scavenging and sanitary measures to keep public streets clean and healthy; regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and registration of births and deaths; construction, maintenance and improvement of public streets, latrines, drains, etc.; maintenance of public hospitals and provision of medical relief; primary education; regulation of offensive or dangerous

trades and practices; lighting of public streets; and provision of adequate water supply. At their own discretion, municipalities may, however, also take up the construction and maintenance of libraries, museums, rest houses and other public buildings, and the laying out of public gardens, parks, public streets and any other measures likely to promote the welfare of citizens.

In recent years, a number of bigger cities have established Improvement Trusts and Town Planning bodies to improve the existing conditions of cities and to regulate their future expansion. The Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation, set up by the Union Ministry of Health, advises the State governments in regard to their town planning problems. The passage in 1956 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act by Parliament is another measure in the same direction.

District Boards and Zila Parishads

The principal function of a district board is to provide for primary and secondary education, to construct and maintain roads other than highways, and to manage public health and charitable institutions in rural areas. Like municipalities, district boards are elected on the basis of adult franchise. They have their Presidents and Vice-Presidents who are elected by and from among the members of the board. For the day-to-day execution of their work, district boards have a permanent Secretary or Commissioner who works under the direction of the elected President. The rest of the executive staff of the board consists of engineers, health officers and inspectors, etc. The board also works through committees.

The entire concept of district boards as known hitherto has, however, undergone a drastic change with the new experiment in 'democratic decentralisation' launched recently in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Madras. The old district boards in these States have been abolished and replaced by *Zila Parishads* with the *Panchayat* at the village and the Block *Panchayat Samiti* at the block levels as the first two tiers of a three-tier machinery for all civic and developmental activities in the district.* The remaining eleven States have also either enacted or are enacting legislation to introduce similar measures with minor variations to suit their individual requirements.

Village Panchayats

One of the directive principles of State policy in the Constitution of India is that the State shall take steps to organise village *panchayats* and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to work as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, most of the States have enacted the requisite legislation so that the network of village *panchayats* now covers more than half the total number of villages in the country. Their number on March 31, 1958, was 1,64,358.

Panchayats are elected by *gaon sabhas* consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected from among the villagers, they are responsible for providing civic and other amenities to residents. Medical relief, maternity and child welfare, the management of common grazing grounds, the maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc., are some of the other functions which are usually undertaken by them. In some places *panchayats* also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the realisation of land revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on

*For the composition, functions, working, etc. of *Zila Parishads* and *Panchayat Samitis*, see Chapter XVIII on 'Community Development'.

houses and lands, fairs and festivals, sale of goods and impose octroi duties, etc.

The National Conference on Community Development held at Mt. Abu in May 1958 recommended an organic integration of the *panchayat* administration with the Development Commissioner's organisation from the State headquarters down to the village level. It also recommended that at least one *panchayat* in each *Gram Sevak's* circle should be made responsible for planning and implementing the community development programme.

Besides their administrative and civic functions, *panchayats* also have a judicial wing called the *nyaya panchayat.* Elected from among the members of the village *panchayat,* they are competent to try minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines. Their civil jurisdiction extends to suits up to the money value of Rs. 200. The *nyaya panchayat* employs a simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before it.

Finances

The sources of local finance at present are: (i) taxes levied by local bodies; (ii) taxes levied by local bodies but collected by the State Governments on their behalf; (iii) share in the taxes levied and collected by the State Governments; (iv) grants-in-aid given by the State Governments; and (v) revenue from non-tax sources.

The Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed in 1949 recommended that terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by the railways, sea or air and taxes on railway fares and freights listed under item 89 of the Union List should be reserved for local bodies It further recommended the reservation of some ten or twelve other taxes such as those on lands and buildings, mineral rights, entry of goods into local areas, consumption and sale of electricity, advertisements other than those published in newspapers, goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways, vehicles, animals and pets, professions and luxuries, and tolls and capitation taxes listed in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution for utilisation by local bodies.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission appointed early in 1953 held the view that a sound system of local finance can rest only on local and direct taxation. They prescribed a two-fold criteria for the devolution of powers of taxation to local bodies: (i) stability of the taxes; and (ii) capacity to levy and administer the taxes equitably and adequately. The Commission also recommended financial assistance by the State Governments in the shape of loans and subsidies.

PUBLIC SERVICES

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Union Public Service Commission is an independent authority constituted under Article 315(1) of the Constitution of India. The Chairman and members of the Commission are appointed by the President. The Constitution provides that as nearly as may be one-half of the members must be persons who at the time of their appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or a State Government. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65. The Chairman or a member of the Commission can be removed only by the President on the ground of misbehaviour, after he has received a report from the Supreme Court to which a reference is made for an inquiry.

In order to emphasise and ensure the independence of the Commission, the Constitution debars its Chairman from further employment either under the Government of India or the Government of a State. A member, other than the Chairman of the Commission is, however, eligible for appointment as Chairman of that Commission or of a State Public Service Commission, but for no other Government employment.

The personnel of the Union Public Service Commission, as on April 1, 1960, was as follows :

Chairman	..	V. S. Hejmadi
Members	..	J. Sivashunmugam Pillai
		C. V. Mahajan
		P. L. Varma
		S. H. Zaheer
		G. S. Mahajani
		A. T. Sen
		M. L. Chaturvedi
		M. A. Venkataramana Naidu

Functions

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution are : (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, by interview and by promotion and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers. All disciplinary matters affecting Government servants, any claim by or in respect of persons who are serving or have served under the Government of India in a civil capacity for re-imbursement of any expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings instituted against them in respect of their official acts and any claims for the award of compensations in respect of injuries sustained by Government servants while on duty, etc., also fall within its sphere of responsibility. It is obligatory for the Government to consult the Commission on all these matters. The President can, however, make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally or in any particular circumstances or class of cases it shall not be necessary for the Government to consult the Commission. Such regulations have to be placed before Parliament. Article 321 of the Constitution lays down that an act made bv Parliament may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of the services of the Union and also in respect of the services of any local authority or other body-corporate constituted by law or any public institution.

The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its work to the President who causes it to be laid before each House of Parliament. If there are any cases where the Government is unable to accept the advice of the Commission, a memorandum explaining the reasons for such non-acceptance has to be placed before Parliament.

The standards and syllabi of competitive examinations for recruitment to the all-India and Central Services are laid down by the Commission in consultation with the Ministries of the Government of India and educationists of standing. In addition to qualifying in the written tests, candidates competing for these services have also to appear at a personality test. The Chairman or a member of the Commission presides over the Board; the Commission is assisted at these tests by senior administrators and others of high academic standing.

The Commission has to make direct recruitment to quite a large number of specialised posts, which cannot be filled by promoting persons belonging to duly constituted services. At interviews for such posts,

a representative of the Ministry concerned invariably joins the selection board and helps the Commission to assess the suitability of the candidates. In addition, it is usual to associate with the board a specialist or two not connected with the Ministry concerned. Whenever necessary, practical or written tests are also held. The Commission explores possibilities of securing suitable personnel through direct contact with experts in different fields, whenever it is unable to recruit candidates otherwise.

A new field of recruitment to Civil Services has come into being as a result of the decision taken by the Government in consultation with the Commission that officers of the Defence Services who have retired recently or are about to retire may be absorbed in civil posts for which they may be found suitable by the Commission.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

Recruitment to the two all-India Services (*i.e.* the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service) and other Central Services* is made by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of a competitive examination supplemented by a personality test. The conditions of service of persons appointed to the public services under the Union are regulated by Acts of Parliament. The All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951 and detailed rules and regulations under the Act have since been promulgated.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

Training of Services

A new development in this field has been the setting up of the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie on September 1, 1959, by merging the IAS Staff College, Simla, and the IAS Training School, Delhi. The probationers of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are now trained at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, and the Central Police Training College, Abu, respectively. Among the principal subjects taught to the IAS officers are: Indian history and constitution, elements of criminal and civil law, the theory and practice of public administration with special reference to the social, cultural and economic developments in the country and the language of the State to which the trainees are allotted. Probationers of

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*These are: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Income-Tax Service (Class I), Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Indian Postal Service (Class I), Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and II), Central Secretariat Service (Grade III), Railway Board Secretariat Service (Grade III), Customs Appraisers Service (Class II), Central Engineering Service (Class I and II), Central Electrical Engineering Service (Class I and II), Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the Indian Railways, Telegraph Engineering Service (Class I). Telegraph Traffic Service (Class II), Military Engineering Service (Class I), and Survey of India (Class I and II) Services.

the Indian Foreign Service are given training at the National Academy of Administration for six months. They are taught Asian history, international law and practice, economic geography and geopolitics and international trade as additional subjects.

The Academy also conducts refresher courses for officers of the IAS with 6 to 10 years' service and a combined training course in foundational subjects for the probationers of the All-India and Central Services, Class I. The refresher course for IAS officers consists of study of administration in specialised branches, discussions on administrative difficulties and pooling of experience gathered by officers in the field in different States. The subjects for the combined course are: evolution of the modern Indian State as a democratic, secular and welfare State; Constitution of India—its evolution and basic principles and main provisions; parliamentary democracy; public administration; Indian economy; State and the social services including Sarvodaya and Gandhian philosophy; socialism; industrial relations; science and technology; statistics; and general subjects like linguistics along with the common features of the various languages prevalent in India.

The principal subjects for the course of training at the Central Police Training College are: Indian Criminal Law; Constitution of India; Police procedure and administration including ways and methods of combating corruption; medical jurisprudence; scientific aids to the detection of crime; ballistics; drill; weapon training; equitation; motor transport; wireless training; Hindi; fire service; emergency relief; civil defence; and probation and after-care of discharged prisoners. The probationers also undergo military training.

A new feature of the training programme, both for the IAS and IPS, is an educational and cultural tour to Army and Police training institutions, development project areas, and community project and national extension blocks.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service, for manning posts in the Central Secretariat and the attached offices, was created in 1950. The Service was originally organised into four grades *viz.* Grade I (Under Secretary or equivalent), Grade II (Superintendent), Grade III (Assistant Superintendent) and Grade IV (Assistant). Subsequently a new grade called the Selection Grade, comprising officers of the Service appointed to posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent rank under the Government of India, was added. Appointments from Grade I (Under Secretary) to the Selection Grade and from Grade II (Superintendent) to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service are made entirely by selection on the basis of merit. Recruitment to Grade II is also made entirely by promotion on the basis of merit from Grade III (Assistant Superintendent). Half the number of vacancies in Grade III is filled by direct recruitment on the results of the combined competitive examination held for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and allied Central Services, and the remaining half by promotion from Grade IV (Assistant). Half the number of vacancies in the grade of Assistant (Grade IV) is filled by direct recruitment on the results of open competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission and the remaining half by promotion from the Clerical Grades.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE POOL

An Administrative Pool for staffing senior posts at the Centre was constituted by the Government of India in October 1957 in consultation with the State Governments. The purpose is to build up a reserve of

officers with special training and experience for economic administration and for maintaining continuity of knowledge and experience in the field of general administration.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL

For staffing senior managerial posts in the public enterprises operating under the Union Ministries, the Government of India also constituted in November 1957 an Industrial Management Pool. For the present, the Ministries of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Transport and Communications and Commerce and Industry will participate in the scheme, which will be under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Any other Ministry concerned with the running of industrial undertakings may later join the scheme. The Union Public Service Commission recommended 212 candidates for appointment to the various grades of the Pool in February 1959, and offers of appointment were made to all except 51 of them by the end of the year.

STATE SERVICES

Although the two all-India services are organised on the basis of State cadres and a majority of the principal administrative posts both at the State and district headquarters is manned by members of these services, the States have their own civil services to administer the subjects falling within the sphere of their autonomy. To recruit personnel to their civil services, the States also have Public Service Commissions on the model of the Union Commission.

The executive branch of the State Civil Service is the most important among the public services of the State. Most of the sub-divisional appointments are held by the members of this service. The two other important branches are the State Police and Judicial Services. Apart from these, there are a good number of other State cadres to man the technical branches of governmental administration like public works, irrigation, forests, agriculture, public health, education, veterinary, registration, co-operation, community and national extension services and so on.

Besides enjoying the usual safeguards provided for civil services in the Constitution, the members of these services are governed by detailed rules and regulations made by the respective States. Almost all the States have their own arrangements for giving the requisite training to fresh entrants.

CHAPTER VI

JUDICIARY

The adoption of a federal constitution by India in 1950 did not disturb the continuity of existing laws and the unified structure of courts evolved through more than a century of British rule. Article 372 provides that all laws which were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, shall continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. Article 375 provides that "all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions," subject to the provisions of the Constitution. The unity of the judicial structure was preserved by placing such basic branches of law as criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, adoptions, wills, intestacy and succession, transfer of property, contracts, evidence, etc., on the Concurrent List.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

The Supreme Court of India stands at the apex of a single unified judicial system for the whole country.* The Constitution has invested it with wide appellate powers over all other courts and tribunals; and its position as the highest judicial body in the country has been strengthened by making High Courts, including the appointment and removal of their judges, a Union subject. As the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, the Court has not only to hold the scales even between the Union and the States, but also to act as the custodian of the liberties of the citizen.

The membership of the Court, as on April 1, 1960, was as follows :

Chief Justice : B. P. Sinha

Judges : J. Imam
S. K. Das
J. L. Kapur
P. B. Gajendragadkar
A. K. Sarkar
K. Subba Rao
K. N. Wanchoo
M. Hidayatullah
K. C. Das Gupta
J. C. Shah

The following are the Law Officers of the Union Government :

Attorney-General of India : M. C. Setalvad
Solicitor-General of India : C. K. Daphtary
Additional Solicitor-General of India : H. N. Sanyal

Powers of Interpretation

As regards the precise powers of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution, the Court has defined the position in a number of its

*For constitutional provisions governing the composition of the Court and the appointment of judges etc., see Chapter III.

own judgments given during the last nine years. The Judiciary in India cannot alter or amend the law under the cover of 'liberal interpretation'. It has no powers to review legislative policy or to nullify the Act of the legislature with reference to general principles of jurisprudence. To put it in the words of the Court itself: "Where the fundamental law has not limited, either in terms or by necessary implication, the general powers conferred upon the legislature, we cannot declare a limitation under the notion of having discovered something in the spirit of the Constitution which is not even mentioned in the instrument. It is difficult, upon any general principles, to limit the omnipotence of the sovereign legislative power by judicial interposition, except so far as the express words of a written Constitution give that authority."*

Subject to these limitations, it is the duty of the Supreme Court to see that the laws in the country are fairly administered and no citizen is denied justice by any court or tribunal. Article 140 provides that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India". Further, in exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court is authorised to pass such decree or order as is necessary for securing complete justice in any case or matter pending before it; and any decree or order so passed is enforceable throughout the territory of India. All civil and judicial authorities in the country are specifically enjoined by the Constitution to act in aid of the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus, mandamus,* prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari,* whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights. Any person who complains of any infringement of fundamental rights is at liberty to move the Supreme Court, whose powers on this subject are not confined only to issuing these writs as they are known in the English law. It can also improve upon them so as to avoid any technical deficiency or to adapt them to Indian circumstances.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by leave from the High Court concerned in respect of any judgment, decree or final order from such court in a case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, or in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court". Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

*A. K. Gopalan v. the State of Madras, 1950.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

Working of the Court

The Supreme Court is a court of record and has all the powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. It has the power to frame its own rules of procedure. In the exercise of these powers, it made the *Supreme Court Rules,* 1950, which, as amended from time to time, govern the day-to-day working of the Court. Under Article 145 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can fix the minimum number of judges who are to sit for any purpose and may provide for the powers of single judges and Division Courts, subject to the condition that all cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution are heard by a bench consisting of not less than five judges. Judgments of the Supreme Court, which must always be delivered in open Court, are arrived at with the concurrence of the majority of the judges present at the hearing. A judge who does not agree with the majority may give a dissenting judgment.

The cases in the Supreme Court can be filed by the parties personally or through advocates, specially registered as "Advocates on Record". If it is an appeal case, copies of the judgments of lower courts along with all relevant evidence, oral as well as documentary, have to be printed before the case is filed.

The Roll of Advocates of the Supreme Court is kept in two parts, the first containing the names of senior advocates and the second those of other advocates. At the end of 1959, 2,781 lawyers were registered with the Supreme Court Bar.

During the year 1959, the Supreme Court disposed of 142 petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution for the enforcement of fundamental rights and 110 appeals involving questions concerning the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution. The Court also dealt with one Special Reference made to it under Article 143 of the Constitution.*

LAW COMMISSION

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Union Law Minister in Parliament on August 5, 1955, a Law Commission was appointed with the following terms of reference :

(i) to review the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggest ways and means for improving it and making it speedy and less expensive; and

(ii) to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance and recommend the lines on which they should be amended, revised, consolidated or otherwise brought uptodate.

The Commission which started functioning with effect from September 16, 1955, functioned in two sections. The first section dealt mainly with the question of the reform of judicial administration, and the second section was mainly concerned with the statute law revision. The two sections, however, worked in close co-operation with each other under the direction of the Chairman.

*For brief summaries of some important constitutional cases, see 'Supreme Court Decisions' under Appendices.

The Commission completed its work regarding the reform of judicial administration by the end of September 1958 and submitted its Report on September 30, 1958. It was laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament on February 25, 1959. The measures, to be taken on the recommendations of the Commission, are under examination.

As regards the work of statute law revision, the Commission has so far submitted 12 Reports on the following subjects :

(1) The liability of the State in tort,
(2) Parliamentary legislation relating to sales-tax,
(3) Indian Limitation Act, 1908,
(4) British statutes applicable to India,
(5) Indian Registration Act, 1908,
(6) Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
(7) Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930,
(8) The Specific Relief Act, 1877,
(9) The law of acquisition and requisitioning of land,
(10) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881,
(11) The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and
(12) The Indian Contract Act, 1872.

The Commission has also submitted a Report on the sitting of High Courts in Benches at different places in a State. Necessary steps for implementing some of the above reports have already been taken.

With the submission of its report on the reform of judicial administration, the Commission as constituted in 1955, ceased to function. In order, however, to continue the task of statute law revision, the Commission was reconstituted with effect from December 20, 1958. The reconstituted Commission consists of a Chairman, who is a retired judge of the Supreme Court, two whole-time Members, who are retired judges of High Courts, two part-time Members chosen from the Bar, and the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Law (Legislative Department), as *ex officio* Member.

The terms of reference of the reconstituted Law Commission are to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance and recommend the lines on which they should be amended, revised, consolidated, or otherwise brought uptodate. The principal objectives in the revision of the existing statute laws will be as follows :

(a) to simplify the laws in general, and the procedural laws in particular;

(b) to ascertain if any provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution and suggest the necessary alterations or omissions;

(c) to remove anomalies and ambiguities brought to light by conflicting decisions of High Courts or otherwise;

(d) to consider local variations introduced by State legislation in the concurrent field, with a view to re-introducing and maintaining uniformity;

(e) to consolidate Acts pertaining to the same subject with such technical revision as may be found necessary;

(f) to suggest modifications, wherever necessary, for implementing the directive principles of State policy laid down in the Constitution; and

(g) to suggest a general policy in revising the laws.

HIGH COURTS

The judicial administration of every State is headed by a High Court. As shown below, there are fourteen High Courts in India :

TABLE 28

JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS*

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam	1948	Assam	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Bombay	Bombay (Benches at Nagpur and Rajkot)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
7	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam (Bench at Trivandrum)
8	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
9	Madras	1861	Madras	Madras
10	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
11	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
12	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
13	Punjab	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
14	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

For three-quarters of a century, till the establishment of the Federal Court of India in 1937, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that the Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established in the country. Although the Constitution does not vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, some administrative link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts.

Ordinarily, a High Court is identified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction, but the State Legislature has no power to alter the constitution or the organisation of the High Court. This power vests in the Union Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, Clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters. The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily

*The functions of High Courts for the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are exercised by the Courts of Judicial Commissioners in those Territories.

possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act, 1935, to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution. Article 228 of the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus, mandamus,* prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari,* or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of a State in consultation with the High Court. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the judicial service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the judicial service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vests in the High Court.

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate or mofussil courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals or other statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are comparatively independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

In pursuance of the directive principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), the States in which separation is now in force are Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, West Bengal, the Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions of Madhya Pradesh, the PEPSU region and five districts of the Punjab, twelve districts of Bihar and twenty districts of Uttar Pradesh. The reform as it has come into operation in the State of Madras has been designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads (i) judicial, and (ii) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the reform is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit local conditions, have been introduced in other States. The Government of Assam have set up a committee to consider this matter. The report of a similar committee appointed in Rajasthan has been received by the State Government.

CHAPTER VII

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on April 1, 1960, were :

Chief of the Army Staff	:	General K. S. Thimayya
Chief of the Naval Staff	:	Vice-Admiral R. D. Katari
Chief of the Air Staff	:	Air Marshal S. Mukerjee

The Chief of Staff of each Service is assisted by a Deputy Chief.

Army

The Army is organised into three commands—Western, Eastern and Southern—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its four main branches, each under a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General, are : General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Master-General of Ordnance's Branch. The other two branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch, each under a Major-General.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Staff Duties, Military Training, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and Defence Security Corps.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into two Directorates, namely, those of Organisation and Personal Services and includes Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Medical Directorate, though separate under a Major-General, is technically placed under this Branch.

The Quartermaster-General has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the second to provide accommodation for the personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport and of Remounts, Veterinary and Farms are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General. With a view to speeding up constructional activities, including troops' accommodation, roads and aerodromes, a new organisation, namely, Directorate-General of Works under a Major-General, has been created under the Quartermaster-General. The Military Engineering Service, a civilian establishment hitherto under the Engineer-in-Chief, has been brought under the new Director-General of Works.

The two departments under the Master-General of Ordnance are the Directorate of Ordnance Services and the Directorate of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for the troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers' Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has three Directorates under him, namely, Personnel and Co-ordination, Engineer Staff and Engineer Stores and Plants.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are : (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam.

The Indian Fleet today consists of the flagship *INS Mysore*—an 8,700-ton Colony-class cruiser, formerly known as *HMS Nigeria*, *INS Delhi*—a 7,030-ton Leander-class cruiser, and a number of destroyers, frigates, mine-sweepers and other ships.

The Naval Aviation Wing, started in 1953 with a squadron of 10 Sealand amphibious aircraft, now has some Firefly target-towing aircraft and jet Vampires. An aircraft-carrier, *HMS Hercules*, was acquired in 1957 and is now being refitted in the UK. The Hydrographic Office, set up for the Marine Survey of India, has started its main work of surveying the seas and producing charts.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, *viz.* the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance, and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Policy and Plans. Each of these four branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come four major Air Force formations, namely, the Operational, Training, Maintenance and the Eastern Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (U.P.), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa) and No. 57 (Punjab), have been formed.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College has been set up this year (1960) in New Delhi for the training of senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social.

economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly-placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them both a better understanding of each other's problems in peace and in war.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla, near Poona, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month on which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The course at Khadakvasla is of three years' duration, after which the cadets receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington in South India. It trains officers up to the standard required for second-grade staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College at Poona, besides imparting training to newly-commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, located in Dehra Dun, brings up future officers of the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy, which provides combined basic training to cadets of all the three Services.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military

knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School at Ahmednagar undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering at Kirkee imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank, and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombay provides training in coastal artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

The other Army training centres and schools are : the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts Veterinary and Farms Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main Naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda*, both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, situated at Lonavla (Bombay State), mechanical engineers and artificiers are trained. A new Engineering College was started there to train junior engineer and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, the Electrical School of the Navy at Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, at Visakhapatnam and, on completion of their courses, become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training of a year's duration for pupil pilots is imparted at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted for a year at the Air Force Station, Hyderabad. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. The Air Force Administrative College at Coimbatore trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine recently established at Bangalore.

The Air Force Technical College at Jalahalli trains officers in engineering, signals, and armament and electrical engineering. A school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. A third school, located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. The Air Force also trains paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army at the Paratroopers' Training School at Agra.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

With a view to evolving a co-ordinated policy in regard to the production of military stores and equipment and the inspection, research, design and development activities of the three Services, the Government of India set up a Defence Production Board four years ago. With the Defence Minister as its Chairman, the Board is responsible for the proper running of all the ordnance factories. Attached to it are the Scientific Adviser to the Minister and the Controller-General of Defence Production, their respective departments being the Research and Development Organisation and the Production and Inspection Organisation.

The Research and Development Organisation was brought into being in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research for production. It is closely associated with the Production and Inspection Organisation and includes technical establishments dealing with weapons, ammunition, military explosives, metallurgy, electronics and optical instruments. It has under it research installations like the Defence Science Laboratory, New Delhi, the Defence Science Laboratory, Jodhpur, the Naval Physical Laboratories at Bombay and Cochin and research-*cum*-training installations like the Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee.

The principal function of the Production and Inspection Organisation is to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of stores required by the three Services.

Ordnance Factories

The ordnance factories, which until recently catered primarily for the Army, have now started producing stores for the Navy and the Air Force also. The Service items produced by them include artillery guns, heavy mortars, naval guns, barrels and recoil system of guns, mountings, carriages and buffers for heavy and medium-calibre guns, light machine-guns and other small arms, bombs, shells and various types of ammunition and high explosives, sea mines, depth-charges, parachutes, service clothing and mountaineering equipment.

As part of their peace-time functions, the ordnance factories are also using their utilizable spare capacity to cater for civilian needs. Their civil trade activities cover the five broad categories of ferrous, non-ferrous, leather and textile, chemical and general engineering. The last category includes scientific, optical and mathematical instruments, sporting arms and ammunition, metal castings and forgings and other miscellaneous articles. They recently started manufacturing three-ton military trucks and tractors.

Machine-tool Proto-type Factory

The Machine-tool Proto-type Factory, Ambarnath (Bombay), has fulfilled three important functions, namely, the design of new armament and machine-tools; manufacture and proofing of proto-types of both, together with the manufacture of small arms; and creation of necessary design and craft skill. The surplus capacity in this factory is being utilised to produce various types of machine-tools required by the ordnance factories and other defence establishments. The factory first designed and made simpler types of machine-tools like tool grinders, polishing machines and dressing devices, and then switched over to advanced types. It has so far manufactured, among others, hydraulic surface-grinders and precision tool-room lathes.

Hindustan Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, undertakes the repair, overhaul and manufacture of aircraft for the Indian Air Force. Since 1952, the HAL has been manufacturing the HT-2 trainer aircraft on a large scale for the IAF, the Navy and the flying clubs. The factory has also been building Vampire jet fighters, which form part of the fleet of the IAF. It is also producing jet trainers.

Recently the Government concluded an agreement with the Bristol Aeroplane Company to make the full range of Bristol Orpheus turbo-jet engines at the HAL. Another licence agreement has been reached with the Folland Aircraft Company for the manufacture by the HAL of Britain's latest jet fighter, the Gnat.

The ancillary activities of HAL include the building of all-metal broad guage coaches with modern amenities for the Railways and bus-bodies for State and private transport authorities.

The production of AVRO-748 aircraft under licence, at the Air Force Depot at Kanpur, has been undertaken. This transport aircraft will subsequently replace Dakotas now in service with the Air Force.

Bharat Electronics

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli (near Bangalore), went into initial production in December 1955, and started manufacturing tools and jigs required for receivers and transmitters.

The value of electronic equipment produced at the BEL during the period January 1956 and March 1959, was Rs. 98·65 lakhs. The production programme of the Company for this period included the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium-power transmitters for the Civil Aviation Department and equipment for All India Radio, Railways, Meteorological Department, States Police and Fire Services, etc.

Some other important items under production at the BEL are general-purpose communication receivers, medium-power transmitters, mobile trans-receivers and portable man-pack sets.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (*i*) rendering of help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (*ii*) carrying out of photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes and (*iii*) reclamation of wasteland. Since Independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Loas and Cambodia set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed

in September 1954 for the second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. In a mercy mission to the flood affected areas of Ceylon, the Air Force dropped over half a million pounds of supplies and medical aids. Nearly 70 service officers recently served with the U.N. Observation Group in the Lebanon.

DEFENCE FINANCE

The following table shows the defence expenditure at the begining of the First Plan and during the Second Plan period on revenue and capital accounts :

TABLE 29

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees)

Year	Revenue account	Capital account	Total
1951-52 (Actuals)	186·28	10·17	196·45
1955-56 „	188·37	17·59	205·96
1956-57 „	211·85	19·70	231·55
1957-58 „	256·72	22·93	279·65
1958-59 „	250·93	27·88	278·81
1959-60 (Revised Estimates)	243·70	36·48	280·18
1960-61 (Budget Estimates)	272·26	37·74	310·00

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the ages of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days, in the evenings after working hours, at week-ends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, rations and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity and disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a

tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

LOK SAHAYAK SENA

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as "Lok Sahayak Sena". Its aim is to give elementary military training to about 5,00,000 men in five years.

All able-bodied men, except ex-servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40, can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service. Under the new scheme, special attention is given to the training of people in border areas.

Recruits are given 30 days' training, which includes a literacy course for those who are illiterate. A record of the trainees is maintained and the outstanding trainee in the camp is given a Certificate of Merit. Others receive certificates in token of their completing the full period of training successfully. During the training period every trainee is provided with free accommodation, clothing and food and an out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 15 on the conclusion of the camp.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has also been now made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

The progressive increase in the strength of the Corps is shown in the following table:

TABLE 30

STRENGTH OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Date	Boys		Girls		Total
	Senior Division	Junior Division	Senior Wing	Junior Wing	
1-1-1951 ..	23,349	45,105	279	—	68,733
1-1-1956 ..	46,680	66,307	3,225	5,146	1,21,388
1-1-1957 ..	52,147	70,829	3,999	6,727	1,33,702
1-1-1958 ..	64,475	76,530	5,730	9,270	1,56,005
1-1-1959 ..	73,407	92,258	9,246	17,342	1,92,253
1-1-1960 ..	95,645	1,16,866	9,752	18,400	2,40,663

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to

the National Cadet Corps. The Corps has made rapid progress; its strength at the end of 1959, was 9,20,252.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Directorate of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted. Through the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments as well as private organisations employment has been found for 1,25,470 ex-Servicemen during the last nine years.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These, in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluka committees. There are at present 204 such boards. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to elementary and secondary education is secured through All-India Councils. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare. They also administer the award of scholarships in pursuance of the policy of promoting cultural relations with other countries and co-operating with international organisations like the UNESCO.

There were 380.62 lakh students in 3,94,292 educational institutions of all types in India during 1957-58*. The percentage of children undergoing instruction to the total number of children in the age group 6—11 was 55.2; the percentage in the age group 11-17 was 16.2.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.**

TABLE 31

INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1950-51 ..	2,86,860	255·43	8·04	91·05	23·33	114·38
1955-56 ..	3,66,641	339·24	11·07	144·81	44·85	189·66
1956-57 ..	3,77,837	360·06	11·70	159·63	46·66	206·29
1957-58* ..	3,94,292	380·62	12·25	179·68	55·99	235·67

Of the 3,94,292 recognised institutions in 1957-58, 921 were pre-primary, 2,98,339 primary, 39,134 secondary, 3,213 vocational and technical and 51,152 special education schools; 818 arts and science colleges; 475 professional colleges; 147 special education colleges; 43 research institutions; 13 boards of education and 37 universities. The break-up according to management was as follows : Government 1,00,494 with 86,51,188 students; district boards 1,52,834 with 1,36,91,750 students; municipalities 10,394 with 27,12,901 students; private aided 1,18,445 with 1,15,17,646 students and private unaided 12,125 with 13,05,881 students.

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown below.

*Provisional.

**Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available.

TABLE 32

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

Source	1950-51		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58*	
	Per-centage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Per-centage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Per-centage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Per-centage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.
Government funds	57·1	65·27	61·8	117·20	64·0	129·57	65·0	153·48
District boards funds	6·9	7·86	5·2	9·90	4·1	10·67	4·2	9·77
Municipal boards funds	4·0	4·64	3·4	6·46	3·3	6·94	3·2	7·44
Fees ..	20·4	23·33	20·0	37·90	19·4	40·10	18·5	43·49
Endowments	2·2	2·46	3·0	5·69	3·1	6·44	2·9	6·72
Others ..	9·4	10·82	6·6	12·51	6·1	12·57	6·2	14·77
TOTAL ..	100	114·38	100	189·66	100	206·29	100	235·67

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1951 census reconstructed for the present administrative set-up, is shown in table 34.

Plan and Education

As against a sum of Rs. 169 crores provided under the First Five Year Plan for the development of education, the Second Plan provides Rs. 307 crores—Rs. 95 crores at the Centre and Rs. 212 crores in the States. The distribution of outlay in the First and Second Plans is set out below.

TABLE 33

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

	(*in crores of rupees*)	
	First Plan	Second Plan
Elementary education	93	89
Secondary education	22	51
University education	15	57
Technical and Vocational education	23	48
Social education	5	5
Administration & miscellaneous	11	57
TOTAL ..	169	307

*Provisional

TABLE 34

LITERACY IN INDIA*

(1951 Census)

State/Union Territory	Literates			Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	5,92,61,114†	4,56,10,431†	1,36,50,683†	16·61†	24·88†	7·87†
Andhra Pradesh	41,06,060	30,99,803	10,06,257	13·14	19·69	6·48
Assam	16,33,753	13,03,087	3,30,666	18·07	27·08	7·81
Bihar	47,21,411	39,92,141	7,29,270	12·17	20·48	3·78
Bombay	1,04,48,350	78,70,186	25,78,164	21·65	31·71	11·00
Kerala	55,18,908	33,57,175	21,61,733	40·73	50·24	31·48
Madhya Pradesh	25,63,786	21,51,338	4,12,448	9·83	16·23	3·22
Madras	62,55,018	47,40,242	15,14,776	20·87	31·75	10·07
Mysore	37,42,283	28,67,486	8,74,797	19·29	29·06	9·17
Orissa	23,13,431	19,78,705	3,34,726	15·80	27·32	4·52
Punjab	24,57,496	18,25,953	6,31,543	15·23	21·03	8·47
Rajasthan	14,25,416	11,97,209	2,28,207	8·93	14·40	2·98
Uttar Pradesh	68,25,072	57,53,580	10,71,492	10·80	17·38	3·56
West Bengal	63,09,159	48,24,134	14,85,025	23·99	34·20	12·18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7,980	6,513	1,467	25·77	34·18	12·31
Delhi	6,69,073	4,24,118	2,44,955	38·36	42·99	32·34
Himachal Pradesh	85,509	72,972	12,537	7·71	12·59	2·37
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	3,204	2,635	569	15·23	25·59	5·30
Manipur	65,895	58,932	6,963	11·41	20·77	2·37
Tripura	99,197	74,975	24,222	15·52	22·34	7·98

*For results of the sorting and compilation of the first pre-test of the first draft of the 1961 enumeration Schedule, see Appendices.

†Includes figures for Sikkim.

The achievements at the end of the First Plan period and targets aimed at under the Second Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 35

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Activity	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
Percentage of children of age-group 6-11 under instruction to total population of the age-group.	42·0	52·1	63·5
Percentage of children of age-group 11-14 under instruction to total population of the age-group.	13·9	16·3	19·7
Percentage of children of age-group 14-17 under instruction to total population of the age-group.	6·4	8·1	10·4
Number of primary/junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,30,897
Number of junior basic schools	1,400	42,971	70,411
Number of middle/senior basic schools	13,596	21,730	25,185
Number of senior basic schools	351	4,842	10,768
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7,288	10,851	13,264
Number of high schools upgraded to higher secondary schools.	—	77	1,227
Number of multipurpose schools	—	353	1,261
Number of universities	26	32	39
Number of engineering and technological institutions at degree level	63	64	91
Number of engineering and technological institutions at diploma level	100	102	193
Intake in engineering and technological institutes (degree level)	—	5,937	14,000
Intake in engineering and technological institutes (diploma level)	—	9,397	25,000
Outturn of graduates in engineering and technology	2,198	4,017	5,310
Outturn of diploma holders in engineering and technology	2,478	4,072	10,397

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below.

TABLE 36

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in lakhs of Rs.)
1950-51	303	21,640	866	11·98
1955-56	630	45,828	1,880	24·99
1956-57	769	54,017	2,131	28·87
1957-58**	921	59,924	2,423	32·41

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools.

**Provisional

PRIMARY EDUCATION

An All-India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and to preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education.

Free and compulsory education of all children of the age group 6—11, to start with, is to be provided by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. A scheme to train an adequate number of teachers for this purpose has been initiated.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table.

TABLE 37

PRIMARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of recognised schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,09,671	1,82,93,967	5,37,918	36·49
1955-56	2,78,135	2,29,19,734	6,91,249	53·73
1956-57	2,87,298	2,39,22,567	7,10,139	58·48
1957-58**	2,98,339	2,52,16,971	7,31,575	66·52

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Significant among the reforms carried out on the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission (which reported in August 1953) with the aim of making secondary education a self-contained and complete stage up to the age of 17 are :

(1) Enriching the content of secondary education by adding one more class to the high school and making it a higher secondary school of 11 years' duration and providing in selected higher secondary schools a diversified system of education in which students could offer, in addition to a common core of studies, a group of three subjects from any one of seven, namely, Humanities, Science, Technology, Commerce, Agriculture, Fine Arts and Home Science.

(2) Provision of facilities for improvement in teaching science, libraries, introduction of crafts in middle schools, training of teachers and career masters, etc.

(3) The establishment of All-India Council of Secondary Education to advise the Central and State Governments.

(4) The compulsory study of the languages at the secondary stage.

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education.

TABLE 38

SECONDARY EDUCATION†

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30·74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,333	53·02
1956-57	36,291	95,79,164	3,72,180	58·73
1957-58**	39,134	1,02,49,500	3,96,951	66·12

*Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in table 39.

† Includes senior basic schools for which separate figures are available in table 39.

**Provisional.

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education being the accepted pattern of the educational system, elementary education is gradually being brought in line with it. The basic system sets out an activity curriculum in which learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children and also with productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft and domestic crafts including cooking, sewing, house management, etc. The programme for the conversion of the existing elementary schools into basic ones, the opening of new basic schools, the introduction of crafts in non-basic schools, the production of literature on basic education and the training of basic school teachers is progressively being carried out. A programme has been drawn up for orientation courses for teachers of all primary schools and for introducing some features of basic education in all non-basic schools. The programmes are being implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the Assessment Committee on Basic Education appointed in 1955.

A National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, is engaged in carrying out research in the field of basic education and offering guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. To provide suitable material and literature for basic education, a scheme has been drawn up for the production of source books and guide books for teachers and supplementary reading material for children.

The progress of basic education—junior and senior—is shown below.

TABLE 39

BASIC EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools		Number of students on rolls		Number of teachers		Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)	
	Junior basic@	Senior basic	Junior basic@	Senior basic	Junior basic@	Senior basic	Junior basic@	Senior basic
1950-51	33,379	351	28,48,240	66,482	74,756	2,563	3·94	0·21
1955-56	42,971	4,842	37,30,439	13,29,748	1,11,347	39,672	8·11	4·06
1956-57	46,881	6,897	41,27,519	17,30,786	1,19,366	52,552	9·11	5·09
1957-58**	52,029	7,819	48,12,981	19,74,067	1,19,819	55,820	10·85	6·26

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below.

TABLE 40

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION†

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3·69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5·45
1956-57	3,022	2,71,644	17,497	5·80
1957-58**	3,213	2,87,788	19,025	7·00

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in tables 37 and 38.

@ Inclusive of basic primary.

† Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others.

**Provisional.

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special educational institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers; schools of music, dancing and other fine arts; of oriental studies, adult education, etc.

TABLE 41

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.
1950-51	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2·33
1955-56	50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2·65
1956-57	49,070	14,28,389	25,632	2.79
1957-58*	51,152	14,48,594	29,886	2·90

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science colleges, professional colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

Universities are of three different types. Affiliating universities do not themselves undertake any teaching but merely prescribe courses of study, conduct examinations and award degrees and diplomas in respect of colleges affiliated to them. The affiliating and teaching universities, in addition to carrying out functions of the affiliating type, offer teaching and research facilities generally at the post-graduate level and in some cases from the post-intermediate level onwards. The residential and teaching universities are unitary organisations controlling all colleges under their jurisdiction in all respects and undertaking teaching at all levels. A number of the younger universities in India belong to the last category.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of this Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, have the same standing as other universities, although they were not officially established as universities under Central or State Acts. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on *Scientific Research* are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions, like Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar, and Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purpose of employment.

In table 42 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions catering for higher education in 1957-58, and in table 43 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

*Provisional

TABLE 42

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1957-58)*

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Arts and science colleges	Professional colleges	Special education colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	3	1	—	55	24	22	105
Assam	1	—	—	28	8	1	38
Bihar	2	1	4	65	27	7	106
Bombay	7	2	22	85	116	11	243
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	12	3	10	26
Kerala†	1	—	—	42	15	7	65
Madhya Pradesh..	3	2	1	63	31	13	113
Madras	2	1	—	58	34	20	115
Mysore	2	—	4	47	56	7	116
Orissa	1	1	—	16	12	4	34
Punjab . ..	2	—	—	78	33	1	114
Rajasthan .. .	1	2	—	55	19	18	95
Uttar Pradesh ..	7	1	5	80	44	10	147
West Bengal ..	3	1	4	109	37	12	166
Delhi	1	1	3	16	10	2	33
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Manipur	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Tripura	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
Pondicherry ..	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
INDIA	37	13	43	818	475	147	1,533

General Education in Universities

Two schemes of general education have been drawn up by a study team which reported in January 1957. In the main scheme, general education covering basic studies in the fields of natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities together with training in communication skills are to be made compulsory for all under-graduate non-professional faculties. In the alternative scheme, six periods a week in the first and second years of the degree course are to be devoted to general education. The introduction of general education courses has been accepted in principle by almost all universities in India, some of them having actually introduced them in one form or another.

TABLE 43

HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Special education colleges	Professional & technical colleges	Arts and science colleges	Number of students on rolls‡	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17·68
1955-56	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29·71
1956-57	33	12	41	128	399	773	7,50,195	42,135	33·54
1957-58*	37	13	43	147	475	818	7,98,908	45,231	36·81

*Provisional.

†Figures relate to 1956-57.

‡Includes enrolment in attached school classes.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. Most of the matters connected with university education including the determination and co-ordination of standards and facilities for study and research have been committed to the care of this body. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on March 1, 1960 was as follows :

Chairman: .. C. D. Deshmukh,
Members: .. H. N. Kunzru, K. S. Krishnan,
V. S. Krishna, Dewan Anand Kumar,
A. C. Joshi, N. K. Siddhanta,
K. G. Saiyidain, N. N. Wanchoo.
Secretary .. Samuel Mathai.

Table 45 shows the universities, their character, number of attached and affiliated colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION †

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for technical education (engineering and technology) up to 1959.

TABLE 44

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Year	Institutions		Sanctioned intake		Outturn	
	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	70	109	6,367	9,899	4,293	4,075
1959	87	166	11,280	20,670	4,760*	7,910*

Of the nine engineering colleges and 48 polytechnics envisaged under the Second Plan of State Governments, 8 engineering colleges and 37 polytechnics have already started functioning. In addition, 7 engineering colleges and 20 polytechnics set up by private agencies have also started working.

To meet the requirements of technical personnel during the Third Plan period, the Central Government have approved a scheme to establish 9 regional engineering colleges and 27 polytechnics in different parts of the country. The regional colleges will be established at Mangalore, Warangal, Nagpur, Bhopal, Durgapur, Jamshedpur, Allahabad, New Delhi and Srinagar. The college at Warangal started functioning in 1959. Facilities for post-graduate studies in engineering and technology for nearly 500 scholars have been developed at a number of institutions.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of four higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively and the institute at Kanpur is in the process of establishment.

*Estimated.

† For a list of engineering and technological institutions see Appendices.

TABLE 45

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1959)

	Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of attached and affiliated colleges	No. of students (1957-58)**	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1956-57)**
1	Agra University, Agra (1927)	Affiliating	74	32,883	1·79
2	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	4,034	0·60
3	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	Residential and Teaching	4	8,236	0·48
4	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	50	29,963	1·78
5	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching	—	3,071	0·34
6	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	21	10,337	1·87
7	Baroda University, Baroda (1949)	Residential and Teaching	14	6,231	0·83
8	Bihar University, Patna (1952)	Affiliating and Teaching	80	56,696	2·73
9	Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Federal and Teaching	33	42,550	2·41
10	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	151	1,13,751†	4·23
11	Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	23	13,589	1·77
12	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	18,610	0·89
13	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	13	4,006	2·39
14	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	26,856	2·00
15	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	*	*	*
16	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	19	5,857	0·59
17	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Residential and Teaching	2	1,737	0·41
18	Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	6,819	0·27
19	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	28	9,770	0·81
20	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Affiliating and Teaching	74	32,027	2·73
21	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	*	21	0·03
22	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	14	11,305	0·73
23	Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	102	47,273	4·20
24	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	8	*	*

**Provisional.

†Figures relate to 1956-57.

*Information not available.

TABLE 45—(*concld.*)

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1959)

Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of attached and affiliated colleges	No. of students (1957-58)**	Expenditure in crores of Rs. (1956-57)**
25 Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	45	32,127	1·91
26 Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	30	14,059	1·10
27 Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Affiliating and Teaching	29	17,185	1·29
28 Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	120	57,603	3·77
29 Patna University, Patna (1917)	Residential and Teaching	10	9,832	0·93
30 Poona University, Poona (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	34	22,000	1·43
31 Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	49	10,152	1·21
32 Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	Residential and Teaching	*	1,065	0·47
33 Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar, Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	4	3,416	0·25
34 Saugar University, Saugar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	6,438	0·83
35 S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	7	2,354	0·08
36 Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	19	9,889	0·16
37 Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	24	8,016	0·89
38 Varanasaya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	*	*	*
39 Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Residential and Teaching	6	548	0·08
40 Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	37	7,085	0·05

**Provisional.

*Information not available.

Each institute when completed will provide for the education of over 1,500 students at the under-graduate level and 500 at the post-graduate level.

Courses in Management Studies have started at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi; the Department of Economics, Madras University, Madras; the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay; the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; the Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta, and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. The Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad, which started functioning in December 1957, is a joint enterprise of the Central Government, private industry and commerce and conducts three courses in a year.

Four Regional Schools of Printing, jointly sponsored by the Central and the State Governments at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Allahabad, each designed to train 20 candidates every year, have also started functioning.

In addition to grants-in-aid to individual research workers, about 1,039 scholarships have been allotted to different science and technological departments of universities and other institutions.

Eighty fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 400 per month and a grant of Rs. 1,000 per year for apparatus and equipment under the National Research Fellowship Scheme (initiated in 1955-56) are available. For engineering and technical students two categories of stipends have been introduced in selected government establishments and individual concerns for post-institutional practical training in industrial management.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas has been established to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council selected 10 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan, Gandhigram (Madurai), Jamianagar (New Delhi), Udaipur, Sundarnagar Birauli (Bihar), Bichpuri (Agra), Sanosara (Bombay), Coimbatore, Amravati and Gargoti (Bombay). The courses as approved by the Council and adopted by the rural institutes are : (i) a three-year diploma course in rural science; (ii) a two-year certificate course in agricultural science; (iii) a three-year certificate course in civil and rural engineering; and (iv) a one-year preparatory course to initiate matriculates into the three-year diploma course. Recognition of the Diploma in Rural Sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes literacy, use of libraries, education in citizenship, cultural and recreational activities, utilisation of audio-visual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature, research and training.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information. The Library Institute set up at Delhi University performs similar functions in the field of libraries. The Government of India also runs the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public library project.

Audio-Visual Aids

The National Institute of Audio-Visual Education established in January 1959 functions as a training, production and research centre, and as a clearing house for information relating to audio-visual education. The Central Film Library with a membership of 1,290 handled 7,969 films and 133 filmstrips during 1959. These films and filmstrips are lent free of charge to educational institutions. A quarterly journal 'Audio-Visual Education' has been started to foster interest in the use of audio-visual techniques among teachers and social education workers. The production of prototype instructional material has also been undertaken.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped. Scholarships are awarded to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students for higher education or for technical professional training. Grants are provided to institutions and organisations for the handicapped chiefly for undertaking development work for the handicapped.

The training centre for the adult blind at Dehra Dun imparts training in handicrafts to about 150 blind men from all parts of the country. A women's section with a capacity of 20 has also been added to the centre. Attached to this centre is a sheltered workshop, set up in 1954 employing 10 blind workers. An employment office for the blind has been functioning in Madras since July 1954 and has so far placed 102 adult blind persons including 2 blind women in various industries. A special employment office for the handicapped, set up in Bombay in March 1959, has so far placed 5 blind, 6 deaf and 15 orthopaedically handicapped in employment.

The Central Braille Press, established at Dehra Dun in October 1950, produces braille literature in Indian languages, publishes a Hindi quarterly digest and manufactures braille appliances.

A Model School for blind children established in January 1959 at Dehra Dun provides kindergarten and primary education. Eventually it will be a full-fledged secondary school.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

Steps so far taken for the propagation and development of Hindi are as follows :—

(*i*) 1,91,290 technical terms have been evolved by twenty-three expert committees appointed by the Board of Scientific Terminology and lists of technical terms in 18 subjects have so far been published.

(*ii*) Preparation of the second edition of the English version of the Basic Grammar of modern Hindi in the light of the comments from State Governments and universities, etc.

(*iii*) Acceptance of the recommendations of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti relating to the recommendations of the Hindi Examinations Reorganisation Committee.

(*iv*) Consideration of standard keyboards of Hindi typewriters and teleprinters as recommended by the Hindi Typewriter and Teleprinter Committee, in the light of the reformed Devanagari script.

(*v*) Evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand which is expected to be completed by 1961.

(*vi*) Organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas, and the Akhil Bharatiya

Hindi Mahavidyalaya, Agra, for research in Hindi and training teachers.

(*vii*) Provision of Hindi books in school libraries in non-Hindi speaking States.

(*viii*) Organisation of an exhibition of scientific and technical literature in Hindi at Bombay, Indore, Patna and Lucknow in 1958.

(*ix*) Compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first volume of which is in the press.

(*x*) Preparation of standard manuals relating to Physics, Medicine, Botany and Chemistry and 9 other subjects.

(*xi*) Preparation of terminological indices of 14 standard Hindi works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers.

(*xii*) Preparation of technical vocabularies on textiles, fisheries and metal works in collaboration with the State Governments concerned.

(*xiii*) Organisation of lecture tours of scholars from Hindi-speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and *vice versa;* two seminars of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking States were held at Patna and Udaipur in 1958 and 1959 respectively.

(*xiv*) Grants to State Governments in non-Hindi speaking areas and to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi and appointment of Hindi Teachers.

(*xv*) Calling for suggestions and comments from universities regarding nine lists containing words common to Hindi and other regional languages.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows:

(*i*) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals since 1954 and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals.

(*ii*) Holding of youth leadership training camps, where short-term training is imparted to selected teachers to help and equip them to organise youth welfare activities in their institutions in a better and effective manner.

(*iii*) Travel concessions and financial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas.

(*iv*) Assistance to the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments for setting up youth hostels all over the country.

(*v*) Assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities.

(*vi*) The setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres.

(*vii*) Organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages.

(*viii*) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres-*cum*-auditoria, etc. to universities and other educational institutions.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A 'National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation' has been prepared for the promotion of physical education and recreation. The

Plan aims at implementing the syllabi of physical education, popularising norms of physical fitness tests, conducting seminars, awarding fellowships and scholarships for higher studies in physical education, granting assistance to *Vyayamshalas* and *Akhadas,* holding of physical efficiency weeks and festivals and producing of documentary and feature films on physical education. All these schemes are being carried out.

The first National College of Physical Education, named after Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, was set up at Gwalior in 1957. The College offers training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education.

A Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has been set up to advise Government on co-ordination of programmes and activities.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions:

(*i*) Rendering assistance to the National Sports Organisations (one for each game) on the advice of the All-India Council for Sports for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.

(*ii*) Establishment of coaching centres under the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme since 1953 by expert Indian and foreign coaches. Training in almost all the games is being imparted to players and athletes at these centres.

(*iii*) Setting up of State Sports Councils in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

A Central Institute of Coaching is to be established during the remaining period of the Second Plan. It will train first class coaches in all games under the guidance of foreign experts. It will lay special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural areas, besides the continuation of the existing schemes for the promotion of sports and games.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to instil in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children was introduced in July 1954. A start was made in the training of the children in Kasturba Niketan at Delhi. The scheme has since been extended to a large number of schools in and around Delhi, Punjab, U.P., Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal. Over 2,75,000 children are under training in various States at present.

CHAPTER IX

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The National Culture Trust was set up to promote art and culture and foster the consciousness of art among the people. These objectives are secured through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). The facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.*

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and evolves a programme of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of Eastern and Western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are also held periodically.

The Akademi has initiated a survey of the arts and crafts of different regions of the country with particular reference to details of work and living conditions of indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors. The survey has covered West Bengal and is to cover Gujarat next.

The maintenance of a photographic record of ancient monuments, sculptures and paintings and reproduction of works of art that have decayed are among its other important activities.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists.†

Publications

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures, Contemporary Paintings, Krishna Legend in Pahari Paintings, Ajanta Paintings, Mewar Paintings, Kishangarh Paintings, Birbhum Terracottas, Bundi Paintings* and picture postcards of *Indian Miniatures*. The Akademi also brings out a bi-annual art journal, *Lalit Kala*.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Indian Art Through the Ages, Architecture and Sculpture of India, The Way of the Buddha, Kangra Valley Painting* and *Basohli Painting*.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, now possesses 1,802 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years. Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented

*For lists of these recognised institutions, see Appendices.
†For a list of 1960 awards, see Appendices.

at the gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

Museums

A list of museums in the country is given in the Appendices.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The main task which the Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953, has set for itself is the survey of and research in the different art forms of the country, to record and film them and to encourage publications about them.

The Akademi organises seminars and national festivals of classical, traditional, ballet and folk dances. Classical and folk dances are being filmed and recorded by the national and regional akademis in order to preserve all the important styles of dancing. Books on Indian dance are being collected to build up an up-to-date reference library. The Manipur College of Dance at Imphal is to be developed as the main centre of training in the Manipuri style of dancing.

National Drama Festivals and Seminars are sponsored by the Akademi. The Asian Theatre Institute, sponsored by Government with financial assistance from UNESCO, has been taken over and amalgamated with the National School of Drama established in 1958.

A theatre in each State capital has been planned for completion by the middle of 1961. Inter-State exchange of cultural troupes has also been launched. State Governments are to be assisted financially for setting up open-air theatres in cultural centres in rural areas.

A research and reference library, publications and organisation of cultural delegations are among other activities of the Akademi. The Akademi makes annual awards for music, dance, drama and film.*

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, makes available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years.

Music Festival

The first National Music Festival was held in Delhi in 1954 and the second in Patna in 1956 under the auspices of the Sangeet Natak Akademi. Such festivals will soon be organised in different parts of the country.

Library of Music

Select renderings by the leading classical musicians are to be recorded and old gramophone records collected by the Akademi to build up a library of Indian music. Classified catalogues of manuscripts on Indian music are to be published. A library of books on Indian music is being built up to facilitate research. Folk music is being filmed and recorded by the regional akademis.

Seminar on Indian Music

At a seminar on Indian music held in 1957, leading exponents of the Karnatak and Hindustani systems discussed such topics as music education and its future growth and problems of popular music, relationship and affinity between folk and classical music, problems of orchestration in Indian music and group singing, etc. A committee appointed in 1955 has finalised a national system of standardised musical notation.

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*For a list of 1959-60 awards, see Appendices.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This regular annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. Symposia to discuss development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also a feature of the *Sammelan*.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR Programme featuring top-ranking artists aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Karnatak. Regional and folk music and operas are also broadcast periodically.

Light Music

Fully equipped units for 'on-the-spot' recording of folk music and for their editing and presentation have been set up at 10 All India Radio stations. Selected folk music now forms an important part of both national and local programmes.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It has attempted thematic compositions such as *Meghadootam, Kalingavijayam, Jyotirmaya, Shakuntalam, Hariyali, Asha, Ahirini, Kalyani, Malamarutam* and *Ritusamhara.*

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, "is a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country."

The publication of a *National Bibliography of Indian Literature* covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi.

Among the publications of the Akademi already released are a critical edition of Kalidasa's *Meghadoota,* a history of Malayalam literature, a history of Bengali literature, the first volume of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature,* anthologies of Punjabi and Assamese poetry, Vaishnava lyrics of Bengal, one-act plays in Gujarati, short stories in Tamil and Telugu, selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil and of Rajwade's prose in Marathi, a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature*, an *Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* and a Russian-Hindi dictionary. Publications ready for press or in preparation include critical editions of Kalidasa's *Vikramorvasiya* and *Kumara Sambhava,* histories of Assamese and Oriya literatures and the second volume of an anthology of Sanskrit literature.

Bharatiya Kavita—1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the fourteen languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. The second and third volumes covering the years 1954-55 and 1956 are under production.

A large number of Indian and several foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. The first of eight volumes of Rabindranath Tagore's works (original in Bengali in Devanagari script) covering 101 poems, entitled *Ekottarasati* has been published and the second of 500 songs is in press. These volumes are to be translated in major Indian languages.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Samskrta Pratibha.*

The Akademi also makes annual awards to outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first two volumes covering the period 1884 to 1897 have been released. Material relating to the period ending with 1914 has been collected, and that relating to subsequent periods is in the process of survey and collection.

Literary Broadcasts

A National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956, by AIR is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was convened in 1956. At that *Sahitya Samaroh*, trends in contemporary Indian poetry were reviewed and vital problems concerning Indian literature were discussed. The second *Sahitya Samaroh* which met in 1957 devoted itself to contemporary Indian fiction and short stories as also to a discussion on the use of language for mass communication. The third *Sahitya Samaroh* held in 1958 discussed problems connected with contemporary dramatic literature.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 with C. D. Deshmukh as Chairman to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public.

The Trust will also publish standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language to another will receive special attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books. The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will be the principal publisher of the Trust.

Development of Modern Indian Languages

A scheme costing Rs. 20 lakhs has been drawn up by the Government of India for the development of modern Indian languages during the years 1958-61. It is intended to prepare and publish encyclopaedias, books of knowledge as well as bilingual or multi-lingual dictionaries of Indian languages under this scheme. Publication of old manuscripts or rare books, of catalogues and bibliographies, preparation and publication of popular books on science and culture and books bringing out similarities in grammar, syntax, etc., among the different languages, are also likely to be covered.

*For a list of the 1959 awards, see Appendices.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indology abroad and assistance for the publication of foreign translations of Indian classics.

Delegations

Indian delegations sponsored during the closing months of 1958 and in 1959 included one of workers of Indian art to USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugosalvia; of poets, musicians, dancers and lecturers to Nepal; of representative Indians to the Buddha Jayanti (2500th anniversary) Celebrations in Tokyo; of hockey players and musicians to Afghanistan and of poets to the Fourth International Bienniale of Poetry in Belgium.

Foreign delegations to India sponsored by the Division included delegations of artists from China; dancers and musicians from Ceylon; students of Indian languages from the USSR, Poland, China, Mongolia. the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia; of Bhutanese for a Bharat Darshan tour; of the Czech Philarmonic Orchestra; of a Dance and Song Ensemble from the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; of the Kolo-Yugoslav Song and Dance Ensemble and of the Moscow State Puppet Theatre.

Cultural Agreements

A Cultural Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia was signed at New Delhi in 1959. Other countries with which agreements have been entered into earlier are Japan, Indonesia, Rumania, Poland, Turkey, Iraq, the United Arab Republic and Iran.

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of *ad hoc* grants has been given to more than twenty societies and institutions abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations with foreign countries.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949 with the object of establishing, revising and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned : exchange of eminent scholars, savants and students; maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities; appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture; presentation of books and films about India; welfare of foreign students in India; reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India; and organisation of summer camps, seminars and social gatherings for the benefit of foreign students in India.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqafat-Ul-Hind* in Arabic. Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled *Indo-Iranica.* The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India. It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture, and of translation of Indian publications in foreign languages.

CHAPTER X

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was announced on March 13, 1958, in a resolution placed before both Houses of Parliament.

The aims of this policy are :

(*i*) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science, and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;

(*ii*) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;

(*iii*) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;

(*iv*) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;

(*v*) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and

(*vi*) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control. The Council also awards grants-in-aid to scientists in research institutions and university laboratories in the country, grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career, and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad". It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country. In general, the Council is the chief vehicle of Government's policy for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific and industrial research in India.

Finance

The activities of the Council are financed mainly by the Union Government. Besides other sources of income such as income from royalties and premia on processes leased out, sale of publications, fees and charges levied for consultation, testing, etc., the Council receives gifts of land, buildings and finances from State Governments and others and donations from industrialists. The recurring expenditure of the Council stood at Rs. 3.67 crores during the year 1959-60 and the estimated capital expenditure for the same year stood at Rs. 2.55 crores.

National Laboratories

Since the advent of Independence, a number of national laboratories and institutes have been set up by the Council at various centres in the country. A list of these is given in table 46.

A centre for research and development of gas turbine engines has been set up at the IAF Maintenance Centre, Kanpur, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence. A Petroleum Research Institute at Dehra Dun is being planned.

TABLE 46

NATIONAL LABORATORIES / INSTITUTES

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
1. National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.
2. National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through six coal survey stations under the Institute.
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for the manufacture of glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of foods, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology.
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research.
7. Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine.
8. Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces.
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.
10. Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology.

TABLE 46—(*concld.*)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
11. Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings.
12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13. National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection, introduction and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance.
14. Central Salt Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts, reduction in cost of production; economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture.
15. Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
16. Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area.
17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of bio-chemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc.
18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
19. Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region).
20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W. Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects.
21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country.
22. National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigations of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India.
23. Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat	Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems.
24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	At present located in New Delhi	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis.
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	New Delhi	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other research laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are, at present, more than 390 such schemes in progress in over 82 research centres in the country. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and the development of active centres of independent research work.

Pilot Plant

Lately, there has been greater emphasis in the national laboratories on pilot plant investigations, leading up to actual production. Fifty-seven such pilot plants are in operation.

Liaison

Close liaison between the national laboratories and industries is being established on an increasing scale through chambers of commerce, industrial associations and industrialists. Case studies of industries have been initiated. Short-term practical training courses for the benefit of personnel employed in industry have been organised.

Vigyan Mandirs

Thirty-eight rural scientific centres known as 'Vigyan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND ATOMIC ENERGY

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for formulating and implementing policies in all matters concerning atomic energy. The scientific and technical work of the Commission is carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division and the Atomic Energy Establishment. The industrial aspects of its work are conducted by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and the Travancore Minerals Ltd.

The most important function of the Atomic Minerals Division is the survey, development and acquisition of atomic minerals and to carry out research connected therewith.

The Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, is India's centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy. Over 1,000 scientists and technical personnel are working in this Establishment and, to ensure a steady supply of trained personnel, a Training School has been set up.

The Trombay Establishment consists of four main groups covering physics, chemistry, engineering, biology and medicine. Besides the laboratories of the various divisions in each group, the facilities of the Establishment include "Apsara", a pool-type reactor which was entirely designed and constructed, with the exception of fuel elements obtained from the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, by personnel of the Establishment; a radiochemistry laboratory which is training chemists in the handling of radioactive substances, especially the separation of plutonium from irradiated uranium and radioactive fission products; a development and production unit which provides many of the electronic instruments needed in atomic energy work; a film badge and health survey service, available to all institutions in India handling radioactive materials, which ensures that personnel handling such materials do not receive more than the permissible dose. A uranium metal plant producing nuclear-grade

uranium and another for the fabrication of fuel elements were set up in 1959. Under construction are "Zerlina", a zero energy reactor for lattice investigations, which will prove useful in the study and design of new reactors, and the Canada-India Reactor, a joint Indo-Canadian project under the Colombo Plan, which will provide advanced experimental facilities in addition to being one of the largest isotope producers. A heavy water reconcentration plant, an engineering laboratory for loop experiments, a 5.5 Me Van de Graff accelerator and laboratories for ore dressing, ore extraction and chemical engineering research are due to go into operation in 1960.

The Travancore Minerals Ltd. was set up by the Commission jointly with the Governments of Kerala and Madras in October 1956. Its main products are ilmenite and monazite; the former has proved to be a valuable foreign exchange earner and the latter is sent to the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. plant at Alwaye, which is owned jointly by the Commission and the Government of Kerala. At Alwaye the monazite is processed, producing rare earths compounds as the main product and trisodium phosphate as a by-product. The residual crude thorium hydroxide is sent to the Commission's thorium plant at Trombay operated on its behalf by Indian Rare Earths Ltd., where thorium nitrate is extracted; the residual uranium fluoride is sent for processing to the uranium metal plant. The Commission has also a pilot plant in operation at Ghatsila, Bihar, for the extraction of uranium from copper tailings. Heavy water will be produced in quantity as a by-product at the fertilizer plant which is being built at Nangal.

The Commission's activities also include a large scale nuclear power programme and the development of reactors which will utilise the country's vast thorium reserves. A minimum of 250 Mw of nuclear power has been included in the power programme for the Third Five Year Plan. The first atomic power station, which will be located between Bombay and Ahmedabad, is expected to be completed in 1965. A few other stations are also expected to be set up at other places in India.

To further the development of nuclear science the Commission provides grants-in-aid to various universities, laboratories and research institutions. In this connection, mention may be made of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay which has done pioneering work in this field in India. The Institute was established in 1945, before the Commission was established, for the promotion of fundamental research in physics, mathematics and allied sciences and has since been recognised by the Government of India as the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear physics and mathematics. The Institute is the most important centre for cosmic ray and elementary particle physics and has made outstanding contributions in this field. Other main centres of nuclear and cosmic ray research include the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad; the Bose Institute, Calcutta; the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, which was founded by the late Dr. M. N. Saha. In making its grants-in-aid, the Commission is assisted by a Board of Research in Nuclear Science and Advisory Committees for Physics, Chemistry, Cosmic Rays, Biology and Medicine, and Food and Agriculture.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the

Ministry of Communications (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains a National Herbarium and Botanical Museum in Calcutta.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Industries, lays down standard specifications for materials and products.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged on research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahni Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries on research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts post-graduate research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, founded in 1909, provides for advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physics Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

Co-operative research associations for the investigation of problems pertaining specifically to industry have been brought into existence. Those that are functioning include the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, the South India Textile Industries Research Association, the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association and the Indian Paint Research Association.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in the various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research, founded in 1912, has contributed greatly to the fostering and co-ordination of medical research in India.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health,

Calcutta, provides training in the use of preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in and prepares bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes large-scale manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products and carries out investigations involved in their manufacture. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute located at Coonoor is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several privately owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale cultural investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute is being developed at Karnal. The Central Rice Institute and the Central Potato Research Institute devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes, respectively.

There are eight commodity committees which devote themselves to research in specific commodities, namely, cotton, jute, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arecanut and lac. These committees have their own laboratories and research institutions.

The activities of the Directorate of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine under the Ministry of Agriculture, help research in many ways, though it does not undertake research itself.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country. These include the mackerel, the sardine and marine prawns. Research stations have been set up in Bombay, the Gulf of Kutch, Visakhapatnam and the Andamans.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, deals with inland fish—estuarine, riverine and lacustrine and pond fish.

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH

The expectation of life in India was estimated during the period 1941–50 at 32.45 years for males and 31.66 years for females. The following figures based on data available in registers of births and deaths reflect the general health of the people since 1947:

TABLE 47

VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

	1947	1956*	1957*	1958*
General death rate per thousand of population	19·7	9·8	11·0	8·8
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births	146	108	—	92
Incidence of deaths per thousand of population on account of				
(*i*) Fevers	10·8	4·8	4·8	3·6
(*ii*) Small-pox	0·1	0·06	0·16	0·31
(*iii*) Plague	0·3	0·0	0·0	0·0
(*iv*) Cholera	0·4	0·06	0·16	0·08
(*v*) Dysentery and diarrhoea	0·8	0·9	0·5	0·45
(*vi*) Respiratory diseases ..	1·5	0·9	1·1	0·90

Health programmes are the responsibility of State Governments, but certain programmes relating to malaria control, filaria control, family planning, water supply and sanitation, control of communicable diseases and expansion of training facilities have been initiated and supported by the Centre under the Plans. The general aim of health programmes under the Second Plan is to expand existing health services, to bring them within the reach of all people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1, 1958. The programme is being implemented with the participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the US Technical Co-operation Mission and the World Health Organisation.

The implementation of the programme and distribution of supplies are co-ordinated by the Union Ministry of Health while the National Malaria Institute is responsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria control. Six regional co-ordinating organisations have been established at Baroda, Coonoor, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad and Shillong.

About 21.41 crores of people were given protection and 386 malaria units out of an allotted 390 units were functioning by January 31, 1960.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1954-55, consists of (i) mass administration of drugs in filarious communities, and

*Provisional.

(ii) anti-mosquito measures. Forty-six control units, allotted to the participating States under the programme, are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 229 lakhs were completed by the end of October 1959. They have revealed that 400 lakh persons live in the filarious areas of the country. Mass therapy has been administered to about 49 lakh persons and 37 lakh houses have been sprayed with insecticides. A centre for practical demonstration and field training has been established at Ernakulam. Seventy medical officers and 136 inspectors have so far received training.

Tuberculosis

It was estimated that nearly 25 lakhs of people suffer from tuberculosis and about 5 lakhs die of it annually. About 90 to 100 crore man-days are lost every year owing to the incidence of this disease.

The BCG vaccination programme, started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, is meant to extend protection to a susceptible population of 17 crores, especially those below 20 years of age. One hundred and sixty-seven technical teams, consisting of 150 doctors and 1,000 technicians, are engaged in field work. By the end of December 1959, 13.92 crore persons were tested and 4.88 crores of them vaccinated.

Six demonstration and training centres have been established at Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum. Another centre will open at Patiala. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi. A National Tuberculosis Institute has also been established with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO.

The number of TB hospitals, sanatoria and clinics and of beds therein for the years 1950 and 1959 is as shown below.

TABLE 48

TB HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND CLINICS

	1950	1959
Sanatoria	49	71
TB hospitals	35	70
Clinics	110	223
TB wards	114	151
Beds	10,371	25,000*

There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured. Ten such colonies will be set up during the Second Plan period.

A countrywide survey in selected areas on a sampling basis, started in September 1955, under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, was completed in May 1958. The tentative findings based on the analysis of data collected till June 30, 1956, are that (i) there is no marked difference in regard to the prevalence of the disease in relation to the size of the population; (ii) the morbidity rate varies from 7 to 30 per thousand persons and is lower for females than for males; (iii) prevalence is higher in the age group 35 years and above than in the lower age groups; and (iv) the rate of bacteriologically positive cases varies from 1 to 11 per thousand persons.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been

*Approximate.

engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner. It assists the authorities to combat the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the Secretaries' Conferences, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities for TB personnel and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India was estimated in 1953 at about 15 lakhs. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and certain parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay are areas of high incidence.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the First Plan period, four treatment and study centres (one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and 29 subsidiary centres in different States have been established. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment and health education of the public. In addition, the treatment and study centres carry out a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy. During the Second Plan, 100 additional subsidiary centres are proposed to be established in different States. By the middle of September 1959, the number of subsidiary centres established totalled 95 (including those established during the First Plan). An advisory committee to review the working of the scheme and suggest measures for improvement was set up in February 1958.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput provides treatment to indoor and outdoor patients at its two hospitals—the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput, and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet.

The Mission to Lepers which was started as early as 1875 is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

Venereal Diseases

It has been estimated that five to seven per cent of the population suffer from syphilis in the States of Bombay, Madras and West Bengal. The hilly tracts extending from Kashmir to Assam also show a high incidence. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

A scheme which provides for the establishment of 8 VD clinics at State headquarters and 75 at the district level for the training of medical and auxiliary personnel has been included in the Second Plan. Three headquarters and 46 district clinics have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. On an average about 675 patients report in each of these clinics every month. Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, tested 5,48,366 cases and treated 10,128 cases by the end of 1958. A revised plan of operation for these teams with the objective of covering the entire population at risk by 1962 is in preparation.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute,

Coonoor. A pilot plant for the production of influenza virus vaccine, which was set up there, has started producing vaccine.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, and the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. Clinical facilities are available at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. The establishment of new cancer wards or units in the existing hospitals in the country is under consideration.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. An average Indian diet, according to Dr. Aykroyd (formerly Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor), contains only 1,750 calories as against an estimated requirement of 2,400 to 3,000 calories for an adult person. It also lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of Indian economy. In the meantime, however, several measures have been taken to meet nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, supply of food yeast as a supplement to the Indian diet, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap but nutritious food.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of food yeast as a supplement to Indian diets have been conducted in labour colonies in Delhi and certain rural and urban areas in the States of Madras, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The results indicated that food yeast at the rate of ¼ to ½ oz. per head per day is acceptable to some people and results in a marked improvement in their health. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has succeeded in producing a cheap but nutritious multi-purpose food.

Nutrition Policy

The Nutrition Advisory Committee's recommendations for a nutrition policy during the Second Plan period fall into the following broad categories :

(*i*) Protecíon of vulnerable groups of the population;
(*ii*) Control of specific nutritional diseases;
(*iii*) Organisation of nutrition work as an integral part of the work of the State Health Departments; and
(*iv*) Nutrition education as part of general health education.

Nutrition Research

Regional dietary and nutrition surveys are undertaken by the States. Research is undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research which runs the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad and promotes special schemes at universities and other institutions. The functions of the Laboratories established in 1929 are :

(*i*) to carry out research in all aspects of human nutrition and allied sciences;
(*ii*) to train workers in nutrition, both for public and clinical nutrition work and for a career of research in nutrition;
(*iii*) to prepare suitable educative literature for the public; and

(*iv*) to advise public organisations and State and Central Governments on matters pertaining to nutrition whenever called upon to do so.

The Laboratories have prepared a brochure containing menus for low-cost balanced diets and school lunch programmes suitable for South India. Nutrition centres are also in existence in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir. It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act, while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and antioxidents in food.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

At the beginning of the First Plan, 128 towns with a population of 50,000 and over, 60 towns with populations between 30,000 and 50,000 and 210 towns with smaller populations had protected water supply. It was estimated that only about 25 per cent of the urban population was served by protected water supply. About 450 lakhs of people in towns lacked such supply and over 500 lakhs of people were without sewerage facilities.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The urban part of the programme covers 278 water supply and 60 sewerage schemes, costing about Rs. 64 crores. The rural part envisages an expenditure of Rs. 17.87 crores for the execution of 232 schemes. In addition, 9 water supply and 6 sewerage schemes for municipal corporations have been included in this programme.

The Plan also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the programme. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Some foreign experts, provided by the TCM, are associated with the Organisation.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. Table 49 shows the position in regard to the number of hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated by them and the expenditure involved in their maintenance for the years 1947 to 1957.

TABLE 49

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Number of hospitals and dispensaries	Number of patients treated	Expenditure (in rupees)
1947	3,825	4,30,19,772	4,63,84,083
1951	9,552	10,07,94,798	12,25,71,610
1956*	9,635	13,44,03,903	23,26,72,827
1957*	9,958	12,47,15,431**	†

* Provisional. **Excluding Delhi, Assam and Tripura.

† Information not available.

The following table shows the number of registered medical practitioners and other health personnel at the end of the year 1957.

TABLE 50

HEALTH PERSONNEL

Group	Number
Registered medical practitioners	91,930
Vaids, Hakims and other unregistered practitioners	96,147
Compounders	38,407
Nurses	31,517
Midwives	33,208
Vaccinators	5,885
Dentists	3,614

Contributory Health Service Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, which came into operation on July 1, 1954, is confined to Delhi and New Delhi and serves 4 lakh Central Government employees and their families. The staffs of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have been admitted into the scheme. The facilities under the scheme are also available to the members of Parliament. The contributions are based on a graduated scale varying from 50 nP. to Rs. 12 according to emoluments. There are now 228 full-time medical officers, including 33 specialists. The number of dispensaries is 38, including 4 mobile dispensaries to serve beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The total attendance during 1959 was 40,14,527.

Health Insurance

The health insurance scheme which provides *inter alia* medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, now covers over 14 lakh workers in the country. Under the scheme, an insured worker and his family are entitled to receive medical help at the State dispensaries, at their residences and in hospitals.

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help in institutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the States provide medical relief to their employees.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

Seventy-four primary health centres were established in National Extension Blocks during the First Plan period under a scheme launched in 1954. Each centre serves the Block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a team of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after the curative and preventive health needs of the area. About 2,000 such centres are being established under the Second Plan, in addition to about 1,000 in the Community Development Blocks. Of these, 1,325 centres were opened by the end of March 1959, and 680 are expected to be set up in 1959-60.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate contributions of approved value from them in the modern system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this direction.

Udupa Committee

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. K. N. Udupa to assess and evaluate the present status of Ayurvedic system of medicine, made recommendations in 1959 on the training, research and pharmaceutical products and status of practice in *Ayurveda.* A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has been set up in pursuance of one of the recommendations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Government of India on (1) the formulation of a coordinated policy of research in *Ayurveda,* (2) stimulation of such research and (3) allocation of Central assistance to institutions carrying on research in *Ayurveda* under the Central Government Scheme.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine has been functioning since August 24, 1953, at Jamnagar. There is a 50-bed hospital and an out-patient department, besides a pharmacy, a museum and a pathological research laboratory in the Institute. Research programmes under investigation at the Institute, among others, are: (*i*) the study of *Pandu Roga, Grahani, Jalodar, Amavata, Krimiroga, Tamakshwasa* and *Kalanja Padai,* and (*ii*) identification of crude Ayurvedic drugs, plants and herbs; cultivation of medicinal herbs, etc. A new 'Siddha' unit was started in the year 1956-57. A modern section investigates and studies diagnosis and treatment in Ayurvedic and Siddha systems from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in *Ayurveda* and *Unani* are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

Uniform Standards in Education

There are more than 50 colleges* and schools for the teaching of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the country; but the methods of teaching, the courses of studies and the standards of examination differ from institution to institution. The Central Health Council recommended in 1954 a five-year degree course and the prescription of minimum standards in the matter of admissions and curricula. A post-graduate training centre in *Ayurveda* with a pharmacy, library, museum and a hospital was started at Jamnagar in July 1956.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in almost all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems.

Homoeopathy

In 1955, the Government of India approved a five-year degree course in homoeopathy. Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to upgrade five existing teaching institutions, prepare a homoeopathic pharmacopoeia and encourage schemes of research. In some States, Boards for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy have also been set up.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are operative in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. The provisions of the Act

*For a list of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges, see Appendices.

were made more stringent by the Drugs (Amendment) Act passed in March 1955.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a committee is engaged in bringing out an addendum to it. The report of the National Formulary Committee is under print.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the Customs and Postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning. In December last the Supreme Court in its judgment held section 8 and part of another section of the Act void. In the light of the verdict the Act is likely to be amended.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras, in 1948. It supplied 83,31,940 ccs. of Tuberculin and 22,73,003 ccs. of BCG vaccine to indentors in India till the end of September 1959, and 20,75.515 ccs. of Tuberculin and 8,26,510 ccs. of BCG vaccine to Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli (established in 1906) supplies India's entire needs of vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, anti-venom sera, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin and curative and influenza vaccines. Influenza vaccines are manufactured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor.

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, and the DDT factory at Delhi have already gone into production.

Measures have been taken to stabilise cinchona cultivation in India. These include substantial reduction in the import of synthetic anti-malarial drugs, exploring markets for Indian quinine in foreign countries and evolving a uniform price for quinine. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research are investigating the possibilities of using quinine produced in India for purposes other than anti-malarial.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs which rank among the best in the world market. The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having four depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved patterns to

Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions. During 1958-59, 11,042 regular and a large number of casual indentors drew supplies of the value of Rs. 1.96 crores from these depots.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 55 medical colleges, 9 dental colleges† and 5 other institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges at Bhopal, Bikaner, Hubli, Jabalpur, Jamnagar, Kanpur, Kurnool, New Delhi, Pondicherry, Kozhikode and Ranchi was sanctioned during the Second Plan period. Expansion of 15 medical colleges so as to admit 100 to 150 students was also sanctioned. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, twelve institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period; sanction for the establishment of such departments in six other colleges during the Second Plan period has been given. The Dental Colleges at Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow and Madras have been expanded and new colleges were established at Hyderabad and Trivandrum.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, which aims at self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education in India, was set up in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. An under-graduate medical college with 219 students and a post-graduate course in the Department of Orthopaedics have already started working. Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a nursing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 250-bed hospital.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Hyderabad, New Delhi and Vellore. Besides, many States and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term courses with the help of grants from the Centre.

Provision has been made under the Second Plan to assist the State Governments in the training of 30,000 *dais*. Schemes have been included in the Plan to train 1,200 health visitors as against a target of 600 under the First Plan.

The Malaria Institute of India is conducting a training course for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. A training scheme for maternity and child welfare workers is in operation under the auspices of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers

A scheme to train auxiliary medical workers (approved in 1954)

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†See Appendices for a list of medical and dental colleges.

envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicine, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health education and, in the case of women workers, also midwifery. Those trained under the scheme are expected to work as aides to doctors and serve the Government for at least five years.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as laid down by the Planning Commission, are : (*i*) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India; (*ii*) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated; and (*iii*) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with requirements of national economy".

During the First Plan period, 147 clinics—21 in rural and 126 in urban areas—were opened. During the same period, 205 clinics were maintained by State Governments. About 2,500 clinics—2,000 in rural and 500 in urban areas—will be opened during the Second Plan period Out of Rs. 497 lakhs (Rs. 400 lakhs in the Central sector and Rs. 97 lakhs in the States' sector) provided for family planning in the Second Plan, Rs. 373.25 lakhs are for family planning clinics, Rs. 15.75 lakhs for training, Rs. 50 lakhs for education, Rs. 50 lakhs for research and Rs. 8 lakhs for Central organisations.

As against the target of 300 urban and 1,200 rural clinics for 1956-60, 313 urban and 695 rural clinics have already been opened. Of these 859 were opened by State Governments, 27 by local bodies and 114 by voluntary organisations.

A high-power Family Planning Board has been constituted at the Centre to formulate family planning programmes. Family Planning Boards are also functioning in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The States of Andhra Pradesh. Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have appointed full-time Family Planning Officers. Training in the technique of family planning is imparted at the Family Planning and Research Centre at Bombay; the Family Planning, Training, Demonstration and Experimental Centre at Ramanagaram (Mysore); and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta. Grants to open regional training centres have been given to State Governments. Efforts are being made to educate public opinion with the help of pamphlets, posters, films, exhibitions, children's days, etc.

Research

A demographic, training and research centre has been established at Bombay. Investigations on contraceptives are being carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay; the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Lucknow University, Lucknow; Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow; Bacteriological Institute, Calcutta; and the Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta.

CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs throughout the country. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and a machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March, 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

An interim programme has been formulated by the Planning Commission. While stressing the importance of evolving a common approach, the Commission have left it to each State to fix a target date and to formulate its policy in accordance with local conditions and circumstances. The Commission have, however, recommended the adoption of certain measures like discontinuance of advertisements and other inducements, stoppage of drinking in public premises, setting up of technical committees to draw up phased programmes, promotion of the production of cheap and health giving soft drinks and introduction of prohibition as a major item of constructive work in community development blocks.

Progress

All the States of the Indian Union, except Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal, have taken steps to enforce a phased programme of prohibition and Prohibition Boards have been constituted in most of the States.

In Andhra Pradesh, the enforcement of prohibition has been entrusted to the police, and prohibition has been included in the work schedules of community development officers. In the Telangana area toddy and liquor shops are to be shifted from populous areas and all opium addicts are to be licensed. The entire district of Kamrup in Assam is now a dry area. In other districts measures such as reduction in the sale of liquor, provision of soft drinks in the heavy consuming areas, removal of country shops outside the tea garden areas and restriction in the grant of licences to clubs have been adopted. The entire State of Bombay, with the exception of certain specified areas of Chanda district, went dry with the enactment of the 1959 amendment to the Bombay Prohibition Act of 1949. In Kerala, nine taluks of the former Travancore-Cochin State area and the entire Malabar district have been declared dry. In Madhya Pradesh, steps have been taken to gradually close excise shops, to reduce strength of liquor and increase the number of closure days.

Total prohibition has been declared throughout Madras, where a considerable fall in the number of prohibition cases has taken place as a result of the amendment to the Prohibition Act for enhancing penalties and summary trial for prohibition crimes. In Mysore, the Coorg district has been under prohibiton since 1956 and in the rest of the State measures have been adopted to raise duties and licence fees and to

discourage issue of licences for sale of foreign liquor. In Orissa, the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Ganjam and Koraput are under prohibition. In other areas the number of liquor and drug shops is being progressively reduced and dry days have been increased. The passage of a Prohibition Bill has strengthened the law regarding prohibition. In Punjab, total prohibition has been declared in the Rohtak district and steps have been taken to discourage drinking in other districts. In Rajasthan, the Legislature is going to take up the Rajasthan Prohibition Bill for enactment. There is total prohibition in eleven districts and three pilgrim centres of Uttar Pradesh.

A policy of gradual prohibition is in operation in the Union Territories. All toddy shops in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been closed, import of foreign liquor banned and liquor shops closed for five days in a week. In Delhi, restriction has been imposed on advertisements and the sale of liquor to persons below twenty-five has been banned. Number of dry days has been increased and serving of liquor in clubs has been restricted. There is total prohibition in certain areas of Himachal Pradesh while a policy of gradual prohibition is being followed in other areas of the Pradesh as well as in Tripura.

The campaign in favour of prohibition through posters, films, journals, etc. and the observance of prohibition weeks has been intensified.

Total prohibition of the non-medical oral consumption of opium, except for medical reasons and in respect of habitual addicts and registered patients, came into force on April 1, 1959. There has been complete prohibition of *charas* in India since 1946. The sale of *ganja* has been prohibited throughout Uttar Pradesh from April 1, 1956. The Government *ganja* store-house in Madras was closed in 1949-50. All licenced selling of *ganja* and *bhang* has been discontinued in the Kutch and Saurashtra areas of Bombay State, which has imposed a permit system for *ganja* and *bhang* in other parts of the State. The cultivation of *ganja* and its sale and import have been prohibited in Mysore. *Ganja* is totally prohibited in Punjab and Delhi. In other States, the issue price as well as the retail price of *ganja* and *bhang* have been enhanced to discourage their consumption.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950.

All the provisions of the Act have been in force throughout India from May 1, 1958. The Act prescribes punishment for brothel-keeping, for living on the earnings of prostitutes, for procuring, inducing, or taking a woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, for detaining a woman or girl in premises where prostitution is carried on, for prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places and for seducing or soliciting for the purpose of prostitution. The setting up of an adequate number of protective homes for the rehabilitation and the educational and vocational training of women and girls recovered and detained under the Act is also envisaged.

Rescue homes and reception centres established under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme can also be utilised as protective homes. In addition, there are several other institutions in the States, which aim at making good citizens out of fallen women. These

are: *Stri Sadans* maintained by the Government of Madras, the Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram of Bombay, Good Shepherd Home in Madras, Crispin's Home in Poona, Kushalbagh Mission Orphanage at Gorakhpur, Fendall Home and All-Bengal Women's Union Home in West Bengal, etc. There are now 72 protective homes in the country.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi. The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger States and some Union Territories.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Governments. The Central Government, however, have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance. Under this programme 7 remand homes, 1 borstal school and 2 probation hostels in Bihar; 5 remand homes and 5 certified schools in Bombay; 9 remand homes and 1 borstal school in Kerala; 2 certified schools, 2 remand homes and 3 probation hostels in Madhya Pradesh; 1 certified school, 1 remand home and 3 boys' clubs in Madras; 6 certified schools, 10 remand homes and 1 probation hostel in Mysore; 1 certified school and 4 boys' clubs in Rajasthan; 1 remand home, 1 certified school, 1 probation hostel and 1 juvenile guidance bureau in Delhi; 1 certified school in Himachal Pradesh; and 1 certified school in Tripura have been approved. Probation Officers are also to be appointed in Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the certified, reformatory and borstal schools. Some of these institutions also provide juvenile delinquents, on their release, with implements and money to enable them to settle down in trades learnt by them in school. Other institutions provide follow-up services. The inmates of the certified schools are given training in citizenship and democratic living and are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, such as sports, debates, dramas, music and scouting.

Beggars

The *Criminal Procedure Code* treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Section 55(*i*)(*b*) and 109(*b*). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police acts provide measures against begging. To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and the maiming of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation. Eighteen certified institutions with a total capacity for 2,000 beggars exist in Bombay. West Bengal has 8 beggar homes with accommodation for 2,050. There are 7 similar institutions in Madras, 8 including 3 relief settlements in Kerala and 2 in Delhi. There is a beggar home each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. A novel type of vagrant home-*cum*-training centre is in existence in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the

management of the home. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board, set up in August 1953, under the Chairmanship of Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh, is an autonomous body. Funds made available under the Plan by the Government* are distributed through this body to voluntary social service organisations for "stengthening, improving and extending" the existing activities in the field of social welfare and for developing new programmes and carrying out pilot projects. It is also charged with the task of exploring the need for and the possibility of implementing new welfare activities. Welfare Boards, consisting mainly of women social workers and representatives of the State Governments, have also been constituted and are functioning in all the States. Since its inception the Board has sanctioned Rs. 296·06 lakhs by way of yearly grants-in-aid to 5,500 institutions and Rs. 129·09 lakhs as long-term grants to 834 institutions.

Welfare Extension Projects

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was launched on August 15, 1954. Each of these projects covers a group of about 25 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise *balwadis* (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquents), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities. The coverage of these projects between August 1954 and September 1959 is indicated in table 51.

TABLE 51

WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS

	Number of Welfare Extension Projects	Number of centres	Villages covered	Population covered (in lakhs)	CSWB's contribution (in lakhs of rupees)
		(Original pattern)			
August 1954 to September 1959.	432	2,124	10,892	81·43	225·40
		(Co-ordinated pattern)			
April 1957 to September 1959.	214	1,194	18,250	160·74	
As estimated at the end of the Second Plan period**.	960	9,600	96,000	576·00	

Urban Family Welfare Scheme

A scheme called the Urban Family Welfare Scheme has been sponsored for promoting the welfare of women. Under this, industrial co-operatives are being formed for starting small-scale industries in selected urban areas. Each of these industries will provide employment (mainly at their homes) to about 500 women of lower middle class families. According to an estimate, a woman employed in this way earns between Re. 1 and Rs. 1.50 per day. Five such units benefiting 2,500 families have already gone into production at Delhi, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Poona. The aim is to set up 20 such units by the end of the Second Plan period for the benefit of 10,000 families.

*Rs. 4 crores under the First Plan and Rs. 9·2 crores under the Second Plan.

**This includes both old and new types of projects.

Other Programmes

On the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, a comprehensive programme for starting 80 after-care homes, at the rate of 5 for each State, and nearly 330 shelters, at the rate of one in each district, has been formulated. The homes will provide appropriate training and meet other needs of persons discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions and of rescued women and girls, and render necessary assistance for their economic rehabilitation. The shelters will receive discharged and rescued persons and send them to the homes. They will assist in their rehabilitation in certain cases. The following table indicates the progress made in this direction.

TABLE 52

AFTER-CARE HOMES AND SHELTERS

	Number of State homes	Number of District shelters	Number of production units	Number of benefi-ciaries
From April 1956 to December 1959	48	133	20	15,450
As estimated at the end of the Second Plan period.	80	330	80	40,000

Several new programmes of social welfare to be implemented during the rest of the Second Plan period have also been formulated. They include opening of 100 pilot Welfare Extension Projects in urban areas; provision of facilities to enable women in the age group 25 to 30 years to attain the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for recruitment as welfare workers like *gram sevikas*, midwives, primary school teachers, etc.; financial assistance for starting 100 night-shelters in important industrial towns for shelterless workers; running of holiday homes for poor children, financial assistance to small production units; and provision of basic welfare services in *gramdan* villages. All these programmes are to be worked through voluntary welfare organisations, to which grants-in-aid will be given by the Board.

Seventy-nine urban Welfare Extension Projects have been sanctioned and 41 voluntary institutions were given Rs. 41·08 lakhs to conduct condensed courses to women. The Bharat Sewak Samaj was given financial assistance to conduct 40 night shelters in industrial areas for wage-earners in need of shelter. Through the Indian Council for Child Welfare holiday homes were conducted for 1,200 children in 24 units during the summer of 1959 and for 50 children in one unit during the winter of 1959.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Of the 88·57 lakh displaced persons from Pakistan who had migrated to India till the end of 1959, 47·40 lakhs came from West Pakistan and the rest from East Pakistan. The task of rehabilitating displaced persons from West Pakistan has been virtually completed, while the final phase of work relating to the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan has begun. The assistance provided by Government towards the relief and rehabilitation of these persons till the end of March 1960, and the State-wise distribution of the displaced population are shown in tables 53 and 54.

TABLE 53

EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

(in crores of rupees)

	On D.P.s from West Pakistan	On D.P.s from East Pakistan	Total
Grants	88·47*	77·59	166·06
Loans	25·62	39·42	65·04
Housing	62·37	38·43	100·80
Establishment	2·43	0·67	3·10
Loans by Rehabilitation Finance Administration (Up to 31-12-58).	7·91	4·30	12·21
Miscellaneous	0·01	—	0·01
Dandakaranya Scheme	—	5·05	5·05
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	—	0·25	0·25
TOTAL ..	186·81	165·71	352·52

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

Of the 41·17 lakh persons who migrated from East Pakistan till December 31, 1959, 1·38 lakh persons were still being maintained at the end of 1959, in 91 camps in West Bengal and Bihar. 49,117 unattached women and children and old and infirm displaced persons were being cared for in homes and infirmaries in the eastern zone. All the camps in Tripura and Orissa were closed during the year.

Forty-eight camps were closed and 67,221 persons dispersed during 1959. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have agreed to take another 2,000 agriculturists' families in addition to 3,000 families accepted in 1958. Schemes costing Rs. 135·90 lakhs for the rehabilitation of 2,808 families in Uttar Pradesh have already been sanctioned. 403 families were dispersed in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Schemes costing Rs. 79·68 lakhs were sanctioned to cover 3,512 displaced families in camps in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar. A sum of Rs. 18·88 lakhs was also sanctioned for acquisition of 220 acres of land in West Bengal bringing the amount to about Rs. 463 lakhs up to the end of December 1959.

Over 10,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan have been settled in the Andamans; another 2,500 families would have found homes in the islands by March 31, 1961. Under this scheme of colonisation, which was

*Does not include Rs. 41·94 crores debited against Revenue up to 1959-60 and Rs. 9·57 crores written back from Capital to Revenue.

initiated in 1953, each family gets ten acres of free land—five for paddy cultivation and five for cocoanut and other plantations. Till the first crop is harvested, Government grants a subsistence allowance of Rs. 70 per month in addition to reimbursing passage money, i.e. Rs. 210. A loan of Rs. 1,730 is also advanced to every family for house-building and purchase of draught animals, seeds, utensils, etc.

TABLE 54

DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Number of Displaced Persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	—	4,000	4,000
Assam	3,33,000	1,54,000	4,87,000
Bihar	16,000	50,000	66,000
Bombay	54,000	3,61,000	4,15,000
Madhya Pradesh	61,700	1,59,000	2,20,700*
Madras	1,000	8,000	9,000
Mysore	2,000	5,000	7,000
Orissa	10,000	2,000	12,000
Punjab	16,11,000	11,26,000	27,37,000
Rajasthan	1,65,000	2,09,000	3,74,000
Uttar Pradesh	60,000	4,32,000	4,92,000
West Bengal	15,72,600	15,70,000	31,42,600
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,700	—	8,700
Delhi	30,000	4,71,000	5,01,000
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	4,000	5,000
Manipur	1,000	1,000	2,000
Tripura	2,36,000	1,38,000	3,74,000
TOTAL	41,63,000	46,94,000	88,57,000

Out of 144 squatters' colonies, 90 have been regularised in full and 13 in part. A sum of Rs. 60·62 lakhs was sanctioned during 1959 for providing roads, drains, and water supply in 46 urban and rural colonies.

Up till now, about 41,000 persons have received training in various arts and crafts and about 3,500 have been undergoing training. Forty-four training schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 27 lakhs were sanctioned during 1959. About 63,000 displaced persons were placed in employment through the medium of employment exchanges till December 1959. Twenty schemes have been sanctioned so far for the setting up or expansion of medium industries. These will cost about Rs. 191 lakhs and provide employment to about 7,900 persons. So far 141 schemes of small-scale or cottage industries have been sanctioned. These will offer employment to 18,000 displaced persons.

For the education of displaced students in the eastern region, 583 primary school buildings have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 40·59 lakhs and grants exceeding Rs. 2 crores have been sanctioned for about 1,700 primary schools during 1959. Ten degree colleges have also been set up.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of 30,052 square miles in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa is being reclaimed under the Dandakaranya scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. 10,000 acres had been fully reclaimed and 1,631 displaced families brought to the area up to the end of February 1960.

*Figure includes 3,700 persons sent to Dandakaranya.

The following targets are aimed at by the end of 1960—reclamation of about 45,000 acres, construction of about 5,000 village houses, construction and improvement of roads, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 80 lakhs, completion of surveys and construction of minor and medium irrigation works, establishment of a technical and vocational training centre, and establishment of transport, consumer goods and dairy co-operative societies and multi-purpose farms.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

A Rehabilitation Industries Corporation with a Rs.5-crore assistance from the Centre has been set up to establish industries in the public sector in partnership with private enterprise and to provide loans to private entrepreneurs for providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan. It will also take up allied activities such as running of training and apprenticeship institutions which will be specifically directed towards meeting the requirements of the industrial projects under the normal development plan of the country both in the public and private sectors. The Corporation will devote special attention to the setting up of small industries as ancillary units to major industries. The Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 27·03 lakhs to 10 industrial concerns which are likely to provide employment to 1,300 displaced persons.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

Till the end of 1959, permanent rights were transferred to 2,63,804 allottees, covering an area of 19,32,408 standard acres worth Rs. 87·00 crores. Proprietory rights in 84,459 houses were also transferred. Of the new townships set up in the western region, the Central Government were directly associated with the construction and administration of four townships of Faridabad, Rajpura, Nilokheri and Hastinapur.

About 2·03 lakh displaced persons were provided with gainful employment in services and trades till the end of 1959. An aggregate of Rs. 14·89 crores has been advanced as loans through the State Governments and Rs. 7·28 crores by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to enable the urban displaced persons to set up trades and industries.

Up to January 31, 1960, a sum of Rs. 128·30 crores (Rs. 56·48 crores in cash, Rs. 51·53 crores by transfer of properties and Rs. 20·29 crores by way of adjustment of public dues) was paid as compensation to 4·49 lakh claimants.

As the rehabilitation problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan has almost solved, the Western Wing of the Ministry of Rehabilitation is being gradually wound up. Certain items of work like Homes and Infirmaries, Education, Vocational and Technical Training and Industries have already been transferred to other permanent Ministries. Some more items like Housing, negotiations with Pakistan under the Moveable Property Agreement, payment of claims of leave salary, pensions, and provident fund of displaced Government servants, are also proposed to be transferred to other Ministries. After this transfer, the Ministry of Rehabilitation will be left with the management of acquired evacuee properties, their transfer to displaced persons and recovery of their rent and instalments, and payment of compensation to displaced persons.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitation assist tance to the Kashmiri displaced persons in the form of an ex-gratia paymen- which comes to Rs. 1,000 for families settled on agricultural lands and Rs. 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Previously the claims of displaced persons from Pakistan-held Kashmir areas were not entertained.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that:

(*i*) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well-trained in conducting such operations;

(*ii*) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum;

(*iii*) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play; and

(*iv*) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres.

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training Institute has been set up at Nagpur. The Institute is intended to lay down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the schemes.

The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 22,500 for providing relief to the victims of recent floods in Manipur. It is also proposed to provide employment to the flood victims on building and road construction. A sum of Rs. 35,000 has been sanctioned from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust for relief—Rs. 15,000 for flood relief in the Kashmir Valley, Rs. 15,000 for flood-affected areas of Assam and Manipur and Rs. 5,000 for the relief of distress caused by high tidal waves in Mysore State.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, a sum of Rs. 1,85,77,380 was used till July 31, 1959, in providing relief to people affected by national calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, draught, famine and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan.

CHAPTER XIV

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to. These are :—

(*i*) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);

(*ii*) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);

(*iii*) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);

(*iv*) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);

(*v*) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19);

(*vi*) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);

(*vii*) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);

(*viii*) special representation in Parliament and State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334);

(*ix*) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and

(*x*) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

The population of the Scheduled Castes is now estimated at 5.53 crores and that of Scheduled Tribes at 2.25 crores as a result of the issue of revised lists under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. Denotified Tribes number about 40 lakhs.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, and the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 55

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1951 Census)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	5,53,27,021	2,25,11,854
States		
Andhra Pradesh	44,15,995	11,49,919
Assam	4,24,044	17,61,434
Bihar	49,13,990	38,80,097
Bombay	52,02,077	37,43,408
Jammu and Kashmir	1,56,135	—
Kerala	12,07,294	1,34,757
Madhya Pradesh	39,12,205	48,44,128
Madras	53,81,836	1,36,376
Mysore	25,83,142	80,402
Orissa	26,29,250	30,09,580
Punjab	34,90,983	2,661
Rajasthan	25,02,202	17,74,278
Uttar Pradesh	1,31,00,398	—
West Bengal	47,43,713	15,66,868
Union Territories		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	12,915
Delhi	2,68,530	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,19,972	27,928
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	13,486
Manipur	28,647	1,94,239
Tripura	46,608	1,92,293

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, *dharamshala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act also prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement, or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial backing to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-

official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed in almost all the States to focus public attention and enlist the people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills, and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service. A feature film on untouchability is under production.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh and the Harijan Ashram of Allahabad have also been obtained. A sum of Rs. 61,50,746, of which Rs. 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period. The Second Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 208 lakhs as aid to non-official agencies for this programme, of which Rs. 138 lakhs have been provided under the States' sector and Rs. 70 lakhs under the Central sector of the Plan.

During the first two years of the Second Plan the Central Government made a grant of about Rs. 24 lakhs to the all-India voluntary agencies, working in the various States for the removal of untouchability.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 56 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commission [Art. 320(4)].

On January 26, 1950, the Union Government decided that $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise, be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation was fixed at 5 per cent in both cases.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (*i*) exemption in age-limits, (*ii*) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications (*iii*) selection subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency and (*iv*) inclusion at least in the lower category for purposes of promotion where promotion is otherwise than through qualifying examination, have been provided for. The principle of reservation has been extended to services filled by promotion through competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, statutory and semi-autonomous bodies and government limited companies. If no suitable Scheduled Caste candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as reserved for Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa*. It is only when suitable candidates are not available from either that a post is treated as unreserved. In such cases, an equal number of vacancies are carried forward to two recruitment years.

TABLE 56

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	In Parliament			In the State Legislature		
	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh ..	43	6	2	301	43	11
Assam	12	1	2*	108	5	26
Bihar	53	7	5	318	40	32
Bombay	66	7	5	396	43	31
Jammu and Kashmir ..	6	—	—	75†	—	—
Kerala	18	2	0	126	11	1
Madhya Pradesh ..	36	5	7	288	43	54
Madras	41	7	—	205	37	1
Mysore	26	3	—	208	28	1
Orissa	20	4	4	140	25	29
Punjab	22	5	—	154	33	—
Rajasthan	22	3	2	176	28	20
Uttar Pradesh	86	18	—	430	89	—
West Bengal	36	6	2	252	45	15
Union Territories						
Delhi	5	1	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	4	1	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	1	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	500	76	31	3,177	470	221

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

Two lakh eighty-two thousand six hundred and twenty persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are employed in the Government of India. Statistics collected through Employment Exchanges reveal that 40,097 such persons were employed during 1958 by the Central Government, State Governments and other employers.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and 5 District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of these District Councils consists of not more than

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

† Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. An advisory board in Kerala for the Scheduled Tribes and another in Mysore for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been set up to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Tribal Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (*i*) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (*ii*) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are ten Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Tribal Welfare Officer

A Tribal Welfare Officer for Assam has been appointed by the Government of India to take stock of and evaluate the work so far done among the tribal population both in the Autonomous Districts and the plains of Assam. He is also to submit a report to the Government of India in this regard.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of Tribal Areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and another for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them with a view to suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164(L) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1) the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also supplied in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The following table shows the amounts spent on this account.

TABLE 57

SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1951-52	8·18	2·82	4·41	15·41
1955-56	63·78	13·05	73·70	150·53
1956-57	87·99	15·78	83·52	187·29
1957-58	100·37	18·97	82·19	201·53
1958-59	125·86	20·76	76·49	223·11

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12–4 for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam and Bihar.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities; these have been acted upon by different institutions all over the country.

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs, about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres, the total area used so far for shifting cultivation being five times this figure. The

problem is in its acute form in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period. Sixteen pilot project centres have so far been established in Assam. Four colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra Pradesh and nearly 460 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,496 in Orissa and 5,339 in Tripura have been settled under the scheme.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities, to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Multi-purpose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In some States, such as Bombay and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies.

Legislation exists in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure to the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The Gauhati University has started the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam. In Bombay, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society and the University of Bombay. In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, has completed intensive research studies on important tribes of Assam and West Bengal, while studies in respect of tribals in other States are in progress. Studies in the culture and languages of the people of NEFA are being undertaken by the research department of NEFA. The Tribal Research Bureau in Orissa has also undertaken investigation on several important tribal problems. The Institute in Madhya Pradesh has completed studies of tribal problems in three districts. The Bihar Institute has also completed studies on a tribe in Santhal Parganas. The Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, is a pioneer

non-official organisation which has conducted cultural survey of tribes in the former Madhya Bharat State and in Rajasthan.

Targets under Second Plan

It is proposed to open 3,187 schools and hostels and 200 community and cultural centres in Tribal Areas and also to give stipends and other concessions to 3 lakh tribal students during the Second Plan period. The corresponding educational facilities contemplated for the Scheduled Castes are the establishment of 6,000 schools and hostels and scholarships and freeships for 30 lakh students. For Denotified Tribes, the Plan provides 1.16 lakh scholarships and other educational concessions. Besides the States' plans to construct 10,200 miles of bridle and hill paths and 450 bridges in tribal areas, there is a Central plan to build 450 miles of motorable roads and 720 miles of bridle and hill paths involving an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores. The health schemes comprise the opening of dispensaries, mobile health units, the training of health personnel, the construction of 41,000 wells and 2 reservoirs in the Tribal Areas, 23,400 wells for the Scheduled Castes and 394 wells for Denotified Tribes. The housing programme comprises the provision of 1,29,300 houses or house sites for the Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs. 5.25 crores and 45,800 houses for the tribals.

The Plan includes colonisation schemes for the settlement of 12,000 tribal families in 186 colonies and rehabilitation of 15,246 families of Denotified Tribes. There is also provision for the conversion of the 350 existing grain-golas into full fledged co-operatives and for starting 800 additional forest multi-purpose co-operative societies. Table 58 shows the details of expenditure made during the First Plan period, allocation made in the Second Plan and the expenditure incurred during the first three years of the Second Plan.

TABLE 58

EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period	Outlay in the Second Five Year Plan (1956—61)		
		States' Plan	Centrally sponsored programme	Total
Scheduled Tribes	1,736·65	2,924·165	2,132·95	5,057·115
Scheduled Castes	596·59	2,267·921	613·84	2,881·761
Denotified Tribes	102·43	200·282	111·95	312·232
Other Backward Classes	162·11	536·982	341·26	878·242
TOTAL	2,597·78	5,929·350	3,200·00	9,129·350

	Expenditure incurred during 1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		Total (1956-57 to 1958-59)	
	States' Plan	Centrally sponsored programme	States' Plan	Centrally sponsored programme	States' Plan	Centrally sponsored programme	States' Plan	Centrally sponsored programme
Scheduled Tribes	284·450	116·525	372·699	205·179	428·448	289·605	1,085·597	611·309
Scheduled Castes	266·041	34·860	343·077	94·824	441·414	106·069	1,050·532	235·753
Denotified Tribes	22·499	8·269	22·024	14·402	31·250	13·725	75·773	36·396
Other Backward Classes	47·112	1·030	76·339	6·474	92·854	8·311	216·305	15·815
TOTAL ..	620·102	160·684	814·139	320·879	993·966	417·710	2,428·207	899·273

CHAPTER XV

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

There are today 28 radio stations, covering all the important linguistic areas of the country, as against only six in 1947. The stations are grouped into four regions as follows :

North	Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur-Ajmer, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.
West	Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda, Poona and Rajkot.
South	Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.
East	Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati.

In addition, Radio Kashmir has two stations at Srinagar and Jammu. The number of radio centres, transmitters and receiving centres on March 31, 1959, was 32, 56 and 28 respectively.

Programme Composition

Music programmes* comprise nearly a half of all the programmes. Talks, features and discussions cover a wide range of subjects. A National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literatures is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. Documentary features, group discussions, interviews, etc., are also broadcast. The composition and the duration of Home Services and Vividh Bharati programmes during 1959 are shown below :

TABLE 59

COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMMES (1959)

Type of Programme	Duration	
	Hours	Mts.
Home Services		
Indian music		
Classical (vocal)	14,837	30
Classical (instrumental)	10,419	35
Folk (vocal)	1,580	15
Folk (instrumental)	50	41
Light (vocal)	11,454	54
Light (instrumental)	1,046	07
Devotional	5,572	28
Film	3,136	43
Western music	2,055	18
Spoken-word (talks and discussions)	5,478	16
Dramas and features	4,759	29
News	22,749	13
Special broadcasts		
Religious	69	57
Children	1,815	45
Women	1,862	58
Rural	9,082	35
Industrial	1,823	37
Armed forces	543	23
Tribal areas	1,735	55
Educational	3,475	23
Publicity	1,430	07
Others	630	52
TOTAL	1,05,611	01
Vividh Bharati	2,876	55
GRAND TOTAL	1,08,487	56

*For the scope and content of some of these programmes, see Chapter IX.

The table below shows the duration of External Services programmes broadcast in the various languages during 1959 :

TABLE 60

COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL PROGRAMMES (1959)

Type of Programme	Duration in Hours
Music	
Indian	2,663
West Asian	407
African (Swahili)	41
East Asian	464
Western	41
News bulletins	2,182
Talks, discussions, etc.	1,278
Dramas, plays, etc.	407
Publicity items	341
Other broadcasts (including women's and religious programmes, etc.) ..	473
TOTAL	8,297

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its second year in October 1959, and is now broadcast for 8 hours on week days, 9¼ hours on Saturdays and 10¼ hours on Sundays and principal festival days. Since May 2, 1959, a special transmission on Saturdays (9.45 to 11 P.M.) has been introduced as an alternative to the National Programme of Music for such listeners as may not be interested in classical music. This programme is carried by 100 Kw. shortwave transmitters at Delhi and Madras. The rest of the Vividh Bharati programmes are broadcast from Bombay and Madras. Parts of the programmes are relayed by various stations and the full programme is being relayed since May 1959 by the 1 Kw. Mw. transmitter at Bombay.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts in programmes broadcast in all major Indian languages and 48 dialects. The total duration of the programmes is 30 hours a day. Under the Central Government Subsidy Scheme, about 58,000 community sets were supplied till the end of March 1960 to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A beginning has been made with a scheme for setting up Radio Rural Forums which are to be listening-*cum*-discussion-*cum*-action groups programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio station concerned. By the end of November 1959, about 850 such forums were functioning in all States except Assam, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 21 stations. Arrangements are being completed for extending school broadcasts to four more stations. School Listening Clubs have been formed at Madras, Tiruchi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Simla to bring about a closer and more continuous contact of the radio stations with the schools concerned. The number of schools with radio receivers, as on September 30, 1959, was 14,662.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast by each station in which information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health and their place in the community and the nation is given. Talks, discussions, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Allahabad, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Vijayawada. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and their timings are fixed in consultation with the Labour Department of each State Government. A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati.

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast from Delhi, Srinagar and Jammu.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping the Plan to help themselves. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasize the various aspects of planned progress. Songs specially composed on various 'Help the Plan Schemes' are set to popular tunes and included in rural programmes. The various folk parties, which come to Delhi for the Republic Day celebrations, are invited to present special songs on development activities in a programme called 'Songs of the National Builders'.

During 1959, 2,437 talks, 839 dialogues, 291 interviews, 95 poems, 55 symposia, 76 plays and skits, 733 feature programmes and 824 discussions in various languages were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Internal Exchange Unit helps stations to exchange their best programmes. During 1959 about 2,500 separate items of programmes were thus exchanged between the stations. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. Sixty broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad were the recipients of 291 such items during 1959. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained at Delhi. It serves both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value.

Transcription Service

In addition to the processing of speeches of important personalities, the Transcription Service has in its library recordings of folk music, of old masters representing various schools of music, and of music of different countries of the world.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. At the stations, public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (*i*) the Programme Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (*ii*) the Rural Advisory Committee (attached to all stations) and (*iii*) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and Panels for University Programmes.

Programme Journals

The programmes planned by the different stations are announced in advance in the following journals :

TABLE 61

PROGRAMME JOURNALS OF AIR

Name of the Journal	Published from	Language	Periodicity
Akashvani (formerly Indian Listener)	Delhi	English	Weekly
Awaz	,,	Urdu	Fortnightly
Sarang	,,	Hindi	,,
Betar Jagat	Calcutta	Bengali	,,
Vanoli	Madras	Tamil	,,
Vani	,,	Telugu	,,
Nabhovani	Ahmedabad	Gujarati	,,

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day; in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; and in Gorkhali once a day. A bulletin is also broadcast for troops in the Armed Forces Programme in Hindi once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri, Urdu and Bengali.

Seventy-six bulletins—46 in the Home Services and 30 in the External Services—are broadcast daily. The Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna and Jaipur stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay in Marathi and Gujarati, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Cuttack in Oriya and Srinagar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Pushtu. Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and three in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series of special newsreel bulletins on important occasions.

External Services

The External Services programmes are broadcast in 16 languages for over 22 hours a day for Indian and foreign listeners in Australia, Asia, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia and East and Central Africa, Aden and Mauritius and are in four languages, *viz.*, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 12 languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Persian, Portuguese, Pushtu, Swahili and Tibetan.

Production of Radio Sets

The following table shows the position about the manufacture of radio sets in India :

TABLE 62

PRODUCTION OF RADIO SETS IN INDIA

Year	Number of sets produced
1947	3,036
1951	61,800
1956	1,50,596
1957	1,90,690
1958	1,91,090
1959 (till May)	59,978

Broadcast Receiver Licences

Table 63 shows the different kinds of licences in force on September 30, 1959, according to postal circles.

TABLE 63

BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENCES IN FORCE (September 30, 1959)

Postal Circle*	Domestic	CBR	Possession	Demonstration	Community	School	Blind	Crystal	Total
Andhra	67,721	2,245	423	108	3,554	771	2	83	74,907
Assam**	23,038	536	164	86	453	108	—	19	24,404
Bihar	67,224	970	318	102	1,619	2,437	3	140	72,813
Bombay †	3,72,525	11,049	2,174	247	6,080	1,150	10	1,009	3,94,244
Central ‡	67,646	2,886	369	144	3,059	494	—	88	74,686
Delhi	89,249	921	340	63	51	127	6	2,193	92,950
Hyderabad	35,618	1,014	202	23	1,179	1,045	—	191	39,272
Madras	1,68,902	6,799	1,017	254	3,664	1,602	1	3,788	1,86,027
Mysore	64,928	2,904	391	82	1,310	312	—	276	70,203
Kerala	39,392	1,847	328	63	902	498	1	73	43,104
Orissa	16,217	327	94	37	3,426	582	—	19	20,702
Punjab@	1,36,915	4,288	915	62	3,698	1,610	8	846	1,48,342
Rajasthan@ @	80,099	2,749	455	193	2,582	1,035	2	558	87,673
Uttar Pradesh	1,44,220	2,407	760	115	9,127	1,830	7	1,626	1,60,092
West Bengal	2,08,253	3,026	1,332	116	1,855	1,061	5	18,952	2,34,600
TOTAL	15,81,947	43,968	9,282	1,695	42,559	14,662	45	29,861	17,24,019

*Postal circles correspond to the pre-1956 reorganisation State/Union Territory boundaries except as otherwise indicated.

**Assam circle comprises Assam, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA.

† Includes licences issued in former Kutch and Saurashtra areas.

‡ Central circle comprises former Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh areas.

@Punjab circle comprises former Punjab, Pepsu and Bilaspur areas, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

@@ Rajasthan circle comprises Rajasthan and former Ajmer, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat areas.

Television

The Experimental Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This service, which is in the nature of a pilot project, consists at present of two programmes on Tuesdays and Fridays for a duration of one hour each day and is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of about 12 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing, the programmes are mainly informative and educational in character and include illustrated talks, interviews, dialogues, discussions, documentary films, plays, skits, puppet shows, dance-drama, ballet and light and classical music.

THE PRESS

According to the third report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released on April 30, 1959, there were 6,918 newspapers in existence on December 31, 1958. The highest number (1,467) of newspapers was published in the State of Bombay, followed by West Bengal (1,012), Uttar Pradesh (774), Delhi (698) and Madras (677).

The State-wise break-up according to periodicity is given in the following table :

TABLE 64

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

(*As on December* 31, 1958)

State/Union Territory	Daily	Tri-weekly	Bi-weekly	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly	Other Periodicities	Total
Andhra Pradesh	19	—	8	91	24	142	11	27	322
Assam	2	—	—	20	6	9	1	3	41
Bihar	10	—	—	61	16	58	10	29	184
Bombay	137	2	7	364	152	633	89	83	1,467
Kerala	32	—	—	56	12	143	15	38	296
Madhya Pradesh	35	1	5	72	19	55	14	12	213
Madras	28	2	3	121	70	312	58	83	677
Mysore	39	—	6	121	16	131	12	18	343
Orissa	5	—	—	15	7	34	14	49	124
Punjab	30	1	2	143	34	181	58	80	529
Rajasthan	13	—	1	97	16	52	4	16	199
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	9	277	53	306	24	51	774
West Bengal	34	1	4	199	96	391	109	178	1,012
Delhi	25	8	3	108	69	353	71	61	698
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	5
Manipur	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	15	22
Tripura	1	—	—	9	—	1	1	—	12
TOTAL	465	17	48	1,754	591	2,807	491	745	6,918

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that the largest number of newspapers was published in English (20.1 per cent), followed by Hindi (18.3 per cent), Urdu (8.2 per cent), Bengali (7.1 per cent), Gujarati (6.6 per cent), Marathi (5.4 per cent) and Tamil (4.7 per cent). The share of newspapers in other languages was below 4 per cent each. The following table shows the language-wise distribution of newspapers :

TABLE 65

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE

(*As on December* 31, 1958)

Language	Number
Assamese	10
Bengali	492
English	1,392
Gujarati	456
Hindi	1,263
Kannada	229
Malayalam	177
Marathi	374
Oriya	70
Punjabi	133
Sanskrit	10
Tamil	324
Telugu	226
Urdu	566
Bi-lingual	682
Multi-lingual	424
Other languages	90
TOTAL	6,918

*Circulation of Newspapers**

Out of a total of 6,918 newspapers and periodicals in 1958, full particulars of circulation were available for about 3,911. An analysis of this data shows that the dailies commanded a circulation of 36.06 lakhs or 25.01 per cent of the total circulation. The percentages for weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies and others were 26.8, 8.4, 32.0 and 7.8 respectively. The table below shows the circulation of newspapers according to periodicity for 1957 and 1958 :

TABLE 66

PERIODICITY-WISE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS

(1957 and 1958)

Periodicity	Number of Newspapers		Circulation (in thousands)	
	1957 (Revised)	1958	1957 (Revised)	1958
Dailies	312	321	34,66	36,06
Weeklies	915	958	34,47	38,69
Fortnightlies	296	321	9,91	12,19
Monthlies	1,620	1,671	40,46	46,24
Others	618	640	10,12	11,19
TOTAL	3,761	3,911	1,29,62	1,44,37

According to languages, newspapers in English had the largest circulation, *i.e.*, 33.77 lakhs or 23.4 per cent of the total. Next in importance were Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 27.17 lakhs or 18.8 per cent. Others in order of importance were Tamil (13.4 per cent),

*Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free.

Marathi (7.3 per cent), Gujarati (7.1 per cent), Urdu (5.8 per cent), Bengali (5.1 per cent), Malayalam (4.8 per cent) and Telugu (4.2 per cent). The table below gives the language-wise circulation of newspapers of all periodicities in each language :

TABLE 67

LANGUAGE-WISE CIRCULATION* OF NEWSPAPERS

(1957 and 1958)

Language	Number of Newspapers		Circulation (in thousands)	
	1957 (Revised)	1958	1957 (Revised)	1958
English	785	800	30,43	33,77
Hindi	710	711	25,20	27,17
Assamese	9	9	45	36
Bengali	251	284	7,28	7,41
Gujarati	229	272	7,97	10,31
Kannada	118	96	4,39	3,14
Malayalam	105	111	5,59	6,98
Marathi	180	232	7,86	10,55
Oriya	33	30	1,06	1,11
Punjabi	59	74	1,03	1,47
Sanskrit	6	6	5	4
Tamil	238	210	16,25	19,28
Telugu	150	152	5,79	6,05
Urdu	320	327	8,38	8,37
Bi-lingual	322	354	4,96	5,87
Multi-lingual	189	187	1,85	1,75
Others	57	56	1,08	74
TOTAL	3,761	3,911	1,29,62	1,44,37

Newsprint

For the major part of its requirements of newsprint, India depends on foreign countries. The only Indian concern, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Chandani in Madhya Pradesh, went into production in January 1955 and has an annual installed capacity of about 30,000 tons. The rest of India's newsprint comes mainly from Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria. The quantity and value of the newsprint imported are given in the following table :

TABLE 68

IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

Year	Quantity (in cwt.)	Value (in rupees)
1955-56	15,79,928	6,65,77,027
1956-57	12,56,253	5,35,91,217
1957 †	12,75,183	5,64,19,510
1958	11,49,411	4,94,34,518
1959 (till October)	12,05,809	4,81,19,096

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1959, textual services were received by about 3,378 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 953 and photographs

*Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free.

†Since 1957, the accounts of foreign trade are kept according to the calendar year.

in the form of ebonoid blocks by 746. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 174 in 1959.

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are issued from the head office in New Delhi and those in other Indian languages from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay (Marathi and Gujarati), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). The Bureau's regional and branch offices are linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines. Distribution offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna and Jaipur provide similar service to Hindi newspapers and another at Nagpur to Marathi newspapers.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneswar, Nagpur and Jaipur as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places. For the benefit of the villagers, an Information Centre has been set up at Hirakud.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are five main Central laws relating to the Press : (*i*) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (*ii*) The Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (*iii*) The Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956; (*iv*) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; and (*v*) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956*.

FILMS

The output of feature films for the year 1959 was 312. The table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition:

TABLE 69

OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959
Assamese	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	5
Bengali	3	18	38	38	54	55	45	38
English	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gujarati	—	1	11	6	3	—	—	—
Hindi	23	79	186	100	123	115	116	121
Kannada	—	2	5	2	14	14	11	5
Malayalam	—	1	—	7	5	7	4	3
Marathi	—	14	6	16	13	14	16	10
Oriya	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
Punjabi	—	2	—	4	—	2	1	1
Tamil	1	34	29	26	51	46	61	80
Telugu	1	16	6	20	27	36	36	46
Persian	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Urdu	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sindhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
TOTAL	28	167	281	219	296	295	295	312

*For a brief summary of these Acts, see 'INDIA 1958', pp. 176-178.

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 582 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1959. These consisted of :

35mm.	
(i) Short films over 2,000 ft. in length	21
(ii) Short films 2,000 ft. and below in length	504
16mm.	
(i) Short films above 800 ft. in length	17
(ii) Short films 800 ft. and below in length	37
8mm.	3
TOTAL ..	582

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian films according to the nature of their themes :

TABLE 70

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

Nature of Theme	1956	1957	1958	1959
Social	160	170	150	175
Crime	11	20	28	29
Fantasy	49	23	45	36
Historical	4	7	5	8
Biographical	4	4	4	2
Mythological	37	39	37	32
Legendary	25	19	17	10
Devotional	2	8	5	—
Children	2	4	4	1
Stunt	—	—	—	9
Adventure	—	—	—	7
Science fiction	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	294*	294*	295	310*

Film Institute

The Film Institute is expected to start functioning in 1960. The institute will impart training in various aspects of film production such as cinematography, sound engineering, direction, art direction, make-up and costumes, animation, etc. It will co-ordinate the activities of film societies in the country.

Production Code Bureau

A Film Production Code Bureau for giving advice to producers in regard to scripts on a voluntary basis is expected to start functioning in the near future.

Film Finance Corporation

A Film Finance Corporation is also expected to be floated soon as a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. It will provide loans at low rates of interest for the production of films.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor,

*Figures do not include two documentary feature films in 1956, one in 1957 and two in 1959.

promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society is in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Central Government for the production of films suitable for children. State Committees have been formed in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has so far produced six feature films "Char Dost", "Jaldeep", "Scout Camp", "Haria", "Yatra" and "Guru Bhakti" and eight short films "Ganga Ki Lahren", "Bachon Se Baaten", "Gulab Ka Phool", "Alladin and the Magic Lamp", "Ekata", "26th January", "Panchatantra" and "Saral Biswas", besides two adaptations from Indian feature films, *viz.*, "Ram Shastri Ka Nyaya" and "Bal Ramayana". It has also adapted and dubbed some British and Russian films for exhibition to children. "Jaldeep" was adjudged the best children's film at the International Film Festival in Venice in 1957. Tamil, Telugu and Bengali versions of some of these films have also been produced.

The Society has set up a National Centre of Films for Children affiliated to the International Centre of Films set up at Brussels, under the sponsorship of UNESCO.

Film Festivals

During 1959, Indian films participated in a number of international film festivals and won the following awards :

Jalsaghar (Bengali) was awarded a Silver Medal for its music at the Moscow International Film Festival.

Apur Sansar (Bengali) received the "Southerland Award Trophy" as the most original and imaginative film first shown to a British audience at the London Film Festival.

Pather Panchali (Bengali) was presented a Cultural Award for "the best foreign film during 1959" by the Afro Arts Theatre in New York.

Call of the Mountains, a documentary of the Films Division, received a prize "Targa Del Centre Sportive Italiano" in the form of a diploma and an engraved metal shield at the 15th International Competition of Sports Motion Picture, Cortina D' AmePezzo (Italy).

Radha Krishna, another documentary of the Films Division, was awarded a "Silver Bear" at the IX International Film Festival held in Berlin. It also received the "Golden Gate Award" for the best art film at the III International Film Festival, San Francisco.

A cameraman of the Films Division responsible for the newsreel coverage of Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Bhutan included in the special newsreel entered by the Films Division in the III International Exhibition of Film Newsreels, Venice, was awarded a Silver Medal for special difficulties overcome in making the film.

State Awards for Films

State awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standard and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary, and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm. and film strips in 35 mm.*

Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries and educational films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.

*See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1959.

Documentaries and Newsreels

Documentary films and newsreels are produced mainly by the Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Till the end of 1959, the Division had produced 586 newsreels and released 448 documentaries for exhibition. The documentaries are produced in 13 languages, namely, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. Newsreels are being produced since January 1960 in these languages. The newsreels and documentaries are made in 35 mm. standard size and are of an average length of 1,000 ft. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are produced in longer lengths. Some of the documentaries are made in colour.

While the bulk of documentaries is produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects. In 1959, 15 such films were produced by private producers, out of which 6 have been released on commercial circuits and the remaining will be released on mobile circuits. In addition, two readymade films from private producers and two from State Governments were purchased by the Films Division. One cartoon film was also produced.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the newsreels. Items from foreign countries are received from various newsreel organisations as part of an arrangement for free exchange of newsreels. Events within the country are covered by 14 cameramen of the Films Division. In addition, events covered by the film units of the State Governments are also utilised.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 feet of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. Under contracts with the cinemas, the Films Division supplies them with approved films on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one documentary a week are released to all cinema houses alternately. Films are supplied free of charge for exhibition in schools, colleges, charitable institutions, hospitals, semi-Government and non-profit making bodies, etc.

Documentary films approved for external publicity are supplied to 75 Missions abroad. A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to 24 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions and to local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for the screening of its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for certification of films for the whole of India. The Board has seven members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in examining films by Advisory Panels, which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is received, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee, the Board may refuse a certificate of public exhibition or grant it with or without cuts or modifications in

respect of a film. Where this decision is not acceptable to an applicant, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant for certification is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called "Universal" certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, i.e., to persons above the age of 18 years, are given "Adult" certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the *Gazette of India*.

A directive has been issued by the Board for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees. It contains broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

Between 1951 and 1959, the Board certified 7,339 Indian films and 19,160 foreign films. During 1959, the Board examined 2,942 films, of which 57*, including 49† foreign films, were refused certification, and 2,527 were given 'U' and 120 'A' certificates. The certified films consisted of 1,771 foreign films and 876 Indian films. The excisions from the films totalled 76,980 feet.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1955-56 to 1959 are shown below :

TABLE 71

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Films		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (Value in Rs. lakhs)	Projection equipment (Value in Rs. lakhs)
	Footage (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Footage (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		
1955-56 ..	3,009·55	222·16	121·21	35·10	7·46	43·25
1956-57 ..	2,700·69	206·28	158·61	41·24	15·51	51·42
1957** ..	2,713·19	205·36	168·73	45·36	13·10	56·39
1958	2,142·70	164·06	111·13	32·23	5·46	39·45
1959 (till Oct.)	2,624·11	243·07	158·49	34·58	1·40	21·73

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports. The Committee includes representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and the film industry.

The table below shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during the years 1958 and 1959 :

*Features 35, trailers 18 and shorts 4.

†Features 28, trailers 18 and shorts 3.

**Since 1957, the accounts of foreign trade are kept according to the calendar year.

TABLE 72

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS

(in thousand rupees)

Name of Country	1958 Outright sale	1958 Rental	1958 Total	1959* Outright sale	1959* Rental	1959* Total
Sterling Area						
Aden	17	1,25	1,42	7	30	37
British East Africa ..	3,12	10,58	13,70	7,32	7,09	14,41
British Guiana	—	50	50	—	16	16
British West Africa ..	--	45	45	3	65	68
British West Indies	66	63	1,29	2,05	1,08	3,13
Burma	9	17,47	17,56	--	12,86	12,86
Ceylon	22,38	2,49	24,87	21,92	2,97	24,89
Cyprus	—	—	—	14	--	14
Fiji	16	1,11	1,27	27	2,58	2,85
Ghana	1,09	8	1,17	65	91	1,56
Hong Kong . ..	47	—	47	1,09	--	1,09
Malaya	14,25	3,72	17,97	18,42	4,35	22,77
Mauritius . .	92	1,02	1,94	1,43	84	2,27
Pakistan	1,95	62	2,57	53	8	61
Persian Gulf Ports ..	1,96	1,46	3,42	5,54	2,96	8,50
South Africa	1,25	--	1,25	1,86	--	1,86
United Kingdom ..	73	19	92	1,60	89	2,49
Br. Central Africa ..	7	-	7	-	—	--
South Rhodesia .. .	28	--	28	—	-	...
Non-Sterling Area						
Afghanistan	4	93	97	78	-	78
Cambodia .. .	99	3	1,02	2,55	---	2,55
Canada	-	.	—	—	3	3
Czechoslovakia . ..	27	---	27	--	—	--
Dutch Guiana	9	3	12	1,55	2	1,57
Egypt	—	5	5	9	4	13
France	33	-	33	6	2	8
French Indo-China ..	---	---	--	40	--	40
* French Somaliland ..	—	1	1	-	--	--
Germany . ..	48	-	48	.	2	2
Greece	38	—	38	45	---	45
Indonesia	6,35	--	6,35	8,56	—	8,56
Iran	2,47	—	2,47	81	10	91
Iraq	45	—	45	6	-	6
Israel	1,68	--	1,68	15	—	15
Lebanon	60	—	60	89	—	89
Poland	19	--	19	---	---	-
South Vietnam .	58	---	58	2,45	..	2,45
Sudan	22	--	22	11	--	11
Syria	7	-	7	9	--	9
Tangiers . . .	3,21	---	3,21	1,14	—	1,14
Thailand	1,18	8	1,26	1,72	16	1,88
Turkey	31	—	31	3	--	3
USA	77	—	77	-	19	19
Dutch West Indies ..	18	—	18	---	--	---
	70,39	42,70	1,13,09	84,81	38,30	1,23,11

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the compilation, production, distribution and sale of popular pamphlets, books, journals, albums, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, the activities of the Government, the progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. It also advises the various Ministries and Departments of the Government on the preparation and production of publicity literature

*Till September only. The total earnings till end of December amounted to Rs. 1,53,79,000 — Rs. 1,23,38,000 from the Sterling area and Rs. 30,41,000 from the non-Sterling area.

relating to their specific activities. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages. A similar role is performed in the States by the Departments of Information and Publicity.

The Division publishes 18 magazines, including general and cultural magazines, such as *March of India* and *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu), a children's magazine *Bal Bharati* (in Hindi), journals devoted to community development (*Kurukshetra* and *Gram Sevak* in English and Hindi) and the Plan (*Yojana* in English and Hindi), besides the programme journals of All India Radio. *Indian Information* and *Bharatiya Samachar* are fortnightlies in English and Hindi respectively, providing a condensed record of policy announcements and main activities of the Government, including development activities in the country. Story books for children in Hindi and regional languages are also being brought out.

During 1959, the Division released a total of 228 books, pamphlets, etc., for general, tourist and Five Year Plan publicity in the various languages. Some of the important publications were :

India 1959—A Reference Annual in English and Hindi, *AIR Miscellany* in English and Hindi, *India-China Relations* in English, Hindi and the regional languages, and *Community Deveolpment : Programme and Benefits* in Hindi and regional languages.

The Photo Unit of the Division helps in getting up exhibitions on the activities of the various Ministries. Black-and-white and coloured enlargements on the development activities of the Plan are also supplied to exhibitions in India and abroad.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

While in the States advertising and visual publicity is undertaken by the Departments of Information and Publicity, at the Centre this responsibility rests with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Directorate handles campaigns for all the Ministries (excepting Railways) as also for some Government-sponsored autonomous bodies.

In 1959, the Directorate placed 605 display and 4,924 classified advertisements totalling 40,105 insertions. Major press advertising campaigns released during the year were for the Five Year Plan, Small Savings Schemes, Tourism, Handloom Fabrics, Handicrafts, Posts and Telegraphs and recruitment to Defence Services. The Five Year Plan publicity campaign aimed at bringing about greater public participation through a series of exhortations to the individual citizen with the slogan "Help the Plan—Help Yourself".

With the growing accent on visual publicity, more intensive use is being made of posters, broadsheets, folders, brochures, handbills and pictorial calendars as well as out-door media, such as hoardings, neon signs, display panels, advertising films and cinema slides. In 1959, the Directorate produced 29.9 million copies of posters, folders, broadsheets and other printed material for extensive distribution right down to the village level. The material covered campaigns mentioned under press advertising and also the metric system of weights and measures, family planning and the anti-untouchability campaigns.

The Exhibition Wing of the Directorate and its 7 Regional Units organised 96 exhibitions in 1959 in the urban and rural areas all over the country. It also put up the 'India Today' pavilion in the World Agriculture Fair.

Annual State Awards for Excellence in Printing and Designing of Books and other Publications have been instituted. These awards are meant to recognise the progress made in the techniques of printing and designing and to encourage higher standards in this field.

CHAPTER XVI

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and man-power. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. Despite a 15 per cent rise since 1948-49, the per capita income remains low (Rs. 292 in 1956-57). The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; nearly half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force (about 15·2 crores in 1956 inclusive of earning dependents). Since independence it has been the aim of national planning to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. Yet in 1955-56 it amounted to about 7·3 per cent of the national income.

According to the National Sample Survey (April-September 1952)* results, over three-fifths (61·3 per cent) of the consumer expenditure was on food articles. In the rural areas this percentage was even higher (64·1 per cent). Other important items of expenditure were clothing (7·7 per cent), fuel and lighting (5·5 per cent), ceremonials (5·6 per cent) and services (5·6 per cent). Education, conveyance, amusements, furniture and footwear accounted for only small fractions of consumer expenditure.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

The national income of India for 1956-57 was computed at Rs. 11,310 crores compared to Rs. 8,650 crores in 1948-49. The per capita income in 1956-57 was reckoned at Rs. 291·5 compared to Rs. 246·9 in 1948-49. The national income in 1956-57 was 30·8 per cent higher than in 1948-49 at current prices, while in real terms, that is, assuming a constant price level, the rise in national income during this period (1948-49 to 1956-57) was 27·2 per cent. The per capita income in 1956-57 was nominally 18·1 per cent higher than in 1948-49, while, at 1948-49 prices, the rise in per capita income amounted to 14·8 per cent. Table 73 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1957-58. The figures for 1957-58 are preliminary estimates and subject to revision.

TABLE 73

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	246·9	246.9
1949-50	9,010	8,820	253·9	248·6
1950-51	9,530	8,850	265·2	246·3
1951-52	9,970	9,100	274·0	250·1
1952-53	9,820	9,460	266·4	256·6
1953-54	10,480	10,030	280·7	268·7
1954-55	9,610	10,280	254·2	271·9
1955-56	9,980	10,480	260·6	273·6
1956-57	11,310	11,000	291·5	283·5
1957-58 (preliminary)	11,360	10,830	289·1	275·6

*The details of the consumer expenditure patterns in villages, towns and cities, according to the third round of the National Sample Survey (August-November 1951), are given later in this chapter. The results of the first round regarding rural households only are also given.

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1956-57 and 1957-58 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are given below.

TABLE 74

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(Base: 1948-49=100)

	National income		Per capita income	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51	110·2	102·3	107·4	99·8
1956-57	130·8	127·2	118·1	114·8
1957-58 (preliminary)	131·3	125·2	117·1	111.6

The following table shows the distribution of national income by occupational categories.

TABLE 75

NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(in crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1956-57	1957-58 (preliminary)
Agriculture:				
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	5,380	5,170
Forestry	60	70	80	80
Fishery	30	40	60	80
Total for agriculture	4,250	4,890	5,520	5,330
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises:				
Mining	60	70	120	140
Factory establishments	550	550	900	950
Small enterprises	870	910	980	1,000
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	1,480	1,530	2,000	2,090
Commerce, transport and communications :				
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	50
Railways	170	180	280	320
Organised banking and insurance	50	70	110	110
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,520	1,540
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,600	1,690	1,960	2,020
Other services :				
Professions and liberal arts	430	470	580	610
Government services (administration)	400	430	610	660
Domestic service	120	130	150	160
House property	390	410	480	490
Total for other services	1,340	1,440	1,820	1,920
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	11,300	11,360
Net earned income from abroad ..	-20	-20	10	—
Net national output at factor cost (national income)	8,650	9,530	11,310	11,360

The percentage distribution of the national income according to origin is shown below.

TABLE 76

SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME

(Percentage of total national income)

	1950-51	1956-57	1957-58 (preliminary)
Agriculture	51·3	48·8	46·9
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises ..	16·1	17·7	18·4
Commerce, banking and insurance, transport and communications	17·7	17·3	17·8
Other services	15·1	16·1	16·9

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Out of the total population of 3,566 lakhs,* according to the 1951 census, 2,143 lakh persons (or 60·1 per cent) were classified as 'non-earning dependents', consisting mainly of women and children who did not take part in procuring their livelihood. Of the rest, 'earning dependents' accounted for 379 lakh persons (10.6 per cent) and the balance of 1,044 lakh persons (29·3 per cent) were self-supporting. Of the last category of persons, about 710 lakhs (68·1 per cent) were 'agriculturists' and 334 lakhs (31·9 per cent) 'non-agriculturists'.

Out of every 100 Indians (including their dependents), 47 were mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers and 1 a landlord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 were engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. Table 77 shows the non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major categories and eight sub-categories of the livelihood pattern.

TABLE 77

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD PATTERN (1951)

(*in lakhs*)

	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	4,57	10,01	2,15	16,73
Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	88	1,89	39	3,16
Cultivating labourers	1,49	2,47	52	4,48
Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	16	33	4	53
Total of agricultural classes	7,10	14,70	3,10	24,91
Production other than cultivation	1,22	2,23	32	3,77
Commerce	59	1,45	9	2,13
Transport	17	37	2	56
Other services and miscellaneous sources	1,36	2,68	26	4,30
Total of non-agricultural classes ..	3,34	6,73	69	10,76
GRAND TOTAL ..	10,44	21,43	3,79	35,66

*Records containing information for about 3 lakh people in the Punjab were destroyed by fire. The State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were also not covered by the Census (see Chapter I).

WORKING FORCE

Of the country's population estimated in 1950-51 at 35·93 crores, 14·32 crores made up its working force. The distribution of the working force among the various occupations is given in the following table.

TABLE 78

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY OCCUPATIONS (1950-51)*

	Number (in lakhs)	Percentage
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	10,27	71·8
Forestry	4	0·2
Fishery	6	0·4
Total for agriculture ..	10,36	72·4
Mining	8	0·5
Factory establishments	30	2·1
Small enterprises	1,15	8·0
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades ..	1,53	10·6
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone)	2	0·1
Railways	12	0·8
Organised banking and insurance	1	0·1
Other commerce and transport	95	6·7
Total for commerce, transport and communications ..	1,11	7·7
Professions and liberal arts	64	4·5
Government services (administration)	39	2·7
Domestic service	29	2·1
Total for other services ..	1,33	9·3
Total working force ..	14,32	100·0
Population	35,93	—

PRINCIPAL CROPS

In 1950-51, the gross value of all agricultural commodities produced in the country was Rs. 4,866 crores, and the net value Rs. 4,112 crores. The values of the principal crops were as follows.

TABLE 79

VALUE OF OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (1950-51)

(*in crores of rupees*)

Rice	1,199	*Arhar*	83
Wheat	334	*Bajra*	81
Sugarcane	305	Barley	80
Groundnut	216	Coconut	76
Jowar	194	Tobacco	71
Gram	147	Rape and mustard	69
Cotton	113	Chillies	68
Straw	591		

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The net contribution of the manufacturing industries to the national income was computed at Rs. 513·4 crores for 1950. It consisted mainly of the following.

*Data given in this and the following sections are derived from the *Final Report of the National Income Committee*, (Delhi, 1954). Corresponding set of figures for a later year is not yet available.

TABLE 80

NET VALUE OF OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (1950)

(in crores of rupees)

Cotton textiles	107·9	Vegetable oils	11·7
Tea manufacturing	69·3	Tobacco products	10·5
Jute textiles	46·6	Rubber and rubber manufacturing	10·1
Sugar	35·8	Cement	8·5
General and electrical engineering.	29·4	Automobiles and coach building	7·4
Iron and steel	26·9	Paper and paper board ..	6·6
Chemicals	14·0		

Of the sum of Rs. 65·12 crores, which represented the income from banking and insurance during 1950, Rs. 36·29 crores were from banks, Rs. 22·85 crores from insurance and the remaining Rs. 5·98 crores from co-operative societies.

PROFESSIONS AND THE LIBERAL ARTS

Out of Rs. 468 crores, which were contributed to the total national income in 1950-51 by the professions and liberal arts, Rs. 116 crores were derived from medical and health services, Rs. 69 crores from educational services, Rs. 66 crores from the letters, arts and science, etc., Rs. 32 crores from legal services, Rs. 47 crores from religious and charitable services, and Rs. 37 crores from sanitary services, etc. Of the sum of Rs. 130 crores, which represented the income from domestic service, Rs. 114 crores were earned by cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants and Rs. 16 crores by motor drivers and cleaners.

Out of the income of Rs. 408·3 crores from house property in 1950-51, Rs. 212·8 crores were from houses in urban areas and the remaining Rs. 195·5 crores from those in rural areas.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT

In 1950-51, the net output per employed person was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national economy. The output per person in each sector of the economy was as follows.

TABLE 81

NET OUTPUT PER EMPLOYED PERSON (1950-51)

	Net output (in crores of rupees)	Number of persons engaged (in crores)	Net output per employed person (in rupees)
Agriculture	4,890	10·36	500
Mining and factory establishments	620	0·37	1,700
Small enterprises	910	1·15	800
Railways and communications	220	0·14	1,600
Banking, insurance and other commerce and transport	1,470	0·97	1,500
Professions and the liberal arts	470	0·64	700
Government services (administration)	430	0·39	1,100
Domestic service	130	0·29	400
Net domestic product at factor cost	9,550	14·32	670

UNEMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges even where these exist.

According to a National Sample Survey conducted in 1953, 7·10 per cent of the population of the city of Calcutta were unemployed. According to another sample survey conducted in that year, 2·59 per cent of the population or 7·44 per cent of the labour force were unemployed in towns with a population of 50,000 and above, excluding the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The latter survey also revealed that 8·48 per cent of the population in these towns were underemployed, including 3·17 per cent "severely underemployed". The total number of the severely underemployed in the urban areas for the country as a whole, on this basis, works out at 27·4 lakhs. According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the number of the rural unemployed in 1950-51 was about 28 lakhs.

On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakhs unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in the rural areas.

A study, by the National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, of trends in the number and types of employment seekers, during 1953-57, shows that of the seven occupational groups of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges, the 'unskilled services' category was the largest single group, constituting about 50 per cent of the total number, and the 'clerical services' group was the second largest. The other categories, in order of magnitude, were : skilled and semi-skilled services, educational services (teaching), domestic services (manual work in public institutions such as hospitals), and industrial supervisory services. During 1953-57, the rate of increase in placements was the greatest in regard to the educational services group, followed by the clerical group. There was practically no increase in the level of placements of skilled and semi-skilled personnel. There was a slight fall in the number of unskilled persons placed every month. On the other hand, applicants belonging to the industrial supervisory group were absorbed in employment fairly readily: the percentage of vacancies cancelled due to non-availability of suitable applicants in this category in 1957 was as high as 40 as against 12 in the case of all the other categories together. In the same year the percentage of vacancies in the skilled and semi-skilled categories cancelled due to shortage was 19. The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1959.*

TABLE 82

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AMONG APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (DECEMBER 1959)

	Number (thousand)	Percentage to total
Industrial supervisory services	14	1·0
Skilled and semi-skilled services	1,05	7·4
Clerical services	3,56	25·1
Educational services	69	4·9
Domestic services	53	3·7
Unskilled services	7,54	53·1
Others	70	4·8
TOTAL	14,21	100·0

A study undertaken by the Manpower Division of the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, Ministry of Labour and Employment, of the pattern of unemployment among graduates as on May 15, 1957, showed

*For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Labour'.

that graduate unemployment was more widespread in West Bengal, UP, Bombay and Delhi than in the other States. The highest incidence of unemployment among women graduates was in Kerala. About 93 per cent of the unemployed graduates seeking employment were men and about 7 per cent women. 48·5 per cent of the unemployed graduates were B.A.s, 22·7 per cent B.Sc.s and 12·8 per cent B.Com.s. Unemployment was relatively higher among the holders of commerce degrees than among the holders of arts and science degrees.

PATTERN OF RURAL ECONOMY

According to the first round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between October 1950 and March 1951, a rural household in India consisted, on an average, of 5·21 persons. A little over a fourth of these (28·1 per cent) were earners, about a sixth (16·6 per cent) were earning dependents and more than half (55·3 per cent) non-earning dependents. According to the 1951 census, however, the rural household was made up, on an average, of 4·91 persons. The annual consumer expenditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 220 per person during 1949-50. As against this, the per capita income for the country as a whole was computed at Rs. 253·9 in the *Final Report of the National Income Committee*. The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India (Rs. 314) and the lowest in Central India (Rs. 198).

Expenditure Pattern

Two-thirds (66·3 per cent) of the expenditure of an average household in the rural areas, taking the country as a whole, was on food, about a tenth (9·7 per cent) on clothing and the remaining one-fourth (24·0 per cent) was distributed under other heads of expenditure. The expenditure on education, newspapers and books was Rs. 1·6 per person per year (constituting 0·7 per cent of the per capita expenditure) and that on medical services and medicines Rs. 2·8 per person per year (1·27 per cent). Together, education and health services accounted for just over 2 per cent of the per capita expenditure. Fuel and lighting absorbed 3·25 per cent, ceremonials 7·21 per cent and the remaining one-eighth of the total expenditure was on other amenities.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about Rs. 21 per person for the whole of India. Mill-made products accounted for as much as 74 per cent of the expenditure on clothing, handloom products for 20·4 per cent, *khaddar* for 2·81 per cent and woollen and other products for 2·74 per cent. Expenditure on ceremonials was Rs. 15·8 per person per year for the whole of India, and this formed 7·2 per cent of the total expenditure.

On the basis of the second round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between April and June 1951, households in the rural areas were classified according to their monthly expenditure. The proportion of each class to the total number of households is indicated in table 83.

The approximate value of rural investment for the year June 1950-May 1951, according to the same Survey, was Rs. 27·74 per household, about half of which was spent in the construction or improvement of

TABLE 83

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (APRIL-JUNE 1951)

Expenditure per month (in rupees)	Proportion of total number of households (percentage)
Up to Rs. 50	20·4
51—100	31·2
101—150	21·1
151—200	10·4
201—300	9·5
301—400	3·6
401—500	1·5
501—600	0·6
601—800	1·0
801—1,000	0·3
Over 1,000	0·4
TOTAL	100·0

houses, wells, tanks, bunds, etc., and about a third on the improvement of land. The annual capital formation in rural areas was estimated at Rs. 166 crores.

Pattern of Land Ownership

According to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—March 1955), there were about 6·5 crore households residing in the rural areas of India. The estimated area owned by rural households was about 31 crore acres which formed about 38 per cent of the geographical area and 61 per cent of the topographically usable area of India. What remained belonged to Government, urban household and non-household bodies.

A little over one-fifth, that is, about one and a half crores, of households did not own any land. About a quarter of all rural households had land less than one acre in area. A little less than half of the rural households had thus either no land or owned less than one acre, their share being only a little more than one per cent of the land owned by all rural households. About three-fourths of all the households had either no land or less than 5 acres and their share was about one-sixth of the area. At the other end, about one-eighth of the households had more than 10 acres each with a total share of about two-thirds of the whole area, and about one per cent of the households owned more than 40 acres each and together accounted for one-fifth of the area.

The estimated average area owned, for all households, was about 4·7 acres; if those who had no land are excluded, the average would rise to about 6 acres. Out of about 6·5 crores of households about one lakh households had more than 100 acres each; but the number owning more than 250 acres would probably be a few thousands only.

Most of the land was held under proprietary rights with only about 2 per cent of tenure holders and 14 per cent of occupancy tenants. The total area leased out was about 14 per cent of the area owned.

Table 84 shows the percentage distribution of total land owned under different ownership rights in the whole of rural India and in rural areas of each zone.

TABLE 84

PATTERN OF LAND OWNERSHIP (JULY 1954-MARCH 1955)

Zone	Percentage of total area owned by					
	Proprietors		Tenure holders		Permanent heritable occupancy tenants	
	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title
North India	40·4	56·7	0·5	0·2	—	1·8
East India	40·5	2·5	3·7	0·1	51·0	1·4
South India	95·2	3·5	—	0·1	0·6	0·1
West India	91·8	6·5	—	0·2	0·1	1·0
Central India	92·1	6·3	0·01	0·5	0·7	0·02
North-West India	54·6	11·9	1·1	4·9	10·8	15·9
ALL INDIA .	71·1	12·9	0·9	0·9	10·7	3·0

Table 85 shows the average area owned by a rural household in India and in each of the population zones. Households owning land below the average size (including those with no land) are shown as percentage of the total rural households. Also, the area owned by such households is shown as a percentage of the total area under rural ownership.

TABLE 85

AVERAGE AREA OWNED BY A HOUSEHOLD

(Figures in brackets have been obtained by omitting the households owning no land or owning less than 0.005 *acre)*

Zone	Average area owned (acres)	Percentage of households owning land below the average	Percentage of area owned by households owning land below the average
North India	3·5 (3·8)	68 (67)	19 (21)
East India	3·0 (3·9)	69 (67)	16 (22)
South India	3·4 (4·8)	74 (72)	13 (20)
West India	7·2 (10·4)	72 (69)	15 (23)
Central India	8·2 (10·6)	70 (68)	15 (22)
North-West India	7·2 (9·3)	74 (72)	16 (21)
ALL INDIA ..	4·7 (6·1)	73 (72)	16 (21)

Among all households in rural India 63·5 per cent did not lease out any land, 12·5 per cent leased out partly their own land and 2 per cent leased out fully their own land. The remaining 22 per cent of the households were landless.

Ninety per cent of the households in rural India were operating individually and in some population zones the percentage of households operating individually was even more than 90. In the whole of India, 10 per cent of the households possessed land jointly with others, 6 per cent were operating purely jointly and the remaining 4 per cent were operating both jointly and individually. Only 8 per cent of the total area was under joint management. For East, South and West India the percentage for joint management was about 6 whereas for the remaining zones it was about 10.

Pattern of Land Holding

In the second round of the National Sample Survey, households in the rural areas were also classified according to the size of land under their occupation (*see* table below). Here a holding does not refer only to land actually owned; it stands for the net area of land owned and land leased in *minus* land leased out.

TABLE 86

PATTERN OF LAND HOLDING (APRIL-JUNE 1951)

Size of holding (acres)	Percentage of total number of households for which full records were available	Percentage of total cropped area managed by the households for which full records were available
Nil	5·9	—
0·01— 2·49	49·2	7·6
2·50— 4·99	14·3	11·1
5·00— 7·49	9·5	11·4
7·50— 9·99	4·8	7·2
10·00—14·99	6·1	13·1
15·00—24·99	4·9	16·2
25·00 and above	5·3	33·4

Table 87 shows the pattern of land holding according to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—March 1955).

TABLF 87

PATTERN OF LAND HOLDING (JULY 1954-MARCH 1955)

Size of holding (acres)	Percentage of total number of households	Percentage of total area operated
Nil	6·3	—
0·01— 2·49	48·5	5·9
2·50— 4·99	15·9	10·9
5·00— 7·49	9·3	10·5
7·50— 9·99	5·6	9·1
10·00—14·99	5·5	12·6
15·00—24·99	4·9	17·7
25·00 and above	4·0	33·3
TOTAL	100·0	100·0

According to the eighth round of NSS, the average size of a household operational holding was 5·34 acres in the whole of rural India, and it lay between 8 and 10 acres in West India, Central India and North-West India, and between 3¼ and 3¾ acres in North India, East India and South India. More than 65 per cent of households in each of the population

zones had household operational holdings below the average size and their total share of the entire operated area ranged from 14 to 21 per cent.

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the third round of the National Sample Survey, the consumption expenditure per person per month in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 24·22 during August—November 1951; in the towns it was Rs. 31·55 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi Rs. 54·82. The average expenditure per person for the country as a whole was Rs. 25·70 per month.

The patterns of consumption in the villages, towns and cities were also different. While about 40 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains the proportion for the towns was 22 per cent and for the cities 11 per cent. The expenditure on all food items was 66 per cent of the total expenditure in the villages compared to 55 per cent in the towns and 46 per cent in the cities. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and lighting was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The proportion of expenditure on clothing to total expenditure was also nearly the same (just above 6 per cent) for the three categories, whereas the expenditure on clothing, in absolute terms, was the highest in the cities.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services, land and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the country.

About 43 per cent of the total consumption in rural areas was obtained in kind and 57 per cent purchased in cash. The proportion of the part obtained in kind was high for articles such as foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and light, and varied between 61 per cent and 78 per cent. The proportion for all food items taken together was about 56 per cent. Against this, only 11 per cent of the total value of consumption in the urban areas was obtained in kind, while the remaining 89 per cent was against cash. Here again, the proportions for non-cash consumption were relatively high in the case of foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and lighting. For the country as a whole, during August—November 1951, nearly 40 per cent of the value of consumption was obtained in kind.

PRICES

The movement of prices in India over recent years may be seen from table 88 which shows the index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (revised series; base : 1952-53=100). The index for January 1960 for all commodities stood at 119.

The Government continued their efforts during 1958-59 to hold prices down. Fiscal and credit policies aimed at restraining demand, particularly of a speculative character, from traders. While the import policy has been in general restrictive, special arrangements were made to obtain from abroad supplies of foodgrains. Arrangements were also made to distribute the imported grains through a large number of fair price shops all over the country. Sizable quantities of imports from the USA under PL 480 and some quantities on concessional terms from Canada and under a five-year agreement with Burma, continued to be received.

TABLE 88

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Year	Food articles	Liquor and tobacco	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Industrial raw materials	Manufactured articles			General index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
1954-55	94·6	90·6	97·1	101·9	97·4	101·1	100·6	97·5
1955-56	86·6	81·0	95·0	99·0	100·1	99·6	99·7	92·5
1956-57	102·2	84·3	104·3	116·0	110·9	105·6	106·3	105·3
1957-58	106·4	94·0	113·6	116·5	107·3	108·2	108·1	108·4
1958-59	115·2	95·4	115·4	115·6	110·3	108·1	108·4	112·9
Dec. 1957	104·0	97·7	114·9	115·4	105·7	108·2	107·9	107·1
Dec. 1958	113·3	96·4	114·8	112·5	110·3	108·0	108·3	111·4
Mar. 1959	113·8	100·3	116·0	116·2	109·4	108·5	108·6	112·4
June 1959	118·7	97·6	115·6	120·3	108·2	109·3	109·1	115·6
Sept. 1959	120·5	99·7	116·1	122·6	111·3	109·8	110·0	117·2
Dec. 1959	118·2	103·7	116·8	127·2	117·8	112·4	113·1	117·8

The quantity of foodgrains thus imported in 1958 was about 31·7 lakh tons as compared to 35·9 lakh tons in 1957. Internal purchases of foodgrains by the Central and State Governments during 1958 amounted to 5·7 lakh tons (about twice as large as in the preceding year). The Government of India announced in November 1958 the decision to introduce State trading in foodgrains; a provisional scheme was announced in April 1959. The scheme is being considered by some States in the light of their local conditions. The State of Orissa introduced state trading at the wholesale level from January 1959. To check the sharp rise in sugar prices, ex-factory prices of sugar were controlled in July 1958.

*Consumer Prices**

The all-India working class consumer price index rose by 2·5 per cent between December 1958 and December 1959 The following table shows the working class consumer price indices for 1950-51 and between 1955-56 and 1958-59 as well as for the months of December 1958 and March, June, September and December 1959.

TABLE 89

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1950-51	101	103	101	102	101
1955-56	96	110	93	100	100
1956-57	107	116	102	112	113
1957-58	112	122	105	112	117
1958-59	118	130	109	117	126
December 1958 ..	119	130	110	118	133
March 1959 ..	117	131	104	126	127
June 1959 ..	122	135	110	117	134
September 1959 ..	124	137	114	118	134
December 1959 ..	122	137	111	119	137

*The term "cost of living index" was some years ago replaced by the term "consumer price index" in conformity with international nomenclature.

CHAPTER XVII

PLANNING

In his pioneering work, *Planned Economy for India* (1934), M. Visvesvaraya advocated the necessity for planning and also drew up a ten-year programme of planned economic development for the whole of India. In 1938, a National Planning Committee was set up by the Indian National Congress to inquire into the possibilities of planned economic development in India and to suggest practicable schemes for this purpose. The Committee issued a questionnaire and, at the end of World War II, produced a series of studies on the subject.

In June 1941, a number of Reconstruction Committees were set up by the Government of India to deal with various aspects of post-war reconstruction, and a Department of Planning and Development was created in July 1944. The Provincial Governments were also instructed in the same year to prepare their plans for post-war development.

Among the non-official plans formulated during World War II were: (i) the Bombay Plan, drafted by a group of economists and industrialists, mostly from Bombay; (ii) the People's Plan, drafted by M. N. Roy on behalf of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour; and (iii) the Gandhian Plan, drafted by S. N. Agarwal.

After independence, the Planning Commission was set up by the Government of India in March 1950 to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources." In July 1950, the Commission was called upon to prepare a six-year Plan for the economic development of the country, which was later incorporated in the Colombo Plan. In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the First Five Year Plan covering the period April 1951 to March 1956 for the "widest possible public discussion". In December 1952, the final version of India's First Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objective is to double the per capita income and to raise consumption standards by a little over 70 per cent by 1977.* During the First Plan period between 1951 and 1956, the national income was to go up from about Rs. 9,000 crores to about Rs. 10,000 crores, a rise of about 11 per cent. It was visualised that the rate of saving as a proportion of the national income would have to go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6¾ per cent in 1955-56, 11 per cent in 1960-61 and 20 per cent in 1967-68.

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*On certain more optimistic assumptions it was later calculated that the national income might be doubled by 1967-68 and the per capita income doubled by 1973-74. (*Second Five Year Plan*, May 1956). The investment coefficient, it was assumed in this later model, would go up from about 7 per cent in 1955-56 to about 11 per cent in 1960-61, 14 per cent by 1965-66, 16 per cent by 1970-71 and a maximum level of 17 per cent by 1975-76.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The First Plan being essentially one of preparation or laying the foundation for more rapid development in the future, its targets of investment and of increases in production were modest compared with what would have to be achieved within the next twenty years or so. Initially, an outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores was proposed; it was later raised to Rs. 2,356 crores. The distribution of expenditure proposed for the development programme in the public sector during the First Plan period is shown in table 90.

Agricultural development, along with irrigation and the generation of electric power, had the highest priority during the First Plan period. The development of transport and communications also received high priority. This inevitably limited the investment by public authorities in industries. Industrial expansion in the First Plan period was, therefore, left largely to private initiative and resources.

The distribution of actual outlay by major heads during the First Plan period was as follows:

TABLE 90

ACTUAL OUTLAY (FIRST PLAN) : DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR HEADS

	Actual outlay (*in crores of rupees*)	Percentage of outlay
Agriculture and community development	299	14·8
Irrigation and power	585	29·1
Industries and mining	100	5·0
Transport and communications	532	26·4
Social services..	423	21·0
Miscellaneous	74	3·7
TOTAL .	2,013	100·0

The actual outlay has since been computed at Rs. 1,960 crores, the figure of Rs. 2,013 crores given in the above table being based on revised estimates for the fifth year.

Financial Resources

The position in regard to the financing of the outlay of Rs. 1,960 crores was as follows:

	(*in crores of rupees*)
(*i*) Resources made available out of revenue account (inclusive of railways' contribution)	752
(*ii*) Loans from the public	205
(*iii*) Small savings and unfunded debt	304
(*iv*) Other miscellaneous receipts on capital account	91
(*v*) Resources raised from domestic budgetary sources (i to iv) ..	1,352
(*vi*) External assistance	188
(*vii*) Resources raised through deficit financing	420
TOTAL ..	1,960

Targets and Achievements

Both the short-term and long-term objectives of the First Plan were by and large achieved. There was an increase in domestic production and the economy was strengthened. Inflationary pressures were practically eliminated. The price-level at the end of the Plan period was 15 per cent lower than at its commencement.

National income (at constant prices) increased by 18.4 per cent from about Rs. 8,850 crores in 1950-51 to about Rs. 10,480 crores* in 1955-56, showing a larger rate of increase than was originally anticipated. The per capita income over the same period, also at constant prices, recorded an increase of 10.8 per cent from Rs. 246 to Rs. 274*; while per capita consumption increased by about 8 per cent. The rate of

*Revised figure.

investment in the economy as a percentage of national income is estimated to have risen from about 5 per cent in 1950-51 to over 7 per cent in the last year of the Plan.

The targets and achievements in different sectors of the economy are shown in the following table.

TABLE 91

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIRST PLAN*

	1950-51	Increase by 1955-56 (Plan target)	1955-56 (achievement)	Increase in 1955-56 over 1950-51	Achievement in 1955-56 as percentage of Plan target
Agricultural Production					
Foodgrains (lakh tons)	540 @	76	649	+109	143
Cotton (lakh bales) ..	29·7	12·6	40·0	+10·3	82
Jute (lakh bales)	33·0	20·9	42·0	+9·0	43
Sugarcane in terms of gur (lakh tons)	56·2	7·0	58·6	+2·4	35
Oilseeds (lakh tons) .	50·8	4·0	56·6	+5·6	156
Electricity (installed capacity) (lakh kw)	23	13	34	+11	84
Irrigation (lakh acres) ..	510	197	650	+140	71
Industrial Production					
Finished steel (lakh tons)	9·8	6·7	12·8	+3·0	45
Pig iron (lakh tons) ..	15·7	12·6	17·9	+2·2	17
Cement (lakh tons) ..	26·9	21·1	45·9	+19·0	90
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)	46·3	404·0	394·0	+347·7	86
Locomotives (Nos.) ..	3	170	179	+176	104
Jute manufactures (thousand tons)	824	376	1,054	+230	61
Mill-made cloth (lakh yards)	37,180	9,820	51,020	+13,840	141
Bicycles (thousands) ..	97	433	513	+416	96
Transport					
Shipping (lakh grt) ..	3·9	2·2	4·8	+0·9	41
National highways (thousand miles)	12·3	0·6	12·9	+0·6	100·0
State roads (thousand miles)	—	—	—	—	—
Surfaced	97·5	—	121·6	+24·1	—
Unsurfaced	151·0	—	195·1	+44·1	—
Health					
Hospital beds (thousands)	113	12	136**	—	—
Dispensaries and hospitals (rural and urban) (number)	8,600	1,400	9,806**	—	—
Education					
Primary schools (number in thousands)	209·7	—	280·0	+70·3	—
Number of pupils in primary schools/classes (lakhs)	186·8	101·2	248·1	+61·3	60·6
Percentage of school going children in age group 6—11	41·2	18·8	51·1	+9·9	53·0
Basic schools (number)	1,751	—	15,800	+14,049	—
Number of pupils in basic schools (lakhs)	1·85	—	11·0	+9·15	—

*Table 95 gives the targets and achievements during the First Plan (alongside the targets for the Second Plan) in greater detail. The figures for achievements in this latter table, being based on an earlier estimate (*Second Five Year Plan*, May 1956), in some cases differ from those given above.

@Base 1949-50.

**1954-55 figures (figures for 1955-56 are not available).

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Second Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament on May 15, 1956. The main objectives are: (i) an increase of 25 per cent in the national income; (ii) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries; (iii) a large expansion of employment opportunities; and (iv) a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

Outlay and Allocations

The proposed development outlay of the Central and State Governments amounted to Rs. 4,800 crores as compared with the target of Rs. 2,356 crores and actual outlay of Rs. 1,960 crores under the First Plan. (The figures are exclusive of the contributions in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works). The distribution of the outlay by major heads of development is shown in the table below.

TABLE 92

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

	First Five Year Plan		Second Five Year Plan		Percentage increase of (3) over (1)
	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture and Community Development	357	15·1	568	11·8	59·1
(*a*) Agriculture ..	241	10·2	341	7·1	
Agricultural programmes	197	8·3	170	3·5	
Animal husbandry	22	1·0	56	1·1	
Forests	10	0·4	47	1·0	
Fisheries	4	0·2	12	0·3	
Co-operation ..	7	0·3	47	1·0	
Miscellaneous ..	1	—	9	0·2	
(*b*) National extension and community projects	90	3·8	200	4·1	
(*c*) Other programmes	26	1·1	27	0·6	
Village panchayats	11	0·5	12	0·3	
Local development works	15	0·6	15	0·3	
Irrigation and Power ..	661	28·1	913	19·0	38·1
Irrigation	384	16·3	381	7·9	
Power	260	11·1	427	8·9	
Flood control and other projects, investigations, etc.	17	0·7	105	2·2	
Industry and Mining ..	179	7·6	890	18·5	397·2
Large and medium industries	148	6·3	617	12·9	
Mineral development	1	—	73	1·5	
Village and small industries	30	1·3	200	4·1	

TABLE 92—(*concld.*)

	First Five Year Plan		Second Five Year Plan		Percentage increase of (3) over (1)
	Total provision (Rs. crores	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	
	1	2	3	4	5
Transport and Communications	557	23·6	1,385	28·9	148·7
Railways	268	11·4	900	18·8	
Roads	130	5·5	246	5·1	
Road transport ..	12	0·5	17	0·4	
Ports and harbours ..	34	1·4	45	0·9	
Shipping	26	1·1	48	1·0	
Inland water transport	—	—	3	0·1	
Civil air transport ..	24	1·0	43	0·9	
Other transport ..	3	0·1	7	0·1	
Posts and telegraphs ..	50	2·2	63	1·3	
Other communications	5	0·2	4	0·1	
Broadcasting	5	0·2	9	0·2	
Social Services	533	22·6	945	19·7	77·3
Education	164	7·0	307	6·4	
Health	140	5·9	274	5·7	
Housing	49	2·1	120	2·5	
Welfare of backward classes	32	1·3	91	1·9	
Social welfare	5	0·2	29	0·6	
Labour and labour welfare	7	0·3	29	0·6	
Rehabilitation	136	5·8	90	1·9	
Special schemes relating to educated unemployment	—	—	5	0·1	
Miscellaneous	69	3·0	99	2·1	43·5
TOTAL ..	2,356	100·0	4,800	100·0	

The distribution of the outlay under major heads of development is shown for the Centre and the States separately in the following table.

TABLE 93

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Centre	States*	Total	Investment outlay	Current outlay
Agriculture and community development	65	502	568**	338	230
Irrigation and power ..	150	808	913	863	50
Industry and mining ..	747	143	890	790	100
Transport and communications	1,203	182	1,385	1,335	50
Social services	396	549	945	455	490
Miscellaneous	43	56	99	19	80
TOTAL ..	2,559	2,240	4,800**	3,800	1,000

*Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NEFA and Pondicherry.

**Includes the unallocated portion of Rs. 1 crore for NES and Community Projects in the States.

Of the total outlay, roughly Rs. 3,800 crores represent investment, that is, expenditure on the building up of productive assets, and Rs. 1,000 crores represent what may broadly be called current developmental expenditure.

The likely level of private investment over the Second Plan period was placed at Rs. 2,400 crores distributed as follows:

TABLE 94

PRIVATE INVESTMENT (SECOND PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees*)

Organised industry and mining	575
Plantation, electricity undertakings and transport other than the railways ..	125
Construction	1,000
Agriculture, and village and small-scale industries	300
Stocks	400

In the First Plan, the total investment in the economy was estimated roughly at about Rs. 3,100 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 50 : 50. In the Second Plan, the target of investment in the two sectors combined is Rs. 6,200 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 61 : 39.

Targets

The targets of production and development, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown below.

TABLE 95

MAIN TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
*Agriculture**					
Foodgrains	Lakh tons	540**	650	750	15
Cotton	Lakh bales	29	42	55	31
Sugarcane (raw gur) ..	Lakh tons	56	58	71	22
Oilseeds	Lakh tons	51	55	70	27
Jute	Lakh bales	33	40	50	25
Tea	Lakh pounds	6,130	6,440	7,000	9
National Extension Blocks	Number	Nil	500	3,800	660
Community Development Blocks	Number	Nil	622	1,120	80
Irrigation and Power					
Area irrigated	Lakh acres	510	670	880	31
Electricity (installed capacity)	Lakh kw	23	34	69	103
Minerals					
Iron ore	Lakh tons	30	43	125	191
Coal†	Lakh tons	323	380	600	58
Large-scale Industries					
Finished steel	Lakh tons	11	13	43	231
Aluminium	Thousand tons	3·7	7·5	25·0	233
Automobiles	Number	16,500	25,000	57,000	128
Railway locomotives ..	Number	3	175	400	129
Cement	Lakh tons	27	43	130	202

*The revised targets for agricultural production during the Second Plan are given in the next table.

**Relates to the year 1949-50.

†Figures relate to calendar years.

TABLE—95 (*concld.*)

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fertilisers :					
(*a*) Nitrogenous (in terms of ammn. sulphate)	Thousand tons	46	380	1,450	282
(*b*) Phosphatic (in terms of superphosphate)	Thousand tons	55	120	720	500
Cotton textiles	Lakh yards	46,180	68,500	85,000	24
Sugar	Lakh tons	11	17	23	35
Paper and paper board ..	Thousand tons	114	200	350	75
Transport and Communications					
(*a*) Railways :					
Passenger train miles ..	Lakhs	950	1,080	1,240	15
Freight carried	Lakh tons	910	1,200	1,810	51
(*b*) Roads :					
National highways	Thousand miles	12·3	12·9	13·8	7
Surfaced roads	Thousand miles	97	107	125	17
(*c*) Shipping :					
Coastal and adjacent (inclusive of tankers)	Lakh grt.	2·2	3·2	4·3	34
Overseas (inclusive of tramp tonnage)	Lakh grt.	1·7	2·8	4·7	68
(*d*) Post offices	Thousands	36	55	75	36
Education and Health					
Elementary/basic schools ..	Lakhs	2·23	2·93	3·50	19
Teachers in primary/middle/secondary schools	Lakhs	7·4	10·3	13·4	30
Medical institutions ..	Thousands	8·6	10·0	12·6	26

Since the above targets of agricultural production were considered inadequate for meeting the increasing demand for food and raw materials expected to be generated by the implementation of the Second Plan, these targets were subsequently revised upwards (as shown below), although the allocation of resources remained unchanged.

TABLE 96

REVISED TARGETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (SECOND PLAN)

	Estimated production in 1955-56 (as given in Second Plan)	Original targets of production in Second Plan	Revised targets for Second Plan	Percentage increase during Second Plan	
				Original	Revised
Foodgrains (lakh tons) ..	650	750	805	15	23·8
Cotton (lakh bales) ..	42	55	65	31	54·8
Jute (lakh bales)	40	50	55	25	37·5
Sugarcane (gur) (lakh tons)	58	71	78	22	34·5
Oilseeds (lakh tons) ..	55	70	76	27	38·2
Other crops	—	—	—	9	22·4
All commodities	—	—	—	17	27·1

Change in Economic Structure

The expected increases in national income, investment, domestic savings and consumption expenditure at the end of the Second Plan period, as compared to the position in 1950-51 and in 1955-56, are indicated below.*

TABLE 97

NATIONAL INCOME, INVESTMENT, SAVINGS AND CONSUMPTION

(*in crores of rupees at* 1952-53 *prices*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percentage increase during	
				1951-56	1956-61
Net National Product by Industrial Origin					
Agriculture and allied pursuits	4,450	5,230	6,170	18	18
Mining	80	95	150	19	58
Factory establishments	590	840	1,380	43	64
Small enterprises ..	740	840	1,085	14	30
Construction	180	220	295	22	34
Commerce, transport and communications	1,650	1,875	2,300	14	23
Professions and services including government administration	1,420	1,700	2,100	20	23
Total national product (national income)	9,110	10,800	13,480	18	25
Per capita income (rupees)	253	281	331	11	18
vestment, Savings and Consumption					
Net investment ..	448	790	1,440	—	—
Net inflow of foreign resources	—7	34	130	—	—
Net domestic savings	455	756	1,310	—	—
Consumption expenditure (national income *less* net domestic savings)	8,655	10,044	12,170	—	—
Investment as percentage of national income	4·94	7·31	10·68	—	—
Domestic savings as percentage of national income	4·98	7·00	9·7	—	—

The full-time employment likely to be created over the Second Plan period in sectors other than agriculture was estimated at 80 lakhs. Besides, schemes of development such as irrigation and land reclamation would reduce under-employment and also absorb new persons to some extent. Altogether, the Plan envisaged a sufficient increase in the demand for labour to match the increase in the labour force estimated at 100 lakhs during the Second Plan period.**

Financial Resources

The following table indicates how the Second Plan was to be financed.

*The figures in this table are as given in *Second Five Year Plan* (May 1956).

**The revised target of full-time additional employment in non-agricultural sectors is 65 lakhs. Together with additional employment in agriculture estimated at 15 lakhs this would not be enough to absorb the growth of labour force during the Plan period.

TABLE 98

ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

Surplus from current revenues	—	800
(a) At 1955-56 rates of taxation	350	
(b) Additional taxation	450	
Borrowings from the public	—	1,200
(a) Market loans	700	
(b) Small savings	500	
Other budgetary sources	—	400
(a) Railways' contribution to the development programme	150	
(b) Provident funds and other deposit heads	250	
Resources to be raised externally	—	800
Deficit financing	—	1,200
Gap to be covered by additional measures to raise domestic resources	—	400
		4,800

In arriving at the figure of Rs. 450 crores under additional taxation, the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission were taken into account and it was assumed that steps would be taken to implement these as early as possible after the commencement of the Plan. The Central and State Governments were expected to raise this amount between them in equal amounts.

The estimate of Rs. 700 crores of borrowing from the public assumed that the annual receipts from this source would, on an average, be considerably higher than they had been so far. Similarly a substantial stepping up of small savings collections was considered necessary.

The railways were expected to contribute Rs. 150 crores to their Rs. 900-crore programme, both through selective adjustments in rates and freights and the growth of traffic. In addition, the railways have to make, in the Plan period, a contribution of Rs. 225 crores for current depreciation, which has not been included in the Plan.

The Plan also took credit for Rs. 800 crores of external resources. In the First Plan period, external finance amounting to Rs. 298 crores was made available to India for programmes of development in the public sector, of which less than Rs. 200 crores was utilised. The balance of about Rs. 100 crores was thus available for utilisation in the Second Plan period. In addition, arrangements had been made for credits from the USSR and UK Governments and British bankers for a net amount of Rs. 76 crores* to finance the steel projects. As for the private sector, Rs. 22 crores were already available as the undisbursed portion of the loans made by the World Bank to the Indian Iron and Steel Company, the Tata Hydro-electric Company and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.†

The Plan envisaged Rs. 1,200 crores as the outside limit of deficit financing. Against this must be set off the drawing down of sterling

*After allowing for repayment of Rs. 20 crores of the USSR's credit of Rs. 63 crores.

†According to the Reserve Bank *Report on Currency and Finance for the year* 1958-59, the total amounts of external assistance authorised and utilised during First Plan were Rs. 405 crores and Rs. 214 crores respectively, the carryover from First Plan thus amounting to Rs. 190 crores. Aid authorised between April 1956 and March 1959 amounted to Rs. 1,026 crores; amount utilised during the period was estimated at Rs. 697 crores.

balances by Rs. 200 crores. The remaining Rs. 1,000 crores represent the net addition to currency in response to the Government's budgetary operations, which may be expected also to result in a secondary expansion of bank credit. Any adverse repercussions of deficit financing will have to be dealt with by an appropriate central banking policy, through judicious recourse to quantitative and qualitative controls on credit including variation in reserve ratios, by the building up of adequate stocks of essential goods like food and clothing, through taxes on excess profits, windfall gains and on excess consumption and by physical controls including allocations and rationing of scarce resources.

Investment in the Private Sector

The investment requirements of the private sector were estimated at Rs. 2,400 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 720 crores was proposed to be utilised for industrial development (excluding mining, electricity generation and distribution, plantations and small-scale industries), Rs. 570 crores on new investments and Rs. 150 crores on replacements and modernisation. This, however, includes Rs. 55 crores provided for the National Industrial Development Corporation's programme. Against the balance of Rs. 665 crores, the resources of the private sector were estimated at Rs. 620 crores as detailed below :

TABLE 99

ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR (SECOND PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1951-56	1956-61
Loans from Industrial Finance Corporation and State Finance Corporations and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporations	18	40
Direct and indirect loans from Governments, Central and State participation	26	20
Foreign capital, including suppliers' credit	42—45	100
New issues	40	80
Internal resources (from new investment and replacements)	150	300
Other sources such as advances from managing agents, EPT refunds, etc.	61—64	80
Total ..	340	620

Foreign Exchange Position

The external payments position of the country has been under strain since the beginning of the Second Plan,* owing mainly to a rise in imports both on private and public account. The increase in imports during 1956-57 mainly arose out of the requirements of development projects under the Second Plan, although the following other factors were also responsible : (*i*) increased defence expenditure, (*ii*) larger imports of foodgrains, (*iii*) increased requirements of raw materials, components, etc.; (*iv*) higher imports of consumer goods, and (*v*) increase in freight rates and prices. To reduce the strain on the foreign payments position, a progressively restrictive policy on imports has been adopted and steps taken to expand exports. The foreign exchange costs of projects in the Second Plan have also increased as a result of higher prices abroad of capital goods and industrial raw materials.

*The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 221 crores during 1956-57 and Rs. 260 crores during 1957-58. The rate of drawal on these reserves declined considerably in the first half of 1958-59, whereas in the following quarter there was a small increase. Between April 1956 and February 1960 the reserves dropped by Rs. 543 crores in all, from Rs. 746 crores to Rs. 203 crores (as on 20 February).

Core Projects

To meet the situation, the provision of foreign exchange for various uses is being regulated according to a strict order of priority. Besides making foreign exchange available for the maintenance of the economy and for defence, the first priority is being accorded to the execution of the 'core' of the Plan, that is, steel plants, coal, railways, ports and specified power projects.* Priority is also being given to projects which have progressed substantially towards completion. Outside these, no new commitments in terms of foreign exchange are being undertaken except on deferred payment terms or on the basis of new foreign investment or loans. It was calculated towards the end of 1957 that fresh external assistance of the order of Rs. 700 crores would be needed on Government and private account to see through the 'core' projects as well as the projects in an advanced stage of completion.

Reappraisal

The substantial rise in commodity prices since the Second Plan went into operation would have meant a marked stepping up of the outlay on the Plan in financial terms. However, in view of the strain on the resources, both external and domestic, imposed by the Plan, the National Development Council at its meeting held in May, 1958 decided that the ceiling for total outlay, in financial terms, should remain unaltered at Rs. 4,800 crores. Further, on a reassessment of resources, it was decided to split the Plan outlay into two parts. Part A of the Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores, "would represent the level of outlay up to which, on the present assessment of resources, commitments might be entered into". It would comprise, besides projects and programmes directly related to increase in agricultural production, 'core projects' and projects which had reached an advanced stage. The remaining schemes were to be included in Part B of the Plan, which will be undertaken to the extent resources became available. But even the implementation of Part A would require an intensified effort to mobilise resources by additional taxation and loans.

The revised Plan allocations corresponding to this final ceiling are as follows :

TABLE 100

REVISED ALLOCATION OF OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Revised allocation (to accommodate higher cost of some projects within the ceiling of Rs. 4,800 crores)	Percentage of total outlay		Part A of Plan	Percentage of total outlay (Part A of Plan)
		Original	Revised		
Agriculture and community development	568	11·8	11·8	510	11·3
Irrigation and power ..	860	19·0	17·9	820	18·2
Village and small industries	200	4·2	4·2	160	3·6
Industries and minerals	880	14·4	18·4	790	17·5
Transport and communications	1,345	28·9	28·0	1,340	29·8
Social services ..	863	19·7	18·0	810	18·0
Miscellaneous ..	84	2·0	1·7	70	1·6
Total ..	4,800	100·0	100·0	4,500	100·0

*For a list of the 'core' projects, see *Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan* (Planning Commission, May 1958).

The distribution of Plan outlay corresponding to the total of Rs. 4,500 crores (Part A of Plan) was: Centre (including Union territories) Rs. 2,512 crores; States Rs. 1,988 crores.

Outlay During First Four Years

The financing of the Plan outlay at the Centre and the States over the first four years is shown below.

TABLE 101

FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN), 1956-60

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (revised estimate)	1959-60 (budge estimate	Total for first four years, 1956-60 (anticipated)
Plan outlay	641	863	1,064	1,092	3,660
Domestic budgetary resources	364	320	536	513	1,733
External assistance	38	47	260	337	682
Total resources including external resources	402	367	796	850	2,415
Deficit financing	239	496	268	242	1,245

The following table shows the distribution of the total Plan outlay during the first four years by major heads of development. The breakdown of the outlay under each head between the Centre (including Union Territories) and the States is also shown in table 103.

TABLE 102

OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN) BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT, 1956-60

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (revised) estimate)	Total during first four years, 1956-60 (anticipated)
Agriculture and community development	67	87	123	419
Irrigation and power	155	158	171	666
Village and small industries	28	33	41	146
Industries and minerals	75	194	257	725
Transport and communications ..	216	270	294	1,062
Social services	86	108	158	569
Miscellaneous	13	13	20	73
Total ..	641	863	1,064	3,660

On the above basis, the aggregate outlay on the Plan in the first four years would amount to Rs. 3,660 crores. Some later indications show that the actual budgetary deficit during 1958-59 was around Rs. 156 crores, compared to Rs. 268 crores according to the revised estimate. Assuming that actual outlay in 1959-60 would be Rs. 25 to 30 crores lower than the budget estimates, outlay over the first four years would work out at about Rs. 3,550 crores. Altogether, outlay for the five years is expected to reach, if not exceed somewhat, the total of Rs. 4,500 crores.

Resources During Last Two Years

Table 104 gives estimates of resources for the Centre and the States for the periods 1956–59 and 1959–61 and the total available resources

TABLE 103

PROGRESS OF OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN) — CENTRE AND STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Centre (including Union Territories)				States			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (revised estimate)	Total during first four years, 1956-60 (anticipated)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (revised estimate)	Total during first four years, 1956-60 (anticipated)
Agriculture and community development	9	8	10	40	58	79	113	379
Irrigation and power	17	15	17	66	138	143	154	600
Village and small industries	16	18	23	82	12	15	18	64
Industries and minerals	73	192	253	711	2	2	4	14
Transport and communications	185	238	256	928	31	32	38	134
Social services	35	39	58	226	51	69	100	343
Miscellaneous	6	4	5	28	7	9	15	45
Total	342	514	623	2,081	299	349	441	1,579

during the Second Plan period as given in a review of Plan resources and outlay prepared by the Planning Commission in November 1958. Although some of the figures given in this review have undergone change in the light of subsequent data since available (see previous section), it is still indicative of the broad pattern. According to this review, a shortfall of Rs. 280 crores in resources (Rs. 198 crores at the Centre and Rs. 82 crores in the States) was indicated.

After considering the question of the gap in resources in relation to wider issues affecting the economy, the National Development Council decided in November 1958 (i) that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains; (ii) that emphasis should be placed on the organisation of village co-operatives in all States to shoulder the task of rebuilding the rural economy; (iii) that determined efforts should be made both at the Centre and in the States to achieve economies in construction costs and to raise additional resources; and, finally, (iv) that the conclusion reached in May 1958 to work up to a level of outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores during the Second Plan period should be maintained.

Deficit Financing

In the above estimate of resources, the limit for deficit financing for the next two years was taken at Rs. 100 crores a year. With prices at a high level and with the growing pressures for increases in wages and salaries to compensate for the rise in cost of living, there was not much scope for further deficit financing. Hitherto, the inflationary impact of deficit financing had been offset by the large balance of payments deficits financed by a draft on foreign exchange resources. Since that "cushion" was no longer available, it was now felt that the less deficit financing there was, the better. It was only if food producion increased substantially and food prices registered a distinctly downward trend that deficit financing on any significant scale could be contemplated. The deficit in 1958-59 is provisionally estimated at Rs. 136 crores and the total in the first three years of Second Plan at Rs. 885 crores.

The balance of payments deficit over the Plan period was expected to be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores. Roughly, one-half of this deficit had been incurred till about the end of 1958.* With sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank at about Rs. 200 crores, it was necessary to avoid drawing them down any further. For bridging the estimated foreign exchange gap for the period October 1958 to March 1959, external assistance totalling $350 million was promised. Further assistance required for the rest of the Plan period was estimated at $ 650 million. By the end of the Second Plan period, the country will also have substantial debt liabilities abroad. In estimating the aforesaid foreign exchange gap it was assumed that no food imports over and above the 'normal' purchases and existing commitments would be undertaken unless covered by separate aid programmes.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The work on the preparation of the frame and the outline of the Third Five Year Plan has started. The objective is to seek almost to double the national income, taking 1950-51 as the base, to pay much greater attention to agricultural production and to food requirements, to heavy machine building and to the development of basic resources such as steel, fuel and power. Further development of small-scale and rural industries, the speedier and healthy development of the rural economy, and a healthy relationship between rural areas and industrial centres are also among the chief aims of the Plan.

*The balance of payments deficit since the beginning of the Second Plan till September 1959 amounted to Rs. 1,269 crores.

TABLE 104

RESOURCES (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Estimates for the first three years (1956-59)			Estimates for the last two years (1959-61)			Total for the five years (1956-61)		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
Domestic budgetary resources									
Balance from current revenue	250	178	428	140	182	322	390	360	750
Railways' contribution	126	—	126	124	—	124	250	—	250
Loan from the public (net)	328	113	441	170	107	277	498	220	718
Small savings	96	115	211	59	114	173	155	229	384
Unfunded debt and Misc. capital receipts ..	-64	-16	-80	25	-19	6	-39	-35	-74
Total of domestic resources ..	736	390	1,126	518	384	902	1,254	774	2,028
External assistance	458	—	458	642	—	642	1,100	—	1,100
Total of budgetary resources and external assistance	1,194	390	1,584	1,160	384	1,544	2,354	774	3,128
Central assistance	-568	568	—	-470	470	—	-1,038	1,038	—
Resources after adjusting for Central assistance	626	958	1,584	690	854	1,544	1,316	1,812	3,128
Deficit financing	798	84	882	200	10	210	998	94	1,092
Total resources—Plan outlay ..	1,424	1,042	2,466	890	864	1,754	2,314	1,906	4,220

CHAPTER XVIII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture receives the highest priority in the programme, it being the mainstay of about seventy per cent of the rural population. Among other activities included are provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare, and development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 150 sq. miles and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Before April 1958 the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of a period of intensive development for five years, the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision for another five years. Before entering on the first stage, every block undergoes a "pre-extension phase" of one year during which the programme is exclusively confined to agricultural development. Simple norms like keeping the village clean or digging of compost pits have been laid down as a test of the self-reliance of the people before the programme is taken up in an area.

In 1959, the Government decided to delegate the responsibility, power and resources for planning and execution of development programmes to the people's institutions in accordance with the recommendations of the Study Team set up by the Committee on Plan Projects. In pursuance of this decision Panchayat Raj was ushered in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh with the introduction of statutory Zila Parishads, Block Panchayat Samitis and panchayats at the district, block and village levels, respectively. Other States are to enact similar legislation in the near future.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the village school are the basic institutions for carrying out the progarmme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and other allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' associations, artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

By April 1, 1959, the programme covered, as shown in table 105, 2,548 blocks, 3,39,518 villages and nearly 17.3 crore persons or about two-thirds of India's rural population. Under the revised pattern, the whole country will be covered by October 1963.

TABLE 105

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME*

(April 1, 1959)

State/Union Territory	No. of blocks delimited	No. of blocks allotted as on 1-4-59			Population covered (thousand persons)	Villages covered	Area covered (sq. miles)
		Stage I	Stage II	Total			
Andhra Pradesh	447	161	61	222	1,56,74	14,873	50,821
Assam	152	42	27	69	37,66	12,287	22,706
Bihar	575	254	38	292	1,96,22	38,784	23,360
Bombay	649	211	84	295	1,96,52	37,619	91,644
Jammu & Kashmir	52	48	4	52	23,58	5,842	47,562
Kerala	142	55	18	73	67,30	862	5,996
Madhya Pradesh	416	151	72	223	1,38,23	42,723	80,205
Madras	358	109	58	167	1,41.60	8,691	22,888
Mysore	268	99	37	136	1,08,53	14,513	50,737
Orissa	307	119	24	143	92,06	31,408	30,685
Punjab	228	90	43	133	92,97	18,133	25,703
Rajasthan	232	86	33	119	78,75	18,307	55,518
Uttar Pradesh	899	317½	89½	407	2,65,56	57,692	55,723
West Bengal	341	123	23	146	1,08,93	19,919	15,852
Union Territories	151	51	20	71	26,26	17,865	26,611
TOTAL	5,217	1,916½	631½	2,548	17,30,91	3,39,518	6,06,011

*2,708 blocks, 360 thousand villages and 17·92 crore persons were covered by the programme by October 2, 1959.

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in cash or kind or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 : 1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till March 31, 1959, amounted to Rs. 74.59 crores, forming nearly 50 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 140.86 crores.

Expenditure under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period was Rs. 52.4 crores*. The expenditure proposed for the Second Plan is Rs. 200 crores.

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred and the amount of people's contribution are indicated in the table below.

TABLE 106

EXPENDITURE AND PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION †

(April 1, 1959)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	During First Plan	During Second Plan				Total
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	
I. Government Expenditure						
Block headquarters (including transport, office-building, equipment, etc.)	9,62	5,13	9,28	11,52	25,93	35,55
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,52	1,76	1,68	1,82	5,26	8,78
Irrigation and reclamation	8,08	4,74	6,97	9,12	20,83	28,91
Health and rural sanitation	4,52	2,29	3,12	3,01	8,42	12,94
Education	2,65	2,52	2,54	2,16	7,22	9,87
Social education ..	1,95	96	1,53	1,97	4,46	6,41
Communications ..	6,64	95	2,11	1,80	4,86	11,50
Village industries ..	1,78	1,05	84	78	2,67	4,45
Housing	36	1,34	1,29	2,16	4,79	5,15
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge, etc.)	7,76	2,96	1,36	5,22	9,54	17,30
TOTAL ..	46,88	23,70	30,72	39,56	93,98	1,40,86
II. People's Contribution TOTAL ..	25,13	16,32	16,30	16,84	49,46	74,59

*Includes expenditure on Central schemes.

†Government expenditure and people's contribution amounted to Rs. 153,97 lakhs and Rs. 79,78 lakhs respectively on October 2, 1959.

Expenditure in Blocks

Funds are allotted block-wise in the State Plans, the block being the basic unit of development. A schematic budget, however, exists for the blocks to serve as nucleus finance which is supplemented by funds from development departments. The provision for a stage I block is Rs. 12 lakhs for a period of five years. The stage II block, with a similar duration of five years, has an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs. The amount available for the pre-extension period for agricultural development is Rs. 18,000.

External Assistance

The programme received 14.24 million dollars from the Government of the U.S.A. under a T.C.M. Operational Agreement for import of equipment. Assistance from the Ford Foundation was also received for the training of project personnel.

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy, however, go before the Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of Development Departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates activities of all development departments.

In the Districts

The newly created statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and M.Ps and M.L.As of the District.

In the Blocks

At the Block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandals, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multi-purpose Extension Agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village level is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research

organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention, the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

TRAINING

Gram Sevaks receive two years' training at 91 Extension Training Centres. 36,577 Gram Sevaks were trained by the end of September 1959. 1,500 Gram Sevikas are trained in 35 training centres with a Home Economics Wing attached to each. There are 13 training centres for Social Education Organisers, 2 for Mukhya Sevikas and 8 Orientation Training Centres for Block Development Officers. Non-officials like MLAs, Pradhans and Block Extension Officers are also associated with the orientation study courses at these centres.

The Block Level Extension Officers for Co-operation are trained in 8 centres. For the training of health personnel, there are 3 training centres. There are, in addition 66 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives, 9 centres for the training of lady health visitors and 6 others for the training of midwives.

To provide training to Principals and instructional staff of different training institutions, a Trainers' Training Institute has been set up at Rajpur, near Dehra Dun. District Panchayat Officers also undergo courses in panchayat work at this Institute. For the key personnel—both administrative and technical—a Central Institute on Community Development has been set up at Mussoorie. It provides training, particularly in group methods and sociological aspects of the programme.

An increasingly large number of short duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials. More than 19 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained by March 31, 1959, to supplement the work of Gram Sevaks.

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, the State Governments have launched, or are launching, an ambitious programme of training members of Panchayat Samitis and Block Development Committees. Study camps of M.Ps and MLAs are also being organised by the State Governments.

The achievements of the Community Development Programme in some important respects are indicated in table 107.

TABLE 107

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(April 1, 1959)

	During First Plan	During Second Plan				Total
		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Total	
I. Agriculture						
Improved seeds distributed ('000 mds.)	45,37	37,41	52,50	69,88	1,59,79	2,05,16
Chemical fertilisers distributed ('000 mds.)	92,78	94,05	1,32,90	1,58,55	3,85,50	4,78,28
Agricultural demonstrations held ('000 Nos.)	11,41	15,11	17,02	22,98	55,25*	66,93
II. Animal Husbandry						
Improved bulls supplied (No.)	11,801	11,932	14,990	16,584	43,506	55,307
Improved birds supplied (No.)	1,92,908	1,45,377	1,86,760	2,75,727	6,07,864	8,00,772
III. Health & Rural Sanitation						
Wells constructed (No.)	39,937	28,142	38,352	45,420	1,11,814	1,51,751
Wells renovated (No.)	59,529	40,651	59,236	64,960	1,64,847	2,24,376
IV. Social Education						
Adult education centres started (No.)	41,467	20,666	31,195	28,709	80,570	1,22,037
Adults trained ('000 Nos.)	10,24	6,20	7,96	10,58	24,74	34,98
Village camps held (No.)	N.A.	N.A.	9,051	21,311	30,362	N.A.
Gram Sahayaks trained ('000 No.)	N.A.	N.A.	3,98	11,07	15,05	N.A.
V. Communication						
Kachha roads constructed (miles)	32,818	19,017	22,521	24,067	65,605	98,423

*Includes 41,000 demonstrations held in the Union Territories during the Second Plan period, the break up for which for different years is not available.

N.A.—Not available.

CHAPTER XIX

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

In India there is no single authority for raising and disbursing public funds. Under the Constitution, the power to raise funds has been divided between the Centre and the States. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive. There is thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country.

The Constitution provides that (*i*) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (*ii*) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (*iii*) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267 (i) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States also have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The Railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same forms of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income), estate and succession duty on non-agricultural assets and property and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the two new taxes—wealth tax and expenditure tax—also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the net profits earned by the railways and posts and telegraphs also contribute to the general revenue of the Centre.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; civil administration, civil works and State undertakings; and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute about 84 per cent of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Revenue to States

The devolution of Central revenue has become a significant feature of the system of federal finance in India, the total share of Central taxes going to the States having more than doubled during the last four years. This was the result of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission which was set up in June 1956, and which submitted its report in September 1957. The table below shows the payments to States on account of Union excise duties, income tax, estate duty and tax on railway passenger fares since 1955-56.

TABLE 108

REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(*Rs. crores*)

Year	Union excise duties	Taxes on income	Estate duty	Tax on railway passenger fares	Total
1955-56	16·5	55·2	1·9	—	73·6
1956-57	18·2	58·8	2·4	—	79·4
1957-58	40·2	73·5	2·4	4·8	120·9
1958-59	73.0	75.8	2.4	10.9	162.1
1959-60 (R.E.)	74.7	79.3	2.8	13.1	169·9
1960-61 (B.E.)	74.5	52.1	2.9	12 6	142.1

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All drawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (1960-61)

The budget estimates for 1960-61, as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 29, 1960, placed expenditure at Rs. 980.35 crores as compared to Rs. 854.05 crores (revised) in 1959-60 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 896.45 crores as compared to Rs. 838.66 crores (revised) in the previous year, leaving a deficit of Rs. 83.90 crores. New taxation proposals were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 23.53 crores.

This would reduce the deficit on revenue account to Rs. 60.37 crores which was proposed to be left uncovered.

Tax Proposals

Tax proposals for 1960-61 included (*i*) a duty of Rs. 200 per metric tonne on tin plates and tinned sheets with suitable adjustments to be made where duty-paid steel is used in their manufacture, (*ii*) a duty of Rs. 10 per metric tonne on pig iron excepting that used in the manufacture of steel, (*iii*) a duty of Rs. 500 per metric tonne on aluminium sheets and circles and Rs. 300 per metric tonne on aluminium ingots with necessary adjustments to be made in case duty-paid ingots are used in their manufacture, (*iv*) a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on all types of internal combustion engines used as prime movers for transport vehicles and 5 per cent *ad valorem* on stationary types of these engines generally used in industry and for agricultural purposes, (*v*) a duty of Rs. 2 on each cycle free wheel and Rs. 4 on each cycle rim, (*vi*) a duty ranging from 5 to 15 per cent *ad valorem* on various types of electric motors, (*vii*) a duty ranging from 10 to 50 *naye paise* per metre on various types of exposed cinematograph films, and (*viii*) a duty of 30 *naye paise* per square yard on non-handloom silk fabrics.

Readjustments proposed in the existing rates of duty included (*i*) a duty ranging up to 15 per cent *ad valorem* on all types of motor vehicles including all commercial vehicles, small and medium cars, motor cycles and scooters which were not previously taxed, (*ii*) an increase in the basic rate of duty on refined diesel oil by a further 25 *naye paise* per imperial gallon, (*iii*) a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on machine made soles and heels made of material other than leather or wood, (*iv*) removal of exemption on fabrics produced from staple fibre yarn and cut pieces (fents) of cotton textiles, (*v*) an increase of 50 per cent in the existing duties on electric fans, bulbs and batteries with a suitable increase in the duty on components, and (*vi*) raising the permissible maximum limit of the excise duty on tea from 19 *naye paise* to 30 *naye paise* per lb.

Tables 109 and 110 show the budget of the Central Government for 1960-61 on revenue and capital accounts.

TABLE 109

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60 Budget	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	138,29	132,77	160,00	160,00 +2,50*
Union excise duties	312,94	324,32	350,82	358,91 +21,03**
Corporation tax	54,33	58,75	78,00	135,00
Taxes on income	172,01	166,25	152,00	105,00
Estate duty	2,70	2,85	2,85	3,00
Taxes on wealth	9,67	13,00	12,00	7,00
Taxes on railway fares	12,24	11,00	12,56	12,77
Expenditure tax	64	1,00	80	90
Gift tax	98	1,20	80	80
Opium	3,15	3,92	4,26	5,69
Interest	8,31	10,75	8,27	15,71
Civil administration	51,01	35,80	47,54	53,19
Currency and mint	32,03	55,60	55,87	57,22

*Effect of budget proposals.

**Excludes a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs, being the share of Union excise duties (basic & additional) payable to the States.

TABLE 109—(*concld.*)

	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60 Budget	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
Civil works	2,94	3,00	3,13	3,04
Other sources of revenue ..	33,04	41,93	35,00	39,73
Posts & Telegraphs (net contribution)	6,42	4,20	4,16	47
Railways (net contribution) ..	6,26	5,98	5,75	5,64
Deduct—share of income tax payable to States	—75,80	—78,62	—79,32	—52,06
Deduct—share of estate duty payable to States	—2,38	—2,71	—2,76	—2,90
Deduct—share of taxes on railway fares payable to States ..	—10,89	—10,89	—13,07	—12,66
Total revenue ..	757,89	780,10	838,66	896,45 +23,53*
Deficit on revenue account ..	5,25	59,08	15,39	60,37
Expenditure				
Direct demands on revenue ..	98,52	101,65	103,54	107,33
Irrigation	10	16	14	17
Debt services	48,63	57,88	65,14	74,59
Civil administration	193,49	222,73	233,35	267,76
Currency and mint	8,60	9,83	9,86	10,27
Civil works	16,41	19,35	18,94	20,32
Miscellaneous	86,14	100,62	108,19	142,09
Defence services (net)	250,93	242,68	243,70	272,26
Contribution and grants-in-aid to States	46,25	49,02	48,98	51,81
Extraordinary items	14,07	35,26	22,21	33,75
Total expenditure ..	763,14	839,18	854,05	980,35
Surplus on revenue account ..	—	—	—	—

TABLE 110

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60 Budget	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
Receipts				
New loans	699,17	524,77	607,61	581,21
15-year annuity certificates ..	65	1,20	75	2,00
Special floating loan	—	95,24	71,43	—
Net receipts from :				
Treasury bills	—69,80	237,00	58,00	177,00
Treasury savings deposit Certificates	5,14	8,50	10,30	7,00
Post Office savings bank deposits	20,00	20,00	22,00	24,00
12-year National Plan savings certificates	81,34	85,50	72,00	79,00
Cumulative time deposits ..	5	2,00	70	2,00
Post office cash certificates ..	—2,36	—70	—60	—20
National savings certificates ..	—24,41	—28,27	—21,62	22,21
Defence savings certificates ..	—	—3	—3	—2
National Plan certificates ..	—2,10	—3,00	—1,35	—1,27
Other unfunded debt	19,46	21,38	23,73	39,24
Railway depreciation, revenue reserve and development funds	—40,18	—17,54	—19,19	—14,36
Telephone development fund ..	—47	—90	—1,05	—80
P&T renewal reserve and other funds	1,31	2,14	3,07	2,75
Other miscellaneous reserve funds	—6	—17	35	—

*Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE 110—(*concld.*)

	1958-59 Accounts	1959-60 Budget	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Deposits under Income Tax Act (net)	—4,30	—11	—60	—30
Discount sinking fund (net) ..	—72	1,95	54	2,14
Payment by Reserve Bank for rupee coin	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of loans by States ..	61,93	95,37	90,47	103,00
Other loan repayments	20,78	15,32	35,49	35,18
Other deposits and advances (net)	46,66	94,67	99,95	161,27
TOTAL ..	822,09	1,164,32	1,061,95	1,176,63
Deficit on capital account	11,99	—	—	—
Disbursements				
Capital outlay :				
Railways	125,82	121,81	85.03	120.81
Irrigation	12	14	19	26
Posts & Telegraphs	10,70	15,44	11,85	15,45
Schemes of agricultural improvement and research	68	493	5,91	6,42
Industrial development	187,19	54,28	64,15	94,71
Aviation	3,31	4.38	4.38	4.61
Broadcasting	75	1,05	88	1,00
Ports	2,45	2,43	1,62	2,25
Currency and coinage	2.78	98,63	95,60	3,42
Mint	41	49	27	10
Delhi capital outlay	5,79	7,39	7,39	6,95
Multi-purpose river schemes ..	3,15	3,23	4,27	2,70
Electricity schemes	38	85	80	1,01
Civil works	14,11	18,38	17,73	22,64
Commutation of pensions	—44	—36	—45	—45
Sterling pensions	—38,12	—3,59	—3,59	—3,62
Defence capital outlay	27,88	32,74	36,48	37.74
Schemes of Government trading ..	22,86	32,04	9,47	26,85
Development grants	8,62	12,93	12,32	12,43
Compensation to displaced persons	4.81	4,55	3,38	5,18
Dandakaranya development scheme	1,00	5,72	3,43	6,06
Shipping, tankers, etc.	25	78	9	1,45
Road and water transport schemes	14	16	20	25
Transfer of development assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A. ..	16,19	57,39	31,42	73,57
Other works	91	1,49	1,35	2,09
Other civil heads	11	25	10	53
Discharge of permanent debt ..	28,69	127,04	128,19	136,70
Discharge of special floating debt ..	3,37	3,43	3,43	3,43
Inter-State settlement	—	—	—12	—
Advances to State Governments ..	293,90	291,08	283,18	331,51
Other loans and advances	106,27	206,36	221,74	176,74
TOTAL ..	834,08	1,105.44	1,030,93	1,092,79
Surplus on capital account	—	58,88	31,02	83,94

Tables 111 to 113 show, both on revenue and capital accounts, the budgetary position of the Central Government for 1950-51 and the five years ending 1959-60 and tables 114 to 116 show the budgetary position of the States for 1951-52 and the five years ending 1959-60.

TABLE 111

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1956-57 Accounts	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Budget	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
I *Revenue Account*							
A. Revenue (*a*)	405·86	481·19	563·23	673·38	684·02	639·53	690·77 (*b*)
B. Expenditure (*c*)	346·64	440·74	473·83	631·33	712·04	699·48	749·09
C. Surplus (+) or deficit(—)	+59·22	+40·45	+89·40	+42·05	—28·02	—59·95	—58·32
II *Capital Account*							
A. Receipts (*d*)	104·45	280·95	302·75	290·00	679·35	675·92 (*f*)	947·52 (*g*)
B. Disbursements	182·59	470·92	616·78	835·45	850·54	873·47	1,111·53
C. Surplus (+) or deficit(—)	—78·14	—189·97	—314·03	—545·45	—171·19	—197·55	—164·01
III *Miscellaneous* (net) (*e*)	+15·26	—10·35	+39·88	+44·82	—1·13	+0·81	+0·89
IV *Overall surplus* (+) *or deficit*(—) (IC+IIC+III)	—3·66	**—159·87**	**—184·75**	**—458·58**	**—200·34**	**—256·69**	**—221·44**
Financed by:							
A. Treasury bills (*h*) } [increase (+) decrease (—)]	—16·10	—123·38	—240·45	—459·43	—205·00	—255·00	—222·00
B. Cash balance }	+12·44	—36·49	+55·70	+0·85	+4·66	—1·69	+0·56
(*i*) Opening balance	149·50	32·33	—4·66	50·96	50·55	51·81	50·12
(*ii*) Closing balance	161·94	—4·26	51·04	51·81	55·21	50·12	50·68

NOTE:—Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1959-60 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha. (*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes; (*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals; (*c*) Excluding States' shares of excise duties and additional excise duties; (*d*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts; (*e*) Remittances and transfer of cash between England and India; (*f*) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 300 crores into 4 per cent Loan, 1973 which was taken over by the Reserve Bank in July 1958, and is not intended to be placed on the market; (*g*) Includes sales of Treasury bills through public auction of Rs. 15 crores; (*h*) mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.

TABLE 112

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(In crores of rupees)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1956-57 Accounts	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Budget	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
REVENUE							
(1) *Taxes on Income and Expenditure (i+ii—iii)*	**125·70**	**113·23**	**144·17**	**146·40**	**143·03**	**143·70**	**147·38**
Taxes on income other than corporation tax	132·73	131·35	151·74	163·70	161·50	162·50	166·25
Less : States' share	47·52	55·16	58·75	73·43	76·97	75·80	78·62
(*i*) Net receipts	85·21	76·19	92·99	90·27	84·53	86·70	87·63
(*ii*) Corporation tax	40·49	37·04	51·18	56·13	55·50	56·00	58·75
(*iii*) Expenditure tax					3·00	1·00	1·00
(2) *Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions (i+ii+iii+iv+v)*	**3·81**	**2·55**	**2·41**	**10·61**	**18·16**	**15·34**	**18·39**
Estate Duty	—	1·81	2·11	2·31	2·50	2·50	2·85
Less : States' share	—	1·86	2·41	2·40	2·38	2·38	2·71
(*i*) Net receipts	—	—0·05	—0·30	—0·09	0·12	0·12	0·14
(*ii*) Taxes on wealth	—	—	—	7·04	12·50	10·00	13·00
(*iii*) Gift tax	—	—	—	—	2·00	1·20	1·20
(*iv*) Stamps and registration	1·81	1·72	2·17	3·31	3·02	3·45	3·51
(*v*) Land revenue	2·00	0·88	0·54	0·35	0·52	0·57	0·54
(3) *Taxes on Commodities and Services (i+ii+iii+iv)*	**227·49**	**295·69**	**347·18**	**418·32**	**410·15**	**371·10**	**392·62**
(*i*) Customs							
(*ii*) Imports	107·70	127·98	140·52	150·94	140·57	112·57	114·32
(*iii*) Exports	47·36	37·76	28·67	26·83	26·33	21·73	16·95
(*iv*) Other revenue	6·37	4·22	7·31	7·28	7·10	5·10	5·00
Less : Refunds	4·28	3·26	3·27	5·06	4·00	3·40	3·50
(*i*) Net receipts	157·15	166·70	173·23	179·99	170·00	136·00	132·77
Union excise duties	67·54	145·25	190·43	273·62	304·76	301·15	327·80
(Of which additional excise duties)	—	—	—	(2·61)	(41·48)	(41·15)	(41·60)
Less : States' share of excise duties including additional excise duties	—	16·57	18·22	40·22	68·97	72·99	75·12
(*ii*) Net receipts	67·54	128·68	172·21	233·40	235·79	228·16	252·68
Tax on railway passenger fares	—	—	—	3·68	9·22	11·00	11·00
Less : States' share	—	—	—	4·41	9·15	10·89	10·89
(*iii*) Net receipts	—	—	—	—0·73	0·07	0·11	0·11
(*iv*) Other taxes and duties	2·80	0·31	1·74	5·66	4·29	6·83	7·06
(4) *Total Tax Revenue* (1+2+3)	**357·00**	**411·47**	**493·76**	**575·33**	**571·34**	**530·14**	**558·39 (*a*)**
(5) *Administrative Receipts*	**12·53**	**17·08**	**16·90**	**43·58**	**47·10**	**48·51**	**38·78**

(6) *Net Contributions of Public Undertakings*	**23·16**	**28·92**	**31·81**	**36·27**	**36·42**	**36·90**	**54·89**
(i) Railways	6·50	5·80	5·86	6·29	7·04	6·40	5·98
(ii) Posts and Telegraphs	3·98	3·47	6·32	3·71	2·34	5·38	4·20
(iii) Currency and mint (profits of the Reserve Bank of India)	9·71	19·75	19·44	26·04	28·12	25·63	45·78
	(9·91)	(20·00)	(20·00)	(30·00)	(30·00)	(30·00)	(40·00)
(iv) Others (b)	2·97	—0·10	0·19	0·23	—1·08	—0·51	—1·07
(7) *Other revenue*	**13·17**	**23·72**	**20·76**	**18·20**	**29·16**	**23·98**	**38·71**
(8) *Total revenue* (4+5+6+7)	405·86	**481·19**	563·23	**637·38**	**684·02**	**639·53**	**690·77**
	EXPENDITURE						
(9) Direct demands on revenue (c)	10·24	12·51	14·45	16·56	18·99	20·10	21·42
(10) Civil administration (d)	21·29	33·57	38·06	42·01	49·33	50·50	52·95
(11) Defence services (net)	164·13	172·23	192·15	256·72	278·14	266·88	242·68
(12) Debt services (e)	37·36	43·14	39·06	42·08	40·00	42·06	57·88
(13) Pensions and superannuations	6·99	8·97	8·96	9·24	9·40	9·52	9·63
(14) Extraordinary charges (f)	0·07	—	—	—	14·00	1·00	15·00
(15) Miscellaneous (g)	44·28	48·82	42·34	61·03	68·24	79·58	88·33
(16) Development services (h)	39·50	82·41	108·09	154·14	183·97	179·50	209·23
(17) Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments (i).	15·59	35·87	28·26	45·90	47·03	46·95	49·02
(18) Other Expenditure (j)	7·19	3·22	2·46	3·65	2·94	3·39	2·95
(19) *Total Expenditure*	**346·64**	**440·74**	**473·83**	**631·33**	**712·04**	**699·48**	**749·09**
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+59·22	+40·45	+89·40	+42·05	—28·02	—59·95	—58·32 (a)

NOTE.—The figures of total revenue and expenditure as given in this statement differ from those in the Budget papers as receipts from forests, opium and currency and mint are shown on a net basis and States' share of Union excise duties and additional duties of excise are excluded. Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1959-60 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha. Account is not taken of concessions subsequently announced.
(a) Including effect of budget proposals. Reliefs announced subsequently are not taken into account. (b) Includes forests, opium, irrigation, electricity & road and water transport schemes. (c) Excludes forests and opium & States' share of Union excise duties and additional excise duties. (d) Comprises general administration, audit, administration of justice, jails, police, tribal areas and external affairs. (e) Include appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. (f) Include provision for grants to States for G.M.F. schemes, relief in natural calamities, etc. From 1954–55, these items are transferred to miscellaneous expenditure under appropriate Ministries. Since 1957-58, it includes provision for transfer to the Special Development Fund of grants received under P.L. 480. (g) Comprises grants to educational institutions and certain items of developmental expenditure. (h) Comprise irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes, ports and pilotage, lighthouses and lightships, scientific departments, education, medical, public health, agriculture, rural development, veterinary, co-operation, industries and supplies, aviation, broadcasting, civil works, post-war reconstruction and electricity schemes, community development projects, national extension service and miscellaneous departments. (i) Include grants-in-aid to States. (j) Comprises famine, stationery and printing, civil defence and pre-partition payments.

TABLE 113

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51 Accounts	1955-56 Accounts	1956-57 Accounts	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Budget	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
A. RECEIPTS							
Loans—							
Internal (a)	30·34	103·68	157·73	136·17	145·00	227·41(f)	240·00(h)
External	7·75	2·67	10·84	32·47	284·76	238·36	299·77
Special floating loan	—	—	—	—	—	—	95·24
Inter-State debt settlement	—	0·78	1·55	—	—	0.04	—
Treasury deposit receipts (b)	—7·13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small savings (b)	28·05	66·51	58·95	69·46	100·00	75·00	85·00
Other unfunded debt (b)	8·30	16·89	18·84	20·40	19·53	17·48	21·38
Railway funds (b)	17·55	6·92	6·31	—24·43	—28·44	—39·74	—17·54
Other reserve funds (b)	0·16	1·02	0·79	1·12	—0·20	—0·19	1·00
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·00
Deposits under Income-Tax Act	—33·21	—1·33	—2·83	3·22	6·83	—4·14	—0·11
Repayment of loans by States	8·08	25·22	34·60	61·40	62·22	78·96	95·37
Special development fund (c)	—	40·50	30·73	32·83	117·21	53·90	107·70
Contingency fund	15·00	—	—	—	—	2·00	—
Other items (d)	19·09	13·09	—19·76	—40·02	—32·56	21·84	14·71
Total receipts (excluding treasury bills)	**104·45**	**280·95**	**302·75**	**297·62**	**679·35**	**675·92**	**947·52**
B. DISBURSEMENTS							
Capital Outlay							
Non-developmental :							
Defence	4·19	17·59	19·70	22·93	27·00	27·90	32·74
Payment of commuted value of pensions ..	—6·57	—9·01	—9·37	—9·40	—25·22	—38·60	—3·95
State trading schemes	—2·26	—29·59	11·67	46·56	2·91	29·03	32·04
Currency, mint and security printing press ..	3·26	8·76	—0·25	0·44	1·26	4·12	99·22(e)
Others (g)	15·01	3·67	19·87	24·65	91·80	24·84	61·93
Total—Non-developmental	**13·63**	**—8·58**	**41·62**	**85·18**	**97·75**	**47·29**	**221·98**
Developmental :							
Railways	25·41	67·52	107·38	151·90	138·84	120·88	121·81
Posts and Telegraphs	7·07	9·03	9·59	10·83	10·82	11·17	15·45
Civil aviation	1·82	1·95	2·47	2·55	3·29	2·24	4·38

Irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes	2·56	2·98	2·53	3·42	4·41	3·60	3·37
Civil works	9·11	24·55	23·34	18·02	21·73	24·23	25·77
Industrial development	8·90	11·07	66·34	147·57	193·09	188·66	54·28
Other heads (i)	2·53	18·84	21·24	14·10	21·42	16·09	30·49
Total—Developmental	**57·40**	**135·94**	**232·89**	**348·39**	**393·60**	**366·87**	**255·55**
Total Capital Outlay	**71·03**	**127·36**	**274·51**	**433·57**	**491·35**	**414·16**	**477·53**
Discharge of permanent debt—							
Internal	41·74	69·04	79·96	67·39	20·00	21·50	117·47
External	4·11	3·22	3·21	7·21	8·0	7·47	9·37
Discharge of special floating debt	—	—	—	4·80	3·43	3·37	3·43
Inter-State debt settlement	—	0·68	0·16	1·45	0·12	0·12	—
Advances to States	61·46	241·24	202·03	283·60	281·34	302·22	292·58
Advances to States from special development fund	—	5·47	7·50	—	3·17	24·29	20·11
Other loans and advances (b)	4·25	23·91	49·41	45·05	43·13	100·34	191·04
Total disbursements	**182·59**	**470·92**	**616·78**	**843·07**	**850·54**	**873·47**	**1,111·53**
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—78·14	—189·97	—314·03	—545·45	—171·19	—197·55	—164·01

NOTE :—(1) Figures of receipts and disbursements given in this statement do not tally with those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here. (2) Receipts and disbursements for 1958-59 (B.E.), 1958-59 (R.E.) and 1959-60 (B.E.), include a formal adjusting item amounting respectively to Rs. 78 crores, Rs. 19 crores and Rs. 57 crores in respect of loan assistance from the U.S. Government which is transferred to Special Development Fund by debit to capital. (3) Treasury bill receipts and miscellaneous items such as remittances, etc., have been excluded from this statement. (a) Excluding 15-year annuity certificates which are included under small savings. (b) Figures are net. (c) Receipts comprise the sale proceeds of (1) American (loan) wheat, (2) wheat received under Colombo Plan and (3) assistance under (i) the Colombo Plan and (ii) Indo-U.S. Technical Assistance Agreement and other aid. (d) Residual items. (e) Includes the additional contribution of Rs. 95·24 crores to the I.M.F. (f) Excludes the conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs. 300 crores into 4 per cent loan, 1973 which was taken over by the Reserve Bank in July 1958 and is not intended to be placed on the market, but includes sales of Treasury bills to the public of Rs. 25 crores. (g) Includes transfer of sale proceeds of American (loan) wheat, contingency fund, and payments to displaced persons. (h) Includes sales of Treasury bills to the public of Rs. 15 crores. (i) Includes ports, grants to States for development purposes, etc.

TABLE 114

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATES

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1956-57 Budget	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Budget	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
REVENUE							
Tax Revenue							
Taxes on Income	**57,05**	**61,12**	**59,33**	**80,61**	**83,83**	**83,11**	**85,78**
Share of income-tax	52,65	55,27	53,51	72,57	75,50	74,87	77,39
Agricultural income-tax	4,33	5,74	5,73	7,80	8,05	7,97	8,11
Profession tax	7	11	9	24	28	27	28
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	**74,40**	**112,39**	**126,88**	**124,84**	**132,19**	**131,10**	**139,90**
Estate duty	..	1,94	2,38	2,38	2,42	2,51	2,52
Land revenue	47,99	80,33	92,66	87,33	96,09	92,81	100,45
Stamps and registration	25,56	28,11	29,90	32,94	31,45	33,51	34,61
Urban immovable property tax	1,85	2,01	1,94	2,19	2,23	2,27	2,32
Taxes on Commodities and Services	**148,60**	**176,02**	**180,52**	**264,06**	**261,65**	**299,92**	**305,34**
Union excise	70	16,60	17,04	39,57	67,40	73,22	72,72
State excise	49,41	43,49	42,76	45,73	42,56	45,37	43,82
General sales tax	54,40	68,28	70,66	107,37	75,46	97,69	100,84
Sales tax on motor spirit	4,53	8,30	8,73	9,75	11,32	12,39	12,51
Entertainment tax	6,39	6,50	6,53	8,52	8,36	9,41	9,66
Electricity duties	3,39	5,63	5,81	7,15	7,53	9,55	9,39
Motor vehicles taxes	10,09	14,39	14,98	21,08	19,60	23,05	24,55
Tax on railway fares	..	..	..	4,81	9,61	10,72	10,87
Other taxes and duties (a)	19,69	12,83	14,01	20,08	19,81	18,52	20,98
Total tax revenue	**281,05**	**349,53**	**366,73**	**469,51**	**477,67**	**514,13**	**531,02**
Non-tax revenue							
Administrative receipts (b)	**38,13**	**60,44**	**66,70**	**81,02**	**99,40**	**100,45**	**119,75**
Net contribution of Public Enterprises	**24,92**	**30,07**	**34,88**	**41,27**	**39,46**	**35,73**	**39,89**
Forests	12,61	12,82	11,99	22,71	17,61	19,97	19,64
Irrigation (c)	8,03	8,51	10,90	7,45	13,10	8,97	12,44
Electricity schemes	3,41	5,96	7,66	6,31	4,27	3,28	1,88
Road and water transport	77	2,03	3,51	4,74	2,84	4,01	5,48
Industries and others	10	75	82	6	1,64	—50	45

Other Revenue (d)	35,94	52,48	43,57	42,76	45,57	49,43	53,66
Grants-in-aid and other Contributions	25,36	67,61	65,10	71,60	79,96	89,03	89,56
Total non-tax Revenue	124,35	210,60	210,25	236,11	264,39	274,64	302,86
Total Revenue	405,41	560,13	576,98	705,62	742,06	788,77	833,88
EXPENDITURE							
Development Expenditure							
Education	60,30	105,04	119,93	129,18	142,78	145,78	158,33
Medical and public health	29,22	48,83	54,27	51,02	60,65	59,77	70,98
Agriculture, veterinary and co-operation	25,90	42,31	46,66	45,91	56,29	55,00	63,84
Irrigation	17,62	25,02	22,93	23,27	23,21	25,31	26,43
Electricity schemes	4,61	7,10	9,14	8,61	7,82	7,15	4,74
Rural and community development projects	82	30,51	32,97	31,11	36,91	38,16	37,66
Civil works	40,93	70,67	59,92	49,37	50,34	52,07	58,57
Industries and supplies	5,81	10,67	19,77	15,31	22,08	18,92	22,75
Other expenditure (e)	11,00	16,31	21,56	27,95	34,16	34,27	37,66
Total Development Expenditure	**196,21**	**356,46**	**387,15**	**381,73**	**434,24**	**436,43**	**480,96**
Non-development Expenditure							
Direct demands on revenue (f)	26,94	48,50	55,81	52,96	54,17	57,29	61,34
Debt services (g)	8,49	18,84	23,08	37,15	46,86	48,74	62,00
Civil administration (h)	1,06,65	1,24,50	1,28,04	1,37,25	1,36,35	1,41,10	1,44,97
Miscellaneous (i)	17,53	27,57	26,18	28,71	32,28	33,70	37,12
Famine	3,99	18,31	3,49	9,94	9,84	19,95	9,94
Other expenditure (j)	32,87	32,25	30,64	29,61	32,01	33,57	33,56
Total Non-development Expenditure	**196,47**	**269,97**	**267,24**	**295,62**	**311,51**	**334,35**	**348,93**
Total Expenditure	**392,68**	**626,43**	**654,39**	**777,35**	**745,75**	**770,78**	**829,89**
Surplus (+) or deficit(—)	+12,73	—66,30	—77,41	+28,27	—3,69	+17,99	+3,99

NOTE:— Figures given here differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. This statement excludes the figures of the State of Jammu and Kashmir since till very recently the form of presentation of their budget differed much from that of other States. For 1955-56 and 1956-57, revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. Budget estimates for 1956-57 are before tax changes. Budget estimates for 1958-59 are after tax changes except in the case of Bombay, Kerala and Punjab. Budget estimates for 1959-60 are before tax changes except in the case of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The figures for the years from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States.

(*a*) Include sugar cane cess, tax on passengers and goods, tobacco duties, taxes on prize competitions and betting, inter-State transit duties, tax on raw jute etc. (*b*) Include receipts from civil works. (*c*) Irrigation works for which capital accounts are not kept are taken on gross basis. (*d*) Comprises receipts on account of debt services, stationery and printing, miscellaneous receipts and transfers from reserve funds. (*e*) Includes expenditure on miscellaneous and scientific departments, aviation and ports and pilotage. (*f*) Exclude forests. (*g*) Include appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. (*h*) Comprises general administration, administration of justice, jails and convict settlements and police. (*i*) Covers expenditure on displaced persons, grants and other contributions to local bodies and private parties, irrecoverable loans and advances, advanced technical training, scholarships etc. (*j*) Includes pensions, stationery and printing, extraordinary charges and transfers to funds.

TABLE 115

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1956-57 Budget	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59		1959-60 Budget
					Budget	Revised	
I *Revenue Account*							
Revenue	405·4	560·1	577·0	705·6	742·1	788·8	833·0
Expenditure	392·7	626·4	654·4	677·3	745·8	770·8	829·9
Surplus(+) or deficit (—)	+12·7	—66·3	—77·4	+28·3	—3·7	+18·0	+4·0
II *Capital Account*							
Receipts	163·6	385·8	469·7	390·5	428·8	461·9	484·8
Disbursements	188·7	369·8	454·1	414·5	436·1	494·9	495·3
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—25·1	+16·0	+15·6	—24·0	—7·3	—33·0	—10·5
III *Miscellaneous* ((*net*)	+1·6	—0·8	0·9	—16·2	—3·6	1·2	—0·6
IV *Increase*(+) *or decrease* (—) *in cash balances* (*a*)	—10·8	—51·1	—60·9	—11·9	—14·5	—13·8	—7·1
(*i*) Opening balance	61·5	92·1	41·0	25·5	—1·5	13·6	—0·2
(*ii*) Closing balance	50·7	41·0	—19·9	13·6	—16·0	—0·2	—7·3

NOTE:-- This statement excludes the figures of the State of Jammu & Kashmir since till very recently the form of presentation of their budget differed much from that of the other States. The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include Part C States (*viz.*, Ajmer Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 and 1956-57 revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. Budget estimates for 1956-57, 1958-59 and 1959-60 are before tax changes in respect of some States.

(*a*) Including overdraft.

TABLE 116

CAPITAL BUDGET OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1956-57 Budget	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Budget	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
A. RECEIPTS							
Permanent debt	11,81	78,22	84,38	25,89	53,15	78,45	72,50
Floating debt (a)	3,75	— 2,01	2,32	12,59	42	— 7,03	1,15
Loans from the Centre	73,96	299,89	316,12	274,18	282,57	314,15	301,96
Other loans (b)	—	—	—	6,33	5,91	16,98	11,09
Unfunded debt (a)	2,57	6,94	8,14	8,11	9,99	4,52	8,86
Loans and advances repaid to State Governments	24,33	28,97	35,40	43,92	44,51	44,57	46,50
Deposits and advances and other items (a) (c)	47,17	— 26,21	23,31	19,50	32,25	10,25	42,74
Total receipts	**163,59**	**385,80**	**469,67**	**390,52**	**428,80**	**461,89**	**484,80**
B. DISBURSEMENTS							
Capital outlay							
Development—							
Multi-purpose river valley schemes	27,59	66,80	64,63	61,79	62,47	65,87	55,76
Irrigation and navigation	24,00	71,88	84,86	61,48	60,88	61,96	78,51
Schemes of agricultural improvement and research	12	4,50	2,95	4,60	6,59	7,05	6,43
Electricity schemes	19,94	47,92	61,25	37,80	30,15	26,88	26,90
Road transport	1,63	2,94	3,49	2,63	2,28	3,25	2,92
Buildings, roads and water works	21,04	39,48	80,23	62,76	82,17	85,27	92,08
Industrial development	5,81	7,84	17,13	12,23	15,52	15,86	15,13
Others	16	1,37	1,38	66	1,70	1,31	2,03
Total development	**100,29**	**242,73**	**315,92**	**243,95**	**261,76**	**267,45**	**279,76**
Non development—							
State trading	25,09	—14,48	— 4,66	15,85	—4,57	4,17	—1,64
Compensation to land-holders on the abolition of zamindari	2,03	3,32	6,17	4,46	8,31	7,65	11,96
Other financial transactions	16	— 2	29	1	23	18	20
Total non-development	**27,28**	**—11,18**	**1,80**	**20,32**	**3,97**	**12,00**	**10,52**
Total capital outlay	**127,57**	**231,56**	**317,72**	**264,27**	**265,73**	**279,45**	**290,28**

TABLE 116—(*concld.*)

	1951-52 Accounts	1956-56 Revised	1956-57 Budget	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59		1959-60 Budget
					Budget	Revised	
Discharge of permanent debt	1,01	7,84	8,20	7,18	13,45	13,48	7,67
Repayments of loans to the Centre	11,37	22,96	28,63	56,98	53,80	76,33	67,74
Other loans (b)	—	—	—	7	—	24	1,18
Loans and advances by State Governments	48,77	107,39	99,51	86,00	103,07	125,36	128,44
Total disbursements	**188,72**	**369,75**	**454,06**	**414,50**	**436,05**	**494,86**	**495,31**
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—) (A—B)	—25,13	+16,05	+15,61	—23,98	—7,25	—32,97	—10,51

Note:—This statement excludes the figures of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, since till very recently the form of presentation of their budget differed much from that of other States. The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include Part C States (*viz.*, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 and 1956-57, revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States.

(a) Figures are net. (b) This is a new item included from 1957-58 to show loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Boards, loans from Khadi & Village Industries Boards, Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc. (c) Including contingencies fund transactions.

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India which include public debt, unfunded debt, deposits bearing interest and foreign debts etc., rose from Rs. 4,216 crores at the end of 1957-58 to Rs. 4,964 crores at the end of 1958-59 and are expected to rise further to Rs. 5,567·67 crores by the end of 1959-60. The internal obligations aggregated Rs. 4,005 crores at the end of 1957-58 and Rs. 4,957·94 crores at the end of 1958-59.

As against these liabilities, interest-yielding assets of the Government of India (capital advanced on railways, posts and telegraphs, public sector industries, State Governments, etc.) amounted to Rs. 3,999 crores at the end of March 1959, representing an increase of Rs. 603 crores over the previous year and constituting four-fifths of the total interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India. During 1959-60, the interest-yielding assets are estimated to show a further rise of Rs. 536 crores to Rs. 4,535 crores.

Table 117 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government.

TABLE 117

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS			
IN INDIA			
Public Debt—			
Loans	437·87	2,442·11	2,580·64
Treasury bills	46·30	1,283·32	1,460·32
Total—Public Debt (India)	484·17	3,725·43	4,040·96
Unfunded Debt:			
Service funds	1·03	0·25	0·24
10-year treasury savings deposits certificates ..	—	65·42	72·42
Post Office savings bank deposits	81·88	382·72	406·72
12-Year National Plan savings certificates ..	—	224·78	303·78
Cumulative time deposits	—	0·75	2·75
Post Office cash and defence savings certificates	59·97	0·25	0·03
National savings certificates	—	168·68	146·47
10-year national plan certificates	—	19·68	18·41
State provident funds	72·40	236·20	274·27
Other items	10·25	18·26	19·44
Total—Unfunded debt (India) ..	225·13	1,116·99	1,244·53
Deposits—			
Depreciation development and reserve funds ..	27·34	101·21	88·59
Other deposits	—	14·31	14·04
Total—Deposits (India)	27·34	115·52	102·63
Total—Obligations in India	736·64	4,957·94	5,388·12

TABLE 117—(*concld.*)

(*in crores of rupees*)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1959-60 Revised	1960-61 Budget
Other Public Debt—			
IN ENGLAND			
Loans	396·50	76·63	87·41
U.K. syndicate of banks	—	13·33	15·33
Capital portion of railway annuities in purchase of railways	47·82	—	—
Total—Public debt (England) ..	444·32	89·96	102·74
LOANS FROM WORLD BANK	—	133·27	137·76
LOANS FROM U.S. EXIM. BANK	—	11·15	41·15
LOANS FROM U.S.A.	—	214·55	342·74
LOANS FROM CANADA	—	15·71	14·17
LOANS FROM U.S.S.R.	—	55·67	63·91
LOANS FROM WEST GERMANY	—	80·64	77·99
LOANS FROM JAPAN	—	3·75	17·75
NEW LOANS TO BE NEGOTIATED	—	5·00	115·00
TOTAL—INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS ..	1,180·96	5,567·64	6,301,33
INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS			
Capital advanced to railways	725·24	1,441·62	1,562·43
Capital advanced to other commercial departments (including Damodar Valley Corporation)	27·42	206·48	228·68
Investment in commercial concerns (industrial development)	—	460·14	533·78
Capital advanced to States	123·28	1,635·84	1,864·35
Other interest-bearing loans	20·71	470·60	622·16
Amount recoverable from the U.K. and the States on account of purchase of annuities for sterling pensions	—	20·03	19·42
Debt due from Pakistan	—	300·00	300·00
TOTAL—INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS	896·65	4,534·71	5,130·82
Cash and securities held on treasury account ..	30·30	55·93	55·69
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	274·63	977·00	1,114·82

Note 1.— The outstandings the at the end of each year are shown in the statement. The accounts for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1958-59 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the best information available.

Note 2.— Sterling obligations have been converted into rupees at 1 sh. 6d. to the rupee.

Note 3.— Final debt settlement with Pakistan has yet to be made. The figure entered for debt from Pakistan is a rough indication of the amount likely to be due to India.

Tables 118 and 119 show the position regarding the debts of the Government of India and the State Governments.

TABLE 118

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

End of March	Marketable rupee loans	Percentage to total	Treasury bills	Percentage to total	Small savings (a)	Percentage to total	Other obligations (b)	Percentage to total	Total	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)	External Debt	
											Total	Of which dollar loans
1951	1,438·46	58·2	364·72(c)	14·8	326·25	13·2	342·81	13·9	2,472·24	+2·3	49·81	24·60
1956	1,508-67	49·2	595·25	19·4	572·96	18·7	390·29	12·7	3,067·17	+7·8	138·81	117·57
1957	1,633·61(d)	46·6	835·70	23·8	631·95	18·0	406·55	11·6	3,507·81	+14·4	160·98	132·95
1958	1,699·50(d)	41·3	1,295·12	31·5	700·67	17·0	422·37	10·3	4,117·66	+17·4	211·02	159·85
1959	2,180·96(d) (e)	47·3	1,225·32	26·5	771·67	16·7	437·20	9·5	4,615·15	+12·1	391·35	262·31

NOTE:- Figures are provisional, excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills.

(a) Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities. (b) Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balances of special loans, (3) balances of State provident funds and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund etc. and (4) unclaimed balances in respect of Three-year intrest-free bonds and Five-year interest-free prize bonds. (c) Including Treasury deposit receipts. (d) Including Hyderabad State loans the liability for which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82 (1) of the States Reoganisation Act 1956. (e) Includes a special issue of the 4 per cent loan, 1973 for Rs. 300 crores created in July 1958, which was wholly taken over by the Reserve Bank of India against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills and held in the issue department as cover against note issue. This amount has been correspondingly excluded from Treasury bills.

TABLE 119

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	At the end of				
	1951-52	1955-56 (R.E.)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 (R.E.) (c)
I *Public Debt:*					
(i) Permanent debt	133,71	264,48	273,95	286,51	346,81
(ii) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	19,88	22,90	16,86
(iii) Loans from Central Government	238,54	876,07	1,094,91	1,331,39	1,561,09
(iv) Other debt (a)	—	—	2,20	8,92	26,34 (b)
II Unfunded debt	57,37	83,19	94,09	103,10	107,43
III Gross total debt	445,28	1,231,94	1,485,03	1,752,82	2,058,53

NOTE:—The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on Budget papers. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude Part C States which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures for the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 relate to re-organised States and exclude Jammu and Kashmir.

(a) This is a new item to show loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board, Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc. (b) In the case of Mysore, includes the amount of Rs. 42 lakhs on account of Inter-State Debt Settlement.

(c) Include figures of Orissa as at the end of February 1959.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

During 1959, money supply with the public recorded a rise of Rs. 175·7 crores as compared to Rs. 75·0 crores recorded in 1958. The annual rate of increase in money supply, which had fallen from 11·7 per cent in 1955 to 3·3 per cent in 1958, rose to 7·4 per cent in 1959. The expansion of Rs. 175·7 crores in money supply during 1959 comprised a rise of Rs.151·6 crores in currency with the public and of Rs. 24·1 crores in deposit money; during 1958, while currency with the public had risen by Rs. 80·3 crores, deposit money had recorded a small net decline of Rs. 5·4 crores.

As in the preceding year, bank credit to Government was the major factor underlying the expansion in money supply in 1959 although the increase (Rs. 249 crores*) in 1959 was smaller than that in 1958 (Rs. 425 crores). The expansionist influence of the extension of bank credit to the public was of the order of Rs. 129 crores in 1959 as compared to Rs. 21·8 crores in 1958. Transactions with the foreign sector, as indicated roughly by the net changes in the foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank, also exerted an expansionist influence in 1959 as against a contractionist influence in the preceding year. The rise in foreign assets held by the Reserve Bank amounted to Rs. 24·3 crores in 1959 as against a reduction of Rs. 108·8 crores in 1958. On the contractionist side the phenomenal growth in the banks' time liabilities noticed in 1957 and 1958 continued, the rise in 1959 (Rs. 236·7 crores) being larger than in 1958 (Rs. 216·5 crores).

The following table shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components for the year 1951 to 1959.

TABLE 120

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC **

(in crores of rupees)

Year	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca currency)		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public (including Hali Sicca currency)	
	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation
1951	1,208·4	—30·1	592·2	—22·4	1,801·3	—52·3
1952	1,155·7	—52·7	557·0	—35·9	1,712·7	—88·6
1953	1,166·4	+10·7	543·1	—13·9	1,709·4	—3·3
1954	1,224·6	+58·2	607·5	+64·4	1,832·2	+122·8
1955	1,385·9	+161·3	661·3	+53·8	2,047·2	+215·0
1956	1,485·3	+99·4	693·3	+32·0	2,178·7	+131·5
1957	1,526·2	+40·9	748·8	+55·5	2,274·9	+96·2
1958	1,606·5	+80·4	743·4	—5·4	2,349·9	+75·0
1959	1,758·0	+151·6	767·5	+24·1	2,525·5	+175·7

Currency†

During 1959, currency in circulation‡ (excluding small coins) recorded a further increase of Rs. 148·7 crores to Rs. 1,808·8 crores, which was

*This was the result of (i) an increase of Rs. 102.4 crores in rupee investments of the Reserve Bank, (ii) a rise of Rs. 153.8 crores in banks' investments in government securities and (iii) a rise of Rs. 7.5 crores in re-discounts of treasury bills by the Reserve Bank. The offsetting factors were (i) a rise of Rs. 10.4 crores in the deposits of Central and States Governments with the Reserve Bank and (ii) a decline of Rs. 4.7 crores in loans and advances to Governments by the Reserve Bank.

**Excludes small coins in circulation. Figures are provisional.

† Figures for 1959 are provisional.

‡Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coin held by banks and at treasuries.

substantially higher than the rise in 1958 (Rs. 84·5 crores) and 1957 (Rs. 38·2 crores). Since 1953, currency in circulation has been continuously rising, the increase having amounted to Rs. 643·4 crores or about 55 per cent. The expansion during the year occurred mainly under notes in circulation, which moved up sharply by Rs. 140·7 crores as compared to Rs. 82·6 crores and Rs. 40·7 crores, respectively, during 1958 and 1957. Total notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 1,687·0 crores at the end of 1959.

During the year, the circulation of rupee coins (including one-rupee notes) rose further by Rs. 7·9 crores to Rs. 121·8 crores, as against an increase of Rs. 1·8 crores in 1958.

Decimal Coins

In addition to the 10 nP., 5 nP., 2 nP., and 1 nP. coins introduced in April 1957, 25 nP. coins were put into circulation from December 1, 1959. The quantities of lower denomination decimal coins issued up to October 31, 1959 are as under:

TABLE 121

DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	Value in lakhs of rupees
1 nP.	95·55
2 nP.	90·11
5 nP.	164·35
10 nP.	295·15
TOTAL ..	645·16

Decimal coins of higher denominations viz. 50 nP. and 100 nP. have not yet been issued.

Demonetisation of Certain Denominations of Coins

In pursuance of the policy to replace the old anna-pie coins, the Government of India had issued a notification on July 18, 1958 whereby nickel-brass two anna coins, half pice and pie pieces were demonetised. Another notification was issued on June 15, 1959 in terms of which nickel-brass one anna and half-anna coins ceased to be legal tender with effect from January 1, 1960; they will however continue to be legal tender at all offices of the Reserve Bank of India, all agency banks of the Reserve Bank conducting Government business and at all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries up to June 30, 1960; during this period, they will also be accepted at all post offices and railway offices for payment of dues. Thereafter these coins will continue to be legal tender only at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank until further notice.

Issue of Special Notes for Circulation in Certain Territories Outside India

A significant development in the sphere of currency was the decision taken by the Government of India towards the close of April 1959 to introduce a *special* series of India notes in replacement of the India notes which were circulating in certain territories in the Gulf States of Kuwait, Bahrein, Qatar, the Trucial States and in parts of Muscat. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1959, providing for the issue of such special notes of the Reserve Bank and of special Government of India one-rupee notes for circulation in certain territories outside India, was passed by the *Lok Sabha* on April 29 and the *Rajya Sabha* on April 30 and received the President's assent on May 1, 1959. The special notes are not legal tender in India but are freely convertible into Indian rupees and sterling.

The Government of India also arranged for the issue, by the Reserve Bank, of special *Haj* notes, for supply to pilgrims proceeding on *Haj* to

Saudi Arabia. The special *Haj* notes are in denominations of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100. These notes are not legal tender in India, but are convertible in Bombay into Indian rupees and sterling.

BANKING

During 1959, the deposit resources of scheduled banks continued the sharp uptrend noticed in the last few years. There was also a revival in the demand for credit from the private sector following the slackness in 1958. Aggregate deposit liabilities of scheduled banks rose in 1959 by Rs. 254·6 crores comprising a rise of Rs. 231·3 crores in time liabilities and Rs. 23·3 crores in demand liabilities. The major factor accounting for the deposit growth continued to be the placement, by the U.S. authorities in India, of the cost of foodgrains imported under U.S. P.L. 480 which was initially reimbursed to them by the Government of India. Other factors contributing to this trend were rise in income through the development process and tapping of deposits through a further increase in the number of offices of scheduled banks. Scheduled bank credit increased by Rs. 98·9 crores in 1959 as compared with a rise of Rs. 8·5 crores in 1958 and Rs. 68·7 crores in 1957. The larger rise during 1959 was mainly a reflection of the appreciable increase in agricultural and industrial production during the year. Despite this large expansion in credit, banks were able to add to their holdings of Government securities Rs. 150·7 crores in 1959 as against Rs. 203·8 crores in 1958. This was made possible by the larger accrual to deposits in 1959. The banks also drew down their cash and balances with the Reserve Bank of India by Rs. 5·2 crores. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank at Rs. 12 crores remained more or less unchanged over the year. The variations in the principal items of liabilities and assets of scheduled banks during 1958 and 1959 are given in the following table.

TABLE 122

SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	End 1957	End 1958	End 1959*	Variation	
				During 1958	During 1959
Aggregate deposit liabilities.	1,367,51	1,573,53	1,828,08	+206,02	+254,55
Demand	701,82	693,96	717,25	—7,86	+23,29
Time	665,69	879,57	1,110,83	+213,88	+231,26
Inter-bank borrowings ..	38,45	53,79	48,01	15,34	—5,78
Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India.	23,63	10,95	11,83	—12,68	+88
Borrowings from the State Bank of India and notified banks.	6,77	7,79	8,66	+1,02	+87
Cash and balances with the Reserve Bank.	107,51	119,34	114,11	+11,83	—5,23
Investments in Govt. securities.	433,42	637,17	787,82	+203,75	+150,65
Bank credit (Advances and inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted)	857,10	865,62	964,51	+8,52	+98,89

*Provisional.

During the year the total number of scheduled banks increased from 93 to 94 as a result of the inclusion of two banks in the second schedule and the exclusion therefrom of one bank (due to amalgamation). The net increase in the number of their branches (after adjustment for the branches of non-scheduled banks included in the second schedule during 1959) till October 1959 came to 240, those belonging to State Bank of India being 92. Consequently the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of October stood at 3,892.

A reference was made last year to the establishment of the Refinance Corporation for Industry Private Ltd., to provide re-lending facilities, against medium-term loans given by selected scheduled banks, to medium-sized industrial concerns. The Corporation received 14 applications for re-finance, accounting for a total sum of Rs. 315 lakhs, up to June 30, 1959; of these, 13 applications accounting for an aggregate of Rs. 304 lakhs were sanctioned.

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

The overall credit policy of the Reserve Bank continued to be watchful with specific restraints in certain sectors. This policy was adopted in view of the continuance of inflationary trends despite significant improvement in overall production. One of the aims of credit policy is to ensure that the seasonal ebb and flow of credit are of normal dimensions, thereby inducing the orderly flow of crops from the producers to the consumers. Accordingly, in February 1959, the Governor of the Reserve Bank addressed a circular letter to scheduled banks emphasising the need to exercise restraint in the expansion of credit during the 1958-59 busy season; the banks were also asked to limit to a minimum their borrowings from the Reserve Bank. Nevertheless, during the 1958-59 busy season bank credit expanded by a record amount of Rs. 182 crores of which 38·6 per cent was to industry. In June 1959, the Governor wrote again to the banks calling for a significant reduction in credit in the slack season by about Rs. 100 crores; as a result, a reduction of Rs. 97 crores was achieved between April and November 1959.

Apart from the overall restraint on credit expansion, the Reserve Bank also continued to exercise selective control on credit to specific sectors in order to prevent speculative stock building. Controls on advances against foodgrains and sugar were continued, with modifications. In the case of foodgrains necessary provision was made within the broad frame-work of the controls ,to facilitate the financing of procurement operations on behalf of the State Governments; also separate ceiling limits on advances were fixed for a number of important States and specific limits were fixed individually for advances against "paddy and rice", "wheat" and "other foodgrains." In February 1959, following steep rises in the prices of and advances against groundnuts the Bank prescribed a minimum margin of 45 per cent on advances against this commodity and also laid down specific ceiling limits on the level of advances. Later, in December 1959, the Bank imposed a minimum margin requirement of 40 per cent on advances against other oilseeds (except cottonseed) following a sharp rise in prices. Advances to *vanaspati* manufacturers and exporters of oilseeds and oils as also those against warehouse receipts were exempted from the margin requirements under both directives; a partial exemption was also accorded in respect of ceilings on credit against groundnuts in the case of *vanaspati* manufacturers and exporters of oilseeds and oils.

Apart from the direct controls on credit extension detailed above, the Reserve Bank also exercised an indirect restraint on the expansion of credit to the private sector through the mopping up of the surplus resources of the banks by sale of Government securities to them.

CORPORATE FINANCE

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India as on March 31, 1959 was 27,479, accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 1,509.8 crores. Of these, the number of public and private companies was 7,760 and 19,719 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 784.1 crores and Rs. 725.7 crores, respectively. The total number of associations, not for profit, and companies limited by guarantee was 1,323. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work between 1947-48 and 1958-59.

TABLE 123

COMPANIES AT WORK—1947-1959

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year	Companies with share capital						Companies limited by guarantee and Associations not for profit
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	
1947-48 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22,675	569·6	931
1948-49 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	25,340	628·3	936
1949-50 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27,558	723·9	1,123
1950-51 ..	12,568	566·5	15,964	208·9	28,532	775·4	1,123
1951-52 ..	12,413	606·8	16,810	249·0	29,223	855·8	1,240
1952-53 ..	12,055	628·8	17,257	268·8	29,312	897·6	1,282
1953-54 ..	10,237	625·5	19,255	315·7	29,492	941·2	1,228
1954-55 ..	10,056	661·3	19,569	308·3	29,625	969·6	1,268
1955-56 ..	9,575	690·4	20,299	333·8	29,874	1,024·2	1,394
1956-57 ..	8,810	714·6	20,547	363·0	29,357	1,077·6	1,364
1957-58* ..	8,266	754·2	20,017	545·9	28,283	1,300·1	1,356
1958-59* ..	7,760	784·1	19,719	725·7	27,479	1,509·8	1,323

Between April and November 1959, 978 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 87.03 crores were registered. Of these, 51 companies were public and 927 private, having an authorised capital of Rs. 30.30 crores and Rs. 56.73 crores respectively.

Government Companies

One hundred and thirteen Government companies, (*i.e.* companies in which Central or a State or both Governments own 51 per cent or more of share capital) had been incorporated within the Indian Union up to the end of November, 1959. Of these, 11 were registered during the period April to November, 1959.

*Provisional.

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies for the year 1958-59 and the period April to November 1959.

TABLE 124

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/Union Territory	Number of Companies as on March 31, 1959	Companies registered during April-November 1959	
		Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	461	17	83
Assam	343	11	1,70
Bihar	475	10	42
Bombay	5,600	203	38,61
Kerala	1,141	21	64
Madhya Pradesh	376	15	69
Madras	2,281	229	833
Mysore	665	20	10,86
Orissa	191	21	1,06
Punjab	795	23	64
Rajasthan	440	11	36
Uttar Pradesh	1,283	28	97
West Bengal	11,911	270	15,99
Delhi	1,493	99	5,93
Himachal Pradesh	9	—	—
Manipur	7	—	—
Tripura	8	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
Total	27,479	978	87,03

Foreign Companies

During the first eleven months of the year 1959 (*i.e.* January to November) 9 joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India (4 in U.K., 3 in Pakistan and one each in West Germany and Japan) established their principal places of business in this country. Of these, six were concerned with wholesale trade and manufacture of machinery, and one each with banking, transport and community and business services.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Government of Bombay has an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in its commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, *inter alia*, certain standards of solvency and minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis.

The Committee has set up an administrative machinery to administer the code of conduct. The Controller of Insurance, in his capacity as a member of the Committee, is the head of the organisation.

Another wing of the association is entrusted with the task of regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1959, there were 90 Indian insurers and 87 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below :

TABLE 125

NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of insurance business for which registered	Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Fire only	3	18	21
Marine only	13*	8	21
Miscellaneous only	13	5	18
Fire and marine only	—	9	9
Fire and Misc. only	11	8	19
Marine and misc. only	—	1	1
Fire, marine and misc.	50	38	88
TOTAL ..	90	87	177

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life and miscellaneous insurance business.

*Includes 12 insurers registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1958.

TABLE 126

GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Micellaneous
Premium less reinsurances ..	11·01	4·95	9·02	3·22	1·72	2·25
Claims under policies less reinsurances.	4·39	3·44	4·73	0·75	0·86	0·91
Net commission	1·66	0·27	1·41	0·15	0·11	0·25
Expenses of management	3·30	1·11	2·36	1·48	0·55	0·80

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1958.

TABLE 127

GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(*in crores of rupees*)

Class of insurance business	Gross premium written direct			Net premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	7·94	2·16	4·68	4·36	6·65	3·22
Marine	4·37	1·70	2·32	2·59	2·36	1·72
Miscellaneous	7·72	2·74	2·63	6·01	3·01	2·25
TOTAL ..	20·03	6·60	9·63	12·96	12·02	7·19

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1958 amounted to Rs. 51·79 crores as against Rs. 49·08 crores at the end of 1957, and Rs. 43·00 crores at the end of 1956.

The assets as on December 31, 1958 were invested as follows :

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	14·6
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities ..	0·5
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	27·5
Foreign government securities	3·9
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers.	22·2
Deposits, cash and stamps	21·6
Other assets	9·7
TOTAL ..	100·0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. Since the Corporation had decided to adopt the calendar year as the financial year, its second report related to the year 1958.

New Business

During 1958, 10,55,318 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 385.92 crores were received and 9,35,854 policies assuring Rs. 343·07 crores were issued. The corresponding figures for 1957 were : 9,11,050 proposals for Rs. 320·58 crores and 7,94,585 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 281·90 crores. There was thus an increase of 20·4 per cent in the proposed and 21·7 per cent in the completed business. These figures do not include the new business under the Janata Policy Scheme which was introduced on a pilot basis in selected areas in the country during 1957. Under this scheme 25,245 proposals for a total sum of Rs. 1·67 crores were received during 1958 and 24,325 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1·61 crores were issued.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five years. The figures include the business of provident fund societies for 1956 and the earlier years and the business under the Janata Policy Scheme for 1957 and 1958.

TABLE 128

LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year	In India			Out of India		
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy
		Rs. crores	Rs.		Rs. crores	Rs.
1954 ..	7,40,093	237·60	3,210	32,682	17·65	5,400
1955 ..	7,96,030	240·51	3,021	35,461	20·33	5,733
1956 ..	5,49,401	187·69	3,416	17,956	12·59	7,011
1957 ..	8,10,738	277.76	3,424	5,055	5·40	10,682
1958 ..	9,54,771	339·06	3,551	5,399	5·62	10,409

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force at the end of each of the last five years. The figures include the business of provident societies for 1956 and the earlier years and the business under the Janata Policy Scheme for 1957 and 1958.

TABLE 129

LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Year	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses
	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)
1954* ..	45·05	1,091	2·77	86	47·82	1,177
1955* ..	45·16	1,128	2·76	92	47·92	1,220
1956** ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957 ..	54·18	1,374	2·65	99	56·83	1,473
1958	59·74	1,584	2·60	98	62·34	1,682

Investments

The total investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on December 31, 1958 amounted to Rs. 420·94 crores as detailed below.

TABLE 130

L.I.C. INVESTMENTS

(As on December 31, 1958)

(*in crores of rupees*)

Class of Investment	In India	Out of India
Central and State government and other approved securities ..	292·76	—
Foreign government, municipal etc. securities	—	9·36
Debentures and shares of joint stock companies	76·17	0·60
Mortgages of property	12·30	0·11
House property	21·64	0·54
Other investments	7·26	0·20

*The figures for 1954 and 1955 taken from the Insurance Year Books include the business relating to the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd. (for 1954) and the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd. (for both the years) whose business has not been taken over by the Corporation and exclude figures relating to Central Railwaymen's Cooperative Provident Benefit Society, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company's Employees' Co-operative Benefit Fund, Travancore State Insurance Department, Mysore Government Insurance Department and the Patiala Insurance Corporation whose business has been taken over by the Corporation.

**The Corporation did not compile figures of total business in force as on December 31, 1956 since it was decided that the first accounting period should cover 16 months, i.e. September 1956 to December 1957.

CHAPTER XX

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the country's exports. India enjoys a virtual monopoly in lac, and ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80·63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 72·10 crore acres or 89·4 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1956-57.

TABLE 131

LAND UTILISATION

(in crores of acres)

	1950-51	1956-57*
Total geographical area	80·63	80·63
Total reporting area	70·25	72·10
Forests	10·00	12·61
Not available for cultivation—		
(*i*) Land put to non-agricultural uses	2·77	3·31
(*ii*) Barren and uncultivable land	8·97	8·31
Total	11·74	11·62
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—		
(*i*) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	1·65	3·01
(*ii*) Land under tree crops and groves	4·90	1·45
(*iii*) Cultivable waste	5·67	5·31
Total	12·22	9·77
Fallow lands—		
(*i*) Current fallows	2·64	2·97
(*ii*) Others	4·31	2·88
Total	6·95	5·85
Net area sown	29·34	32·25
Total cropped area	32·59	36·85
Area sown more than once	3·25	4·60

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 17 per cent is irrigated. During the six years ending 1956-57, the net irrigated area increased by 42 lakh acres as shown in the following table.

*Provisional.

TABLE 132

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(in lakhs of acres)

Source	1950-51	1956-57	Increase or decrease
Canals ..	207	229	+22
Tanks ..	88	111	+23
Wells ..	147	162	+15
Other sources ..	73	55	—18
Total ..	515	557	+42

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 133 shows the area under major crops in 1950-51 and during the four years ending 1958-59.

TABLE 133

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(in thousand acres

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59*
Rice ..	7,61,35	7,78,91	7,93,20	7,94,47	8,15,90
Jowar ..	3,84,77	4,39,03	4,03,67	4,22,03	4,26,08
Bajra ..	2,22,96	2,80,18	2,78,84	2,72,36	2,79,05
Maize ..	78,07	91,32	91,97	98,19	1,03,14
Ragi ..	54,44	57,01	58,31	57,31	59,30
Small millets ..	1,13,80	1,31,84	1,22,30	1,18,48	1,21,56
Wheat ..	2,40,82	3,05,59	3,35,80	2,93,00	3,09,66
Barley ..	76,93	84,47	87,26	75,49	81,64
Total cereals ..	19,33,14	21,58,35	21,71,35	21,31,34	21,96,33
Gram ..	1,87,06	2,41,66	2,42,65	2,28,62	2,48,40
Tur ..	53,89	56,50	56,86	56,90	58,90
Other pulses ..	2,30,80	2,75,52	2,82,64	2,69,26	2,82,40
Total foodgrains ..	24,04,89	27,32,03	27,53,50	26,86,11	27,86,03
Potatoes ..	5,92	6,91	7,07	7,94	8,22
Sugarcane ..	42,17	45,64	50,57	50,80	48,36
Black pepper ..	1,97	2,20	2,21	2,31	2,31
Chillies ..	14,64	14,93	14,76	15,75	14,79
Ginger ..	41	40	39	39	37
Tobacco ..	8,83	10,13	10,29	8,72	8,96
Groundnut ..	1,11,06	1,26,85	1,34,50	1,48,76	1,44,81
Castorseed ..	13,72	14,18	14,15	11,84	11,93
Sesamum ..	54,45	56,67	54,46	51,71	53,32
Rape and mustard ..	51,18	63,16	63,11	59,79	62,88
Linseed ..	34,67	37,77	41,56	31,29	37,08
Cotton ..	1,45,36	1,99,81	1,98,93	1,99,96	1,98,25
Jute ..	14,11	17,39	19,08	17,42	18,27
Mesta ..	—	5,71	7,33	7,64	8,51
Tea ..	7,77	7,80	(R)7,81	(P)7,88	N.A.
Coffee ..	2,24	(R)2,49	(P)2,32	(P)2,40	N.A.
Rubber ..	1,44	1,74	1,84	N.A.	N.A.
Coconut ..	15,36	15,80	15,82	N.A.	N.A.

*Final estimates. N.A.—Estimates not available. (P) Provisional.

(R) Revised estimates.

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons : (*i*) kharif and (*ii*) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

TABLE 134

CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season		Duration*
Rice†	Winter		5½— 6 months
	Autumn		4 — 4½ ,,
	Summer		2 — 3 ,,
Wheat	Rabi		5 — 5½ ,,
Jowar	Kharif		4½— 5 ,,
	Rabi		4½— 5 ,,
	Zaid Kharif		2½ ,,
Bajra	Kharif		4½ ,,
Maize	Kharif		4 — 4½ ,,
Ragi	Kharif		3½ ,,
Barley	Rabi		5 — 5½ ,,
Gram	Rabi		6 ,,
Sugarcane	Perennial		10 —12 ,,
Sesamum	Kharif		3½— 4 ,,
	Rabi		5 ,,
Groundnut	Kharif	Early	4 — 4½ ,,
		Late	4½— 5 ,,
Rape and mustard	Rabi		4 — 5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi		4 ,,
Linseed	Rabi		5 — 5½ ,,
Castor	Kharif	Early	6 ,,
		Others	8 ,,
Cotton	Kharif	Early	6 — 7 ,,
		Late	7 — 8 ,,
Tobacco	Kharif		7 ,,
Jute	Kharif		6 — 7 ,,

Production

The overall production of foodgrains in 1957-58 declined by 9.1 per cent due to extremely adverse climatic conditions experienced in different States, but in 1958-59 it reached a record level of 735 lakh tons showing an increase of 17.6 percent over 1957-58. Table 135 shows the production of principal crops during 1950-51 and the four years ending 1958-59.

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below :

Assam ..	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro	Bombay	Early Middle Late
West Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar ..	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani	Madras	First Crop Second Crop
Orissa ..	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter	Uttar Pradesh ..	Early Late
Mysore ..	Winter or Kharif or Kartiki crop Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		

TABLE 135

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59*
Rice (cleaned)	'000 tons	2,02,51	2,71,22	2,82,82	2,48,85	2,97,21
Jowar	,,	54,08	66,19	72,49	82,46	86,89
Bajra	,,	25,54	33,74	28,85	35,22	37,91
Maize	,,	17,02	25,61	30,09	30,36	29,90
Ragi	,,	14,07	18,17	17,15	16,65	17,22
Small millets..	,,	17,22	20,37	19,64	16,71	20,48
Wheat	,,	63,60	86,22	93,14	77,41	96,94
Barley	,,	22,40	27,71	28,27	22,38	26,40
Total cereals	,,	4,16,44	5,49,23	5,72,45	5,30,04	6,12,95
Gram	,,	35,93	53,32	62,64	49,79	68,26
Tur	,,	16,92	18,32	19,54	14,12	16,62
Other pulses	,,	29,93	37,07	32,85	31,16	37,20
Total foodgrains	,,	4,99,22	6,57,94	6,87,48	6,25,11	7,35,03
Potatoes	,,	16,34	18,30	16,74	19,66	23,19
Sugarcane (cane)	,,	5,61,50	5,95,87	6,69,98	6,80,19	7,09,15
Black pepper	,,	21	28	27	27	26
Chillies (dry)	,,	3,45	3,55	3,42	3,62	3,32
Ginger (dry)	,,	15	16	15	15	13
Tobacco	,,	2,57	2,98	2,94	2,37	2,63
Groundnut (nuts in shell) ..	,,	34,26	38,01	42,00	44,36	48,16
Castorseed	,,	1,01	1,23	1,24	89	1,13
Sesamum	,,	4,38	4,60	4,42	3,54	4,93
Rape and mustard	,,	7,50	8,46	10,26	9,23	10,69
Linseed	,,	3,61	4,13	3,84	2,49	4,30
Cotton (lint)†	'000 bales	29,10	39,98	47,35	47,39	47,05
Jute (dry fibre)@	,,	32,83	41,98	42,88	40,52	51,78
Mesta (dry fibre)@	,,	—	11,53	14,78	12,91	15,81
Tea	lakh lbs.	6,07	(R) 6,28	(R) 6,86	(P) 6,85	N.A.
Coffee..	,,	54	(R) 76	(R) 79	(P) 88	N.A.
Rubber	,,	32	50	49	N.A.	N.A.
Coconut	Millions	33,12	42,97	42,17	N.A.	N.A.

The index number of agricultural production (all commodities) rose from 116.9 in 1955-56 to a new high of 123.6 in 1956-57, thereby registering an increase of more than 6 per cent over the preceding year. The index, however, came down to 114·6 during 1957-58. Agricultural production took a big stride during 1958-59 with the index reaching a new high of 131.0 which showed an increase of 14.3 per cent over 1957-58 and of 6.0 per cent over the previous record of 123.6 in 1956-57. The all-India index numbers of production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for 1950-51 and the four years ending 1958-59 are given in table 136.

*Final estimates. † 392 lbs. each. @ 400 lbs. each.

N.A.—Data not available. (P) Provisional. (R) Revised estimates.

TABLE 136

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Agricultural Year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
A. FOODGRAINS						
Rice	35·3	87·9	114·2	119·1	104·8	125·2
Wheat	8·5	101·1	131·3	141·6	116·5	145·9
Total cereals (1) ..	58·3	90·3	114·9	119·9	108·6	127·3
Gram	3·7	98·0	138·9	163·2	129·7	177·8
Total pulses (2) ..	8·6	91·7	118·4	124·5	104·2	134·1
Total foodgrains ..	66·9	90·5	115·3	120·5	108·0	128·2
B. OTHER CROPS						
Oilseeds						
Groundnut ..	5·7	101·4	112·4	124·2	129·5	140·6
Total oilseeds (3) ..	9·9	98·5	108·6	118·9	113·8	131·5
Fibres						
Cotton	2·8	110·7	153·9	182·2	179·6	178·3
Jute..	1·4	106·3	135·8	138·7	131·1	167·5
Total fibres (4) ..	4·5	108·6	149·7	171·4	165·6	179·0
Plantation crops						
Tea	3·3	103·8	108·5	113·0	115·0*	120·1*
Coffee	0·2	112·3	196·1	204·1	212·4*	222·9*
Rubber	0·1	93·8	146·1	143·9	145·9*	149·3*
Total plantation crops	3·6	104·0	114·4	118·9	121·3	126·6
Miscellaneous						
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	119·8	135·3	135·0	140·6
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	112·9	111·4	95·5**	97·4*
Total miscellaneous (5)	15·1	110·3	120·1	127·5	127·2	129·7
Total other crops	33·1	105·9	120·1	130·0	127·8	136·6
GENERAL INDEX						
(All commodities)	100·0	95·6	116·9	123·6	114·6	131·0

Import of Foodgrains

During 1959, fresh agreements were entered into with the Governments of the USA (under P. L. 480) for the import of rice and wheat, Canada for the import of wheat and Burma for the import of rice. Imports continued to be made under earlier agreements with these countries and under the Colombo Plan from Australia and Canada.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India in 1951 and during 1956–59.

*Provisional.

**Based on final estimates.

(1) Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

(2) Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

(3) Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed.

(4) Includes mesta.

(5) Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.

TABLE 137

IMPORT OF CEREALS

(in thousand tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other cereals	Total cereals
1951	7,49	30,15	9,61	47,25
1956	3,25	10,95	—	14,20
1957	7,36	28,46	—	35,82
1958	3,90	26,74	1,09	31,78
1959	2,09	34,97	20	38,07

General Food Situation

During 1959, the foodgrains position remained somewhat easy due to the 1958-59 record output of 735 lakh tons of foodgrains. The various regulatory and anti-speculative measures taken earlier continued to function except in a few cases where certain relaxations were allowed. The procurement programme was stepped up and the Central and State Governments procured about 14.00 lakh tons of rice and paddy (in rice equivalent) during the 1958-59* season (November-October) as against about 5.1 lakh tons in 1957-58. The State Governments also procured about 2.7 lakh tons of wheat in 1959.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development programmes cover two types of schemes, *viz.*, works schemes and supply schemes. The former include the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tubewells, the installation of water-lifting appliances such as pumps etc., schemes of contour bunding and the clearance and reclamation of waste land. The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers, organic manures and improved seeds.

During 1959-60, a provision of Rs. 36.87 crores was made as Central assistance for giving Rs. 17.4 crores as long-term loans, Rs. 15.08 crores as short-term loans and Rs. 4.39 crores as subsidies to the States and Union Territories for various development programmes.

Minor Irrigation

Under the Second Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to bring ten lakh acres under irrigation through minor irrigation works. Progress achieved during the first two years of the Second Plan amounts to about 40 per cent of the target.

All the 3,000 tubewells sponsored by the Government of India under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab as part of the Tubewells Project of the First Plan, had been drilled by the end of September 1959. Out of these, 2,981 have been completed with pumpsets and 2,978 have been energised and put into commission. These also include 350 out of the 700 tubewells taken up in 1954 with G.M.F. assistance, which were to be financed partly from T. C. M. funds. Out of the remaining 350 tubewells of the 1954 Project, 270 had been drilled and energised up to the end of September 1959. All the 400 tubewells undertaken during the First Plan period, which were to be constructed with G.M.F. assistance in North Gujarat, have been drilled. Out of these, 374 tubewells which proved successful have been completed with pumpsets and energised.

Out of the 1,500 tubewells to be constructed in Uttar Pradesh during the Second Plan period, 637 had been drilled, 560 completed with pumpsets

*The figures for 1958-59 are provisional and, therefore, subject to revision.

and 527 energised up to the end of September 1959. In Bombay, 84 tubewells had been drilled while in Assam, which lies in unproven areas, 9 tubewells had been drilled and 7 completed with pumpsets and energised.

Work under the Ground Water Exploration Project, which was originally scheduled to be completed by the end of August 1959, has been extended for the remaining period of the Second Plan. Of the 42 exploratory bores which remained to be drilled at the end of March 1959, 14 had been drilled by October 1959 and 12 of them proved successful—7 in West Bengal and 5 in Uttar Pradesh. Further exploration is in progress in Rajasthan, West Bengal and the Saurashtra region of Bombay.

Land Reclamation

During 1959-60, the Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed, up to the end of October 1959, an area of 6,600 acres which includes *kans* clearance over 4,600 acres, jungle clearance over 1,000 acres in Madhya Pradesh and land development of 1,000 acres in Bihar. The total area reclaimed since the inception of the organisation in 1948 comes to over 16.79 lakh acres.

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1958-59, about 23 lakh tons of urban compost manure was prepared from refuse materials, of which about 21.2 lakh tons were distributed. For 1959-60 the target had been fixed at 28.5 lakh tons. Schemes for the scientific utilisation of about 153 million gallons daily of sewage and sullage water of important cities and towns were continued. The sewage water of Lucknow, Kanpur, Madras, Nadiad, Wardha and Delhi was increasingly utilised to cover areas under food crops.

For the development of local manurial resources, four types of schemes have been undertaken, *viz.*, (*i*) larger and better utilisation of local manurial resources in NES and CD blocks; (*ii*) production of night-soil compost in bigger panchayats ; (*iii*) pilot schemes for night soil compost in smaller villages ; and (*iv*) popularisation of green manuring practices. During 1958-59, schemes under types (*i*) and (*ii*) were implemented in 1,384 blocks and 665 panchayats respectively, while under type (*iii*) schemes on a pilot basis were undertaken in 100 villages. The distribution of green manure seeds in small packets and in bulk as a measure to propagate green manuring practices has been adopted on a campaign basis by a number of States. In Madras and Andhra Pradesh, green manuring has become popular and in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar it has made encouraging progress. A subsidy of Rs. 2 per maund is given to States for multiplying green manure seeds.

The use of fertilisers has gained considerable popularity among the farmers so that the demand has outstripped the internal production. The production of nitrogenous fertilisers under the 'Central Fertilisers Pool' was continued during the year. During 1959-60, the demand for nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of ammonium sulphate amounted to 18.8 lakh tons as against the internal production estimated at 3.82 lakh tons and imports at 3.48 lakh tons. Taking into account other nitrogenous fertilisers, *viz.*, urea, ammonium sulphate nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate, the availability worked out to an equivalent of about 4.64 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate, the total thus accounting for 11.94 lakh tons.

The demand for superphosphate during 1959-60 was estimated at 3.42 lakh tons as against the consumption of about 1.7 lakh tons during the preceding year.

The system of granting short-term loans to the States for the purchase of nitrogenous fertilisers and their sale to cultivators on credit basis, as far as possible, has been continued. Ammonium sulphate was being made available to States throughout the country at a uniform rate of

Rs. 350 per ton up to any rail-head destination. Further, subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent of value has been admissible on phosphatic fertilisers and manure, provided the State sponsoring the distribution scheme agreed to bear one-half of the total subsidy admissible.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assisted the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations. Intensive plant protection work in selected Gram Panchayat areas was also continued. Aerial Control Operations were conducted during the year over an area of 20,600 acres of sugar-cane and jowar.

Twenty four locust swarms entered India from the west and their movements were reported from about 400 places in Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam. Gregarious locust breeding took place over a gross area of about 2,900 sq. miles in the desert areas of Rajasthan. Due to timely anti-locust operations, the resulting locust hoppers were destroyed and the damage to crops was almost negligible.

Crop Campaigns

The Rabi production campaign which was launched in 1958-59 in nine States, *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and covered four major crops, namely, wheat, barley, gram, and jowar, resulted in a substantial increase in food production. Special production campaigns were organised during the kharif and rabi seasons of 1959-60. Under the kharif production campaign efforts were concentrated on augmenting the production of rice and other major cereals including jowar, maize, bajra and ragi. Apart from the emphasis on arranging adequate and timely supplies of means of production for the farmers, a special drive was undertaken for the digging of compost pits and bringing maximum areas under green manuring.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

In order to promote orderly marketing in the country, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection continued its activities in regard to (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing investigations and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing and (e) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. The commodities compulsorily graded prior to export are tobacco, sunnhemp, wool, bristles, lemongrass oil and sandalwood oil. The question of extending compulsory grading to other commodities like oilseeds, goat skins, goat hair, East India tanned leather, lac, handpicked selected groundnuts, palmrosa oil, vegetable oils, pepper, ginger and cashewnuts, is under consideration. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat, atta, rice, potatoes, sugarcane, gur and fruits. In all, 800 grading stations with 1,620 authorised packers are working in the country.

Regulation of Markets

With a view to regulating markets and marketing practices so essential for the development of orderly marketing, continuous attention is being

paid to increase the number of regulated markets in the country. The total number of markets regulated so far is 645 as against 500 in 1957.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out by the Directorate and about 31 reports have been published since 1956. Two reports, *viz.* (*i*) *Report on the Marketing of Mangoes in India* and (*ii*) *Brochure on the Standard Methods of Wool Analysis*, were issued during 1959-60.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are two courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, *viz.*, (*i*) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments and (*ii*) four-month course organised at Sangli and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents required for regulated markets. So far 51 superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments and 143 marketing secretaries have received training under the two courses respectively.

Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines are carried out. So far 943 licences have been issued and inspection of 4,821 factories carried out.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 2.69 lakh sq. miles, that is, about 21·3 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area is 3·5 hectares in the U.S.S.R. and 1·8 hectares in the U.S.A. whereas it is only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is 3·0 cft., which is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries, such as, France: 56·8 cft. Japan: 37·0 cft., and the USA: 18·0 cft. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33·3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51 and 1955-56.

TABLE 138

AREA UNDER FORESTS

(*sq. miles*)

	1950-51	1955-56*
1. *From out-turn point of view*		
(*a*) Merchantable	2,25,714	2,15,139
(*b*) Inaccessible	51,518	53,562
TOTAL	2,77,232	2,68,701
2. *By legal status*		
(*a*) Reserved	1,32,975	1,38,791
(*b*) Protected	45,532	64,911
(*c*) Unclassed	98,725	64,999
TOTAL	2,77,232	2,68,701
3. *By composition*		
(*a*) Coniferous	14,107	9,736
(*b*) Broadleaved		
(*i*) Sal	40,747	40,449
(*ii*) Teak	16,784	22,445
(*iii*) Miscl.	2,05,684	1,96,071
TOTAL	2,77,232	2,68,701

*Provisional.

Production

Table 139 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51 and 1955-56.

TABLE 139

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Type of wood	Quantity ('000 cubic ft.)		Value ('000 rupees)	
	1950-51	1955-56*	1950-51	1955-56*
Timber	10,56,76	11,98,67	13,90,54	16,32,11
Round wood	2,95,49	2,54,37	1,04,68	2,06,26
Pulp and match-wood ..	4,75	14,81	61	32,89
Fire-wood	39,43,19	32,60,57	3,92,47	5,54,98
Charcoal wood	2,75,69	5,56,61	10,77	20,04
TOTAL ..	55,75,58	52,85,03	19,08,07	24,46,28

Apart from providing the raw materials for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 140 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51 and 1955-56.

TABLE 140

VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(*in thousand rupees*)

Year	Bamboos and Canes	Fibres & Flosses	Gum and Resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51 ..	1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1955-56* ..	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74

Development Schemes

Forestry schemes for which Rs. 20·92 crores have been provided in the Second Plan aim at the rehabilitation of about 2,50,000 acres of degraded forests and the plantation of 89,000 acres with commercially important species like teak, 16,700 acres with industrially important plantations like wattle, blue-gum, etc., and 92,000 acres with match-wood plantations. Besides, plantations of fuel and fodder species are proposed along canal banks, roads, railway lines, and on the village waste lands and as shelter belts. The programme also provides for the development of forest roads, adoption of better techniques of timber extraction, establishment of timber treating and seasoning plants, and preservation of wild life. In addition to the existing Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, a Forest Research Centre has also been established in the southern region and for that purpose the Mysore Government's research laboratory at Bangalore was taken over by the Central Government.

Extraction of Andamans timber is now being increasingly done to meet home demand. During the period April to September 1959 23,307 tons of timber was extracted by Government in the middle and south islands and 7,431 tons by a private company in north islands. Exports to mainland during the same period were 12,164 tons by Government and 7,795 tons by the private company. During this period, no timber was exported to any foreign country.

Soil Conservation

Soil conservation programmes undertaken by the States during 1959-60 included 180 schemes designed to benefit an area of 9·46 lakh acres and

*Provisional.

involving Central assistance amounting to Rs. 3·8 crores. Six Pilot Demonstration Programmes for soil conservation works in the Bhakra Nangal catchment area were also sanctioned as Centrally sponsored schemes, at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. For facilitating extensive adoption of dry farming practices as a method of increasing agricultural production, 40 demonstration projects, each covering a complete watershed of about 1,000 acres, have been sanctioned in a number of States. The Desert-Afforestation and Soil Conservation Station at Jodhpur is being converted into a Central Arid Zone Research Institute in collaboration with the UNESCO.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Table 141 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1951 and 1956.

The object of Government policy in regard to the development of animal husbandry in the country is to develop the milk yielding capacity of well-defined milk breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of non-descript cattle, and improvement of draught breeds in milk yield without impairing the quality of the bullocks. The above objects are sought to be achieved through Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme and Gosadan Scheme.

TABLE 141

CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

	1956 census*	1951 census
	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
A—*Livestock*		
1. Cattle		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	6,49	6,18
(*b*) Females over 3 years	4,99	4,99
(*c*) Young stock	4,38	4,35
TOTAL CATTLE	15,87 @	15,52
2. Buffaloes		
(*a*) Males over 3 year	65	68
(*b*) Females over 3 years	2,23	2,18
(*c*) Young stock	1,61	1,48
TOTAL BUFFALOES	4,49	4,34
3. Sheep	3,92	3,90
4. Goats	5,54	4,71
5. Horses and ponies	15	15
6. Other livestock**	68	64
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	30,65	29,26
B—*Poultry*	947	735
C—*Agricultural Machinery*	(thousands)	(thousands)
1. Ploughs		
(*a*) wooden	3,66,15	3,18,09
(*b*) Iron	13,67	9,30
2. Carts	1,09,91	98,54
3. Surgarcane crushers		
(*a*) Worked by power	23	21
(*b*) Worked by bullocks	5,45	5,05
4. Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)	1,22	82
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	55	25
6. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	21	9
7. Ghanies		
(*a*) Five seers and more	96	2,42
(*b*) Less than five seers	2,12	2,04

*Figures are subject to revision.

@Includes 86,200 for which details are not available.

**Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

Key Village Scheme

The All India Key Village Scheme initiated during the First Plan period, with a view to increasing milk production and raising the productive efficiency of cattle in the country, is being continued with an expanded scope during the Second Plan. The main aspects of the expanded scheme are (*i*) expansion of existing artificial insemination centres, (*ii*) establishment of new rural and urban artificial insemination centres, (*iii*) establishment of key village extension centres, (*iv*) subsidised rearing of superior calves, and (*v*) development of feed and fodder resources in the key village areas. With these objectives in view, the Second Plan envisages the expansion of 104 artificial insemination centres, establishment of 245 new artificial insemination centres, 254 key village extension centres and the grant of subsidies for the maintenance of 34,545 selected improved calves. So far 103 existing artificial insemination centres have been expanded and 191 new artificial insemination centres and 45 key village extension centres established. Subsidies have been provided for the rearing of 11,882 calves.

Gosadan Scheme

The Gosadan Scheme aims at the removal and segregation of old, infirm and unproductive cattle. Under this scheme, 27 gosadans had been established up to the end of 1958-59. One more gosadan was established in 1959-60. Eight gosadans were equipped with *charmalayas* for the economic and scientific utilisation of the hides and end-products of the carcasses. For eliminating damages to crops, a scheme for catching wild and stray cattle and their economic disposal has been sponsored as a part of the gosadan scheme and put into operation in Delhi, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

A scheme for the development of the existing Hide Flaying Centre at Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow, was taken up during the year to provide training in hide flaying, curing and carcass utilization, vegetable and mineral tanning and foot-wear and leather utilisation. At the training centre, established in Delhi last year for imparting training in scientific methods of hide flaying, curing and carcass utilisation, 40 candidates completed their training and 19 are under training.

Gaushala Development Scheme

During 1959-60, 32 new gaushalas were taken up for development, bringing the total number of gaushalas developed since the initiation of the Second Plan to 193. The objective of this scheme is to convert the existing gaushalas in the country into efficient centres for milk production and breeding better types of cattle.

Dairy Schemes

During 1959-60, a provision of Rs. 275 lakhs was made as Central assistance for completing dairy development schemes undertaken previously and for starting new ones. Besides, an amount of Rs. 77.3 lakhs was provided for the Delhi milk scheme.

The central dairy of the Delhi milk scheme started functioning on a modest scale from November 1, 1959. The milk colony at Madhavaram near Madras was started in November 1959 with 300 milch animals housed in one unit. The milk colony at Haringhata near Calcutta added 2,000 milch animals to its number thus raising the total to about 5,000 animals. The Haringhata milk plant enhanced the handling to about 1,300 mds. of milk daily. The dairy at Aarey Milk Colony is handling nearly 5,000 mds. of milk daily. The dairy plant installed by the Guntur Co-operative Milk Union has been put into commission. Buildings have been constructed for the dairies at Chandigarh, Gaya, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Agartala and Coimbatore and arrangements have been made for the

procurement and installation of equipment at these centres. Construction work has also been started for the dairies at Patna, Jaipur, Hissar and Lucknow and preliminaries completed for starting construction work at Agra, Nellore, Cuttack and Srinagar.

The Kaira Co-operative Milk Union, Anand, continued to make steady progress in the production of butter, milk powder and condensed milk. Work has been in progress on buildings for the Amritsar milk products factory. Preliminaries were completed for starting the construction of a similar factory at Rajkot and three rural creameries at Barauni, Junagadh and Aligarh.

A hostel with aid from the New Zealand Government was completed and inaugurated at the Aarey Milk Colony. Another £800,000 received as aid from New Zealand under the Colombo Plan was utilised for the Delhi milk scheme. An additional aid of £255,000 from that country is being utilised for securing equipment for Madras and Patna projects. The UNICEF made an additional contribution of $317,000 for the Rajkot and Ahmedabad projects. The UNICEF also made an allocation of one million dollars for Bombay's second dairy project and $590,000 for the Bangalore dairy project.

In-plant training of technical personnel from the States is being conducted at the milk plants at Aarey, Haringhata and Anand and five persons have been deputed for training abroad under various foreign aid programmes.

Poultry Development

The all-India poultry development scheme under the Second Five Year Plan aims at the establishment of 300 poultry extension-*cum*-development centres and 5 regional poultry farms. During 1958-59, 149 poultry extension centres were set up while 54 centres were proposed to be established during 1959-60. Four regional poultry farms have been set up in Delhi, Bombay, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh.

Fisheries Development

Special attention is being given to exploratory fishing in off-shore waters, fisheries technological improvements, training, and the solution of vital research problems of marine and inland fisheries. The FAO, TCM and Indo-Norwegian Foundation continued to render valuable technical assistance in the development programmes and in the implementation of specific projects of both Central and State Governments.

One more extension unit was established during the year at Raipur in Madhya Pradesh for promoting inland fisheries work. The nine fisheries extension units already established in different parts of the country maintained progress in the augmentation of fish seed resources, rendering of assistance to fishermen and fishermen's cooperatives and training of village level workers in fisheries work.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry which was conducted in 1950-51 to collect data on employment, earning, cost and level of living and indebtedness of agricultural labourers in India estimated that the total number of agricultural labour families was about 176 lakhs. Of these, 50 per-cent, *i.e.*, about 88 lakhs, owned some land and the rest were landless. As regards employment, casual adult male agricultural labourers were employed for 200 days while attached male workers, who formed 15 per cent of the total number of agricultural labourers, were employed for 326 days in the year. The quantum of self-employment available to casual male workers was 75 days. They remained unemployed for 90 days mainly due to want of work.

The average daily wage of casual male agricultural labourers after evaluation in cash of perquisites and payments in kind worked out to Rs. 1.09 and Rs. 1.08 for agricultural and non-agricultural operations respectively. The average annual income per agricultural labour family (casual and attached taken together) was Rs. 447 and average annual expenditure Rs. 461. About 44.5 per cent of agricultural labour families (casual and attached taken together) were in debt. The average debt per family was Rs. 105.

A Second All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted during 1956-57 in about 3,600 villages on almost similar lines as the first enquiry (1950-51), with a view to finding out the effect of development programmes launched under the First Five Year Plan on the employment position, wages and earnings and levels of living of agricultural workers. The results of this enquiry have not yet been published.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter-alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout the States of Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and Tripura and for specified areas in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Minimum wages have also been fixed by the Central Government in certain agricultural demonstration farms and military farms under the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Defence respectively.

CHAPTER XXI

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development. It made certain recommendations for bringing about a gradual transition from a land system based on the exploitation of the cultivator to one in which the actual tiller would receive the maximum return from his labour and have the requisite incentive to raise productivity in agriculture. The policy was restated in the Second Plan with certain shifts in emphasis and direction necessitated by the experience gained during the First Plan period. The objectives at present are, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Most of the work relating to the enactment of laws for the acquisition of intermediary tenures has been undertaken and intermediaries have almost entirely been abolished; the occupants have been brought into direct contact with the State and uncultivated lands, forests, etc., have been acquired and are being administered directly by the States or through local agencies such as the village panchayats.

The progress made in the implementation of the programme of abolition of intermediaries in the States is shown below.

State	Present Position
Andhra Pradesh	*Zamindari* and pre-1936 *inam* estates have been abolished in the area covered by the former State of Andhra. Acquisition of post-1936 *inam* estates is in progress. Out of 1,062 such estates, 725 have been taken over. Steps are also being taken for conversion of minor *inams* into ryotwari holdings. Enquiries have been initiated in 8 lakhs of minor *inams* and *pattas* have been issued in some cases. In the Telangana area, *jagirs* have been abolished. Though legislation for abolition of *inams* was enacted in 1954, it has not yet been implemented.
Assam	Acquisition of rights of the intermediaries has been completed throughout Goalpara district. In Karimganj sub-division, survey and settlement is in progress and *zamindaris* will be resumed as soon as the record is prepared.
Bihar	Intermediaries have been abolished except in a few estates which could not be taken over due to legal difficulties.
Bombay	The abolition of non-ryotwari tenures has been completed with the exception of certain *inams*. During 1959, legislation was adopted for abolition of *Bandhijama*, *Ugadia* and such *inam* tenures in the area covered by the former State of Bombay and *ijara* and *aghat* tenures in Saurashtra area. In the former Marathwada area, the *Hyderabad Inam Abolition Act* was amended to facilitate implementation and bringing all tenants in direct contact with the State.

* For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'.

State	Present Position
Jammu & Kashmir ..	Legislation for abolition of intermediary interests in land held by occupancy tenants and inferior owners is under consideration of the State Government. A ceiling has, however, been imposed and no intermediary holds more than 22¾ acres.
Kerala	The Bill for abolition of *jenmi* tenure in the Travancore area is awaiting enactment. *Edavagai* tenure has been abolished.
Madhya Pradesh	Intermediary tenures have generally been abolished. During 1959, a Bill was enacted to abolish *muafis* and *inams* in the former Madhya Bharat area.
Madras	Intermediaries have been abolished with the exception of post-1936 *inams* and minor *inams*.
Mysore	In the area of the former Mysore State, legislation for abolition of personal and miscellaneous *inams* has been under implementation. 1,776 out of 2,103 such *inams* have vested in Government. 243 out of 326 religious and charitable *inams* also vest in Government from April 1, 1959. In the Karnatak area, *jagirs* have been resumed and legislation enacted for abolition of *inams* is under implementation.
Orissa	Superior rights in permanently settled and temporarily settled *zamindari* estates have been abolished. Abolition of *inams* and subordinate tenures of intermediary nature is in progress.
Punjab	Intermediary tenures like superior owners and landlords of lands held by occupancy tenants have been abolished and inferior owners and occupancy tenants have been made owners of their lands.
Rajasthan	In the former Rajasthan area, all settled *jagirs* with rental income above Rs. 5,000 have been resumed. Resumption of *jagirs* held by charitable institutions or those for the performance of religious services which were earlier excluded and other *jagirs* with income of Rs. 5,000 or less is in progress. During 1959, a Bill for abolition of *zamindari* and *biswedari* tenures was enacted. In the Ajmer area, abolition of estates is being completed.
Uttar Pradesh	Intermediaries have been abolished except in the Kumaon Hills in regard to which a Bill is before the State Legislature. Estates in Rampur area also vest in the State *w.e.f.* 26-1-59.
West Bengal	All intermediary interests were acquired by April 1955.
Delhi	All intermediary interests have been acquired under the *Delhi Land Reforms Act*, 1954.
Himachal Pradesh	Provision has been made in law for abolition of intermediary interests but has not been enforced.
Tripura	A Bill has been introduced for abolition of intermediary tenures.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of the estimates of the compensation payable and amount already paid to intermediaries.

TABLE 142

COMPENSATION PAYABLE AND PAID FOR ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Compensation and rehabilitation grant payable	Amount paid
Andhra Pradesh	16·24*	11·23*
Assam	5·18	0·46
Bihar	240·00	4·61
Bombay	28·74	7·96
Kerala	0·20	—
Madhya Pradesh	22·10	9·78
Madras	6·37	4·17†
Mysore	3·91	1·07
Orissa	10·50	0·47
Rajasthan	40·50	6·74
Uttar Pradesh	179·00	78·88**
West Bengal	70·00	3·01
TOTAL	622·74	128·38

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reform recommended by the Planning Commission are : (*i*) reduction of rents, (*ii*) security of tenure and (*iii*) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions is outlined below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, tenants in possession on June 1, 1956, were given a minimum term of three years. It has been extended for another year. Tenants admitted after June 1956, got a minimum term of six years. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for lands under Government irrigation sources, 45 per cent in the case of dry lands and 28⅓ per cent in the case of irrigation by baling.

In the Telangana area, tenants are classified into (*i*) protected tenants (all tenants of persons owning an area of more than three family holdings and tenants in continuous possession for six years on prescribed dates), and (*ii*) ordinary tenants. Protected tenants have fixity of tenure. Owners were given a right to resume before 4-2-1959 land for personal cultivation up to three family holdings. Protected tenants have a right to acquire ownership up to one family holding provided the owner's holding is not reduced below two family holdings. In Khammam district and the Mulug taluk of the Warangal district ownership has been conferred on all such protected tenants. 13,611 such tenants thus became owners in respect of 97,901 dry acres. The purchase price varies between 6 and 15 times the rent and is payable in half-yearly instalments not exceeding 16. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce in the case of irrigated lands and one-fifth in other cases. Proposals are being formulated for a unified legislation for tenancy reform for the Andhra and Telangana regions.

Assam

A landlord may, before 18-2-1963, resume land from tenants for personal cultivation up to 33⅓ acres subject to a minimum of 3⅓ acres until

* Includes figures for the whole of the former State of Hyderabad.

† Does not include *ad interim* payments made in lieu of interests and annuities to religious and charitable institutionsamounting to Rs. 1·19 crores and Rs. 0·72 crore respectively.

** Does not include interim annuity, interest and contributions to religious and charitable institutions which, during 1958-59, amounted to Rs. 23·5 lakhs.

alternative land is provided. The right of resumption is permitted to owners whose principal source of income for maintenance is from cultivation of land. In non-resumable area, tenants have fixity of tenure. In the Goalpara district, an under-raiyat acquires right of occupancy if he has been in continuous possession for 12 years. The crop-share rent is not to exceed one-fourth where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord, and one-fifth in other cases. The cash rent payable by a tenant in permanently settled areas is not to exceed 100 per cent of rent payable by his landlord; it is 50 per cent in temporarily settled areas. Proposals for conferment of right of purchase in respect of non-resumable area are under consideration.

Bihar

Right of occupancy accrues to an under-raiyat after 12 years of continuous possession. Cash rent is not to exceed by more than 50 per cent of the rental value, if the land is held under a registered lease, and 25 per cent in other cases. The produce rent is not to exceed 7/20ths of the gross produce excluding chaff.

A Bill has been introduced in the State Legislature for giving fixity of tenure for a period of 20 years subject to landlord's right to resume for personal cultivation up to 30 acres of class I land or equivalent area. The tenant, however, is to be left with 5 acres. In case the landlord thereby cannot resume up to 30 acres, he may, in addition, resume half the area leased to tenants. In respect of non-resumable area, the tenant will have the option to purchase ownership on expiry of 20 years. If it is declared surplus on imposition of ceiling, the tenant in respect of surplus land in his possession may acquire ownership on vesting the surplus in the State. Leasing in future will be permitted in special cases.

Bombay

In the area of the former State of Bombay, a landlord was permitted to resume one-half of the area, provided that, together with the land held under his personal cultivation, it did not exceed three economic holdings (12 to 48 acres). In the non-resumable area, with effect from April 1, 1957, tenants were deemed to have acquired ownership except where the landlord had less than an economic holding (3 to 12 acres). It is reported that more than 13 lakh tenants thus acquired ownership in respect of nearly 24 lakh acres. Landlords resumed 94,400 acres from 16,888 tenants on grounds of personal cultivation. The State Government propose to amend the law to enable the tenants of small holders also to become owners with effect from April 1, 1961, the landlord being permitted to resume up to one-half of an economic holding, that is 2 to 6 acres.

In the Marathwada area, the position is the same as that obtaining in the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh. Notification for conferment of ownership on tenants was issued in all districts. 36,176 tenants have thus purchased 3,86,430 acres. Legislation has been amended providing for reduction of rent to one-sixth of the produce and conferring fixity of tenure and right of purchase on ordinary tenants as well.

In Vidarbha region and Kutch area, provision has been made for fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land up to three family holdings for personal cultivation. Provision has been made for enabling the State Government to transfer ownership to tenants with effect from April 1, 1961. Tenants have meanwhile an optional right to purchase, provided the landlord is left with one family holding.

Jammu and Kashmir

The limit of resumption of land for personal cultivation is 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 4 acres of wet land or 6 acres of dry land in Jammu Province. In the non-resumable area, tenants have fixity of tenure. The rent payable by tenants of owners of

more than 12½ acres is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for wet land and one-third for dry land.

Kerala

In Cochin area, tenants have fixity of tenure and landowners have no right of resumption. The ejectment of crop sharers (who are not treated as tenants) has been stayed. In Travancore area also, the ejectment of tenants (including crop sharers) has been stayed.

In 1959, the *Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill,* which includes provisions for comprehensive land reforms, was passed by the State Legislature. The Legislature was, however, dissolved before it could get President's assent.

Madhya Pradesh

Legislation was enacted during 1959 for providing a uniform land revenue administration and land tenures throughout the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh. It provides for fixity of tenure for tenants. The landlord is permitted to resume up to 25 acres of land subject to the condition, however, that the tenant is left with 25 acres if he has more than 5 years' possession of 10 acres in other cases. An acre of irrigated land would for this purpose be treated as 2 acres. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable area on payment of 15 times the land revenue as compensation to the landlord. Surrenders have been regulated. Tenants wrongfully ejected or dispossessed are entitled to restoration.

Madras

An interim measure for protection of tenants from eviction was adopted in 1955. It has been extended up to September 26, 1960. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of produce for irrigated lands (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33⅓ per cent in other cases.

Mysore

In 1959, an interim measure was adopted for staying ejectment of tenants, regulating surrenders and maintaining the *status quo.* Rents in Coorg were fixed at one-third of the produce. In other parts, rent continues to be regulated under earlier laws varying from one-sixth of the produce in the former Bombay area to two-fifths of the produce for wet lands in the former Madras area.

A comprehensive Land Reforms Bill applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was introduced in 1958. It has now been referred to a Joint Select Committee.

Orissa

Ejectment of tenants has been further stayed for a period of two years, that is, up to June 30, 1961. The maximum rent has been fixed at one-fourth of the gross produce but not exceeding 4 to 6 maunds of paddy per acre. A comprehensive Land Reforms Bill has been introduced in the State Legislature and referred to a Select Committee.

Punjab

In the former Punjab area, tenants have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlords' right to resume up to 30 standard acres. The tenant thereby is, however, not to be left with less than 5 standard acres. Similar provision has also been made for the former Pepsu area. Tenants in continuous possession of land for 12 years on December 3, 1953, will, however, have complete security of tenure in an area up to 15 standard acres. The rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce or value thereof. Throughout Punjab, provision has also been made for an optional right of purchase b tenants.

Rajasthan

A tenant is entitled to retain an area which yields a net annual income of Rs. 1,200. The excess land held by a tenant can be resumed by the landlord. During 1959, legislation was enacted enabling the State Government to confer ownership on tenants in respect of non-resumable area. The tenant, however, can opt to continue as tenant.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. They will continue to pay rents to the State at the existing rates and the State will pay compensation to the landlords out of its increased revenues. 15 lakh sub-tenants and tenants of *Khudkasht* holding 20 lakh acres have thus been brought in direct contact with the State.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-raiyats and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop sharers (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status. An owner who owns less than 7½ acres can resume the entire holding from a *bargadar*. Other owners can resume two-thirds of the areas leased. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been made owners of land on payment of a price ranging between 4 and 48 times the land revenue. 25,000 acres were thus transferred to 18,000 tenants and sub-tenants.

In Himachal Pradesh, occupancy tenants have optional rights to acquire ownership on payment of compensation, while in regard to non-occupancy tenancy the landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur, ejectment of tenants has been stayed. In Tripura, tenants enjoy fixity of tenure. Bills for comprehensive land reform measures were introduced during 1959 for Manipur and Tripura.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

The principle that there should be a ceiling on land holdings was accepted in the First Plan. It was suggested that a census of land holdings and cultivation should be held to make available the data relevant to the determination of the ceiling limit. The census was held in most of the States (see later in the chapter). The Second Plan reiterates the recommendation that there should be a ceiling at three family holdings and recommends that steps should be taken in each State to impose ceiling at existing holdings during the Second Plan period.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely, (*i*) ceiling on future acquisition, and (*ii*) ceiling on existing holdings. Ceiling on future acquisition has been imposed in the following States.

Andhra Pradesh ..	Telangana area	12 to 180 acres
Assam		50 acres
Bombay	Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres
	Marathwada area	12 to 180 acres
	Saurashtra area	60 to 120 acres
	Vidarbha area	21 to 120 acres
	Kutch area	36 to 135 acres
Jammu & Kashmir ..		22¾ acres
Madhya Pradesh ..		To be prescribed
Mysore	Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres
	Hyderabad area (former)	2 to 180 acres

Punjab	.. .. ..		30 standard acres
Rajasthan	.. .. ..		30 to 90 acres
Uttar Pradesh	.. ..		12 ½ acres
West Bengal	.. .. ..		25 acres
Delhi	.. .. ..		30 standard acres

Legislation has been enacted in the following States for ceiling on existing holdings.

Andhra Pradesh	.. ..	Telangana area	18 to 270 acres
Assam	.. .. ..		50 acres
Bombay	.. .. ..	Marathwada area	18 to 270 acres
		Vidarbha area	42 to 240 acres
		Kutch area	72 to 270 acres
Jammu & Kashmir	.. ..		22 ¾ acres
Mysore	.. .. ..	Hyderabad area (former)	18 to 270 acres
Punjab	.. .. ..	Pepsu area	30 standard acres (in case of displaced persons 40 standard acres)
West Bengal	.. .. ..		25 acres
Himachal Pradesh	..		30 acres in Chamba district and area assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas

In the former Punjab area, Government have been authorised to settle tenants on land under personal cultivation by landlords in excess of 30 standard acres.

The implementation of legislation for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings has been completed in Jammu and Kashmir where 2·3 lakh acres have been distributed. In West Bengal, the State Government have come into possession of 1·3 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to landless workers at present on a yearly basis. More area will become available as implementation proceeds. In the Pepsu area of Punjab and in Assam rules have been framed and declarations by land-owners as to the extent of land held by them are being submitted.

Legislation has been undertaken for imposition of ceilings on holdings in the following States.

State	Future acquisition	Existing holdings
Andhra Pradesh (Bill as introduced)	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600	Land yielding net income of Rs. 5,400
Bihar (Bill as introduced)	30 to 90 acres	30 to 90 acres
Bombay (Draft Bill as published)	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600, or existing limit, whichever is lower	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600
Kerala (Bill as passed)	15 to 37½ acres	15 to 37½ acres
Madhya Pradesh (Bill as introduced)	32 to 96 acres	32 to 96 acres
Mysore (Bill as introduced)	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600	Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600
Orissa (Bill as introduced)	33 to 99 acres	33 to 99 acres
Rajasthan (Bill as reported by Select Committee)	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh (Bill as introduced)	40 to 80 acres	40 to 80 acres
Delhi (Bill as reported by Select Committee)	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Manipur (Bill as reported by Select Committee)	25 acres	25 acres
Tripura (Bill as reported by Select Committee)	25 standard acres	25 standard acres

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Both the First and Second Plans have emphasised the need for the consolidation of holdings. The Planning Commission recommended that the consolidation of holdings should be undertaken in Community Project areas as a task of primary importance to the agricultural programme. They have now completed a study of the methods evolved so far with a view to making available the best existing experience in tackling the problem.

During the First Plan period, about 21 lakh acres were consolidated in Bombay, 29 lakh acres in Madhya Pradesh, 48 lakh acres in Punjab, 13 lakh acres in Pepsu and 44 lakh acres in U.P. Work is in progress in one tehsil each in 21 districts in U.P. State plans for the Second Plan period include a provision for Rs. 373 lakhs for the purpose. The target (excepting some States for which figures are not available) is 360 lakh acres. In Bombay, legislation has been enacted for unification of the law relating to consolidation of holdings in the entire State. *The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act*, 1958, aims at removing delays in consolidation operations and other shortcomings.

During 1959, laws were introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Mysore containing provisions regarding consolidation of holdings. In Madhya Pradesh, a comprehensive *Land Revenue Code* was enacted to facilitate consolidation of holdings.

The following table shows the progress of consolidation of holdings in different States up to June 30, 1959.

TABLE 143

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

State/Union Territory	Provision for 1956—61 (Rs. lakhs)	Target for 1956—61 (in lakh acres)	Work* completed up to 30-6-59 (in lakh acres)	Work† in progress as on 30-6-59 (in lakh acres)
Andhra Pradesh	20·53	(*a*) 5·00	Nil	2·36
Assam	14·25	13·82	Nil	**
Bihar	18·97	9·50	Nil	0·72
Bombay	79·39	72·81	18·12	18·95
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	Nil	**
Kerala	—	—	Nil	**
Madhya Pradesh	54·25	(*b*) 16·25	33·39	2·60
Madras	14·20	N.F.	Nil	**
Mysore	14·51	(*c*) 15·04	7·49	4·01
Orissa	5·00	N.F.	Nil	**
Punjab	95·00	157·72	95·55	42·83
Rajasthan	32·50	10·00	3·97	7·16
Uttar Pradesh	(*d*)	50·00	30·70	26·45
West Bengal	14·25	N.A.	Nil	**
Delhi	2·85	0·59	2·02	Suspended since 31-8-55
Himachal Pradesh	9·50	1·18	0·63	0·20
Manipur	0·29	(*e*)	Nil	**
TOTAL	375·49	351·91	191·87	105·28

*The expression "work completed" in the above table refers to areas where, after finalising the consolidation schemes, the possession of new holdings has actually been transferred.

†The expression "work in progress" means areas where the consolidation schemes are in various stages of implementation. **Not yet taken up.

(*a*) For Telangana area only. Old Andhra area—no target fixed.

(*b*) Target for Mahakosal region has been fixed. For other areas, it is under consideration.

(c) Target for 4 districts of the former Bombay State.

(*d*) Consolidation scheme was outside the Plan; now it is being included in Annual Plans.

(*e*) Proposed to be taken up after finalisation of survey.

N.F.—Not fixed. N.A.—Not available.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance has resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency.

Legislation for the prevention of fragmentation was undertaken in Bombay, Delhi, Punjab and Pepsu before the commencement of the First Plan. Since then Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the former State of Hyderabad enacted legislation regulating transfers and partitions with a view to preventing break up of a holding or diminution in the size of a plot below a certain minimum. In most States, legislative measures were adopted in order to prevent excessive fragmentation or sub-division. There have been administrative difficulties in implementing these provisions. Only Bombay has reported that the provisions regarding prevention of fragmentation have been effective. During 1959, a minimum limit of 5 acres was fixed for irrigated land and 10 acres for unirrigated land for the entire State in Madhya Pradesh.

CENSUS OF LAND HOLDINGS

Census of land holdings and cultivation has been carried out in the former 22 States. Except Bihar, the census results for other States are available. In Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras, it was a complete enumeration of holdings. In Punjab, Mysore, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, the census was restricted to holdings of 10 acres or above. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Kerala, the census was based on sample surveys. In Assam, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir no fresh census was taken as decisions relating to ceilings were taken on the basis of data already available.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The ultimate solution of the land problem, as envisaged in the First and Second Plans, is co-operative village management. In the First Plan, co-operative farming was viewed as a method by which small and middle farmers could bring into existence sizeable farm units which would facilitate the application on a wider scale of scientific knowledge, increase in capital investment and rise in the productivity of land. During this period, almost all States issued bye-laws for co-operative farming societies and framed rules for assisting them.

The main task visualised for the Second Plan period is to take such essential steps as will provide a sound foundation for the development of co-operative farming.

The Standing Committee of the National Development Council considered the programme of co-operative farming at its meeting in September 1957, and decided that 3,000 co-operative farming experiments should be carried out during the rest of the Second Plan period.

The Lok Sabha adopted a non-official resolution on March 28, 1959, envisaging the formation of service co-operatives as a first step towards the introduction of co-operative farming in the country. The Government of India set up a working group on June 11, 1959, to help the formulation of a programme to ensure the availability of financial and other facilities, technical knowledge and guidance to those who voluntarily decide to establish joint farming societies in the country. The report of the group which was released on February 15, 1960, outlines a programme indicating the preparatory work and other requirements regarding the formation of co-operative farming societies. The group has also suggested that 320 pilot projects, at the rate of one in every district, be carried out during the next four years in selected blocks. In its opinion, existing legislation in some States under which a minority of cultivators can be

forced by the majority to join a co-operative society is contrary to the basic principles of voluntariness and undesirable on practical grounds.

The following table shows the State-wise break-up of the co-operative societies, number of people working under these societies and area of land under co-operative cultivation up to June 30, 1958.

TABLE 144

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES

State/Union Territory	No. of societies	No. of people or families working under these co-operatives (no. of members actually working)	Area of land under co-operative cultivation (gross cultivated area) (acres)
Andhra Pradesh	8*	411	718
Assam	184	4,977	13,444
Bihar	26	252	3,114
Bombay	510	14,969	49,535
Jammu & Kashmir	5	582	1,076
Kerala	9	1,714	4,051·96
Madhya Pradesh	201	2,830	36,182
Madras	44	2,712	9,269·39
Mysore	128	3,406	17,580
Orissa	28	338	2,153
Punjab	678	6,253	1,27,587
Rajasthan	103	627	7,610
Uttar Pradesh	262	2,980	37,712
West Bengal	161	2,500	13,220
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31	800	N.A.
Delhi	21	1,247	5,160
Himachal Pradesh	8	Nil	Nil
Manipur	15	485	459
Tripura	20	1,180	4,895
TOTAL	2,442**	48,263	3,33,766

BHOODAN

The Bhoodan or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says : "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled." The main objective is to "propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts".

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the Bhoodan ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihdan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 500 lakh acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan*, *i.e.*, donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

*This excludes 1,035 field labour and land colonization co-operative societies, etc., which have been classified as tenant farming societies in the State.

**This includes joint collective, better and tenant farming co-operative societies.

The Second Plan recognised that the practical success which is achieved in the development of *gramdan* villages will have great significance for co-operative village development. At a conference convened by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh in September 1957 at Yelwal (Mysore State), the desirability of the closest co-operation between the community development programme and the *gramdan* movement was emphasised. The matter was discussed by a working group in the Ministry of Community Development and after further consideration at the Development Commissioners' conference held at Mt. Abu in May 1958, certain decisions were arrived at for closer co-operation between *bhoodan* and *gramdan*. *Gramdan* villages will now receive preference in the matter of opening community development blocks and starting of other community development activities.

Legislation has been adopted for facilitating donation and distribution of *bhoodan* lands in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay (Saurashtra area), Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Administrative instructions have been issued in Bombay and Kerala. Special legislation for management of *gramdan* villages has been passed in Rajasthan. It is under consideration in other States.

Financial assistance given by the State Governments to the movement since 1955-56 is shown below.

TABLE 145

ASSISTANCE TO BHOODAN

(in thousands of rupees)

State/Union territory	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	3·0	2·0	0·5
Bihar	33·0	100·0	186·0	150·0	50·0
Bombay					
(*i*) Vidarbha	*	*	20·0		
(*ii*) Saurashtra	25·3	25·3	16·9	45·0@	45·0@
Kerala	—	—	6·9	28·0	—
Madhya Pradesh					
(*i*) Madhya Pradesh	50·0	50·0	30·0	15·0	
(*ii*) Madhya Bharat	15·0	30·0	20·0	10·0	60·0
(*iii*) Bhopal	—	—	—	2·5	
(*iv*) Vindhya Pradesh	—	—	5·0	3·7	
Madras	—	—	—	1·0	13·8
Orissa	35·4	3·6	335·0	20·0	335·2
Punjab	—	—	5·0	5·0	—
Rajasthan	10·0	25·0	30·0	5·0	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	50·0	50·0
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5·0	—	—

Rupees 11.92 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs. 10 lakhs in 1957-58 were sanctioned by the Government of India. A scheme for the resettlement of landless workers in *bhoodan* lands in Bihar on a co-operative basis costing Rs. 2.50 lakhs was also sanctioned in 1957-58. Another scheme for financial assistance to agricultural landless families settled on *bhoodan* lands in Bihar costing Rs. 30 lakhs has been sanctioned. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has been supplying *bhoodan* literature to Community development blocks. Rupees 1.82 lakhs were spent on this scheme in 1958-59 and Rs. 2.65 lakhs are expected to be spent during 1959-60. The same Ministry has sanctioned a scheme during 1959-60 for financial assistance for development of village and small-scale industries in *gramdan* and *gramsankalp* villages to the extent of Rs. 1.66 lakhs and Rs. 2.1 lakhs respectively.

*Included in former Madhya Pradesh area.

@For the entire Bombay State.

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bombay, Kerala and Madras Governments have also made provisions for advancing loans for development work in *gramdan* villages and subsidising special Sarvodaya co-operative societies in such villages.

The region-wise break-up of land collection and distribution and donation of villages under the movement up to November 30, 1959, is as follows.

TABLE 146

BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN DONATIONS

State or Region	Area of land donated (in acres)	Area of land distributed (in acres)	Gramdan (No.)
Andhra Pradesh	2,41,950	95,278	481
Assam	23,196	225	127
Bihar	21,22,910	2,42,253	153
Bombay			
(*i*) Gujarat	47,486	11,527	63
(*ii*) Saurashtra	31,237	8,185	2
(*iii*) Vidarbha	86,778	45,000	—
Delhi	396	157	—
Himachal Pradesh	1,568	21	—
Kerala	29,021	2,126	543
Madhya Pradesh			
(*i*) Madhya Bharat	2,74,657	33,924	74
(*ii*) Mahakoshal	1,18,353	552	
(*iii*) Vindhya Pradesh	11,195	3,670	
Mysore	19,989	2,694	66
Punjab	19,929	5,653	2
Rajasthan	4,28,173	81,101	234
Tamilnad	70,823	2,349	254
Uttar Pradesh	4,11,484	1,27,835	59
Utkal	3,93,466	1,18,335	1,946
West Bengal	12,681	3,673	26
TOTAL	44,09,636	8,40,909	4,565

CHAPTER XXII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The idea of co-operation took concrete shape in India for the first time in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act—a measure designed to combat rural indebtedness and provide for credit societies—was passed. Non-credit forms of co-operation in such activities as production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc., and the creation of unions of primary co-operative societies for mutual control and audit, and of central and provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit were statutorily provided for in 1912. The Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement.

Although co-operation became a "Provincial" subject under the 1919 Act, the Government of India continued to take interest in the growth of the movement and established the Agricultural Credit Department in the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The Co-operative Planning Committee appointed in 1945 recommended that primary societies should be converted into multi-purpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the ambit of the reorganised societies within a period of 10 years. It was also urged that the Reserve Bank should provide greater assistance to co-operatives.

The Committee of Direction appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951 surveyed the rural credit structure of the country and its report was published in December 1954. The survey revealed that co-operatives supplied only 3 per cent of the total borrowings of the agriculturists and the Government an equally insignificant proportion. The Committee recommended an "integrated scheme of rural credit," the salient features of which are (*a*) State partnership in co-operative institutions at all levels; (*b*) full co-ordination between credit and other allied economic activities, especially marketing and processing; (*c*) development, at the base, of viable primary agricultural credit societies; (*d*) establishment of a network of warehousing organisations; and (*e*) facilities for the training of co-operative personnel at all levels. The Committee also recommended the conversion of the Imperial Bank into the State Bank of India which, through its branches, could provide vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks and endeavour to be responsive to the needs of co-operative institutions, especially those connected with credit, marketing and processing. Suitable amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act and the establishment at the centre of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board were also recommended. While financial help for the reorganisation of the credit structure by such means as State participation in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions was to be given by the Reserve Bank, the planned development of co-operative activities in the sphere of production, processing, marketing and storage was to be the responsibility of the Central and State Governments.

An important policy decision taken in 1959, in partial modification of earlier decisions made by the Government of India, was that as a general rule the area of operation of a primary credit society should be one village, and where the village is very small two or more may be combined so that the total population covered should not exceed about 1,000.

The National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund set up in February 1956 (by an amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act carried out earlier in May 1955) with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 crores was augmented by further annual contribution of Rs. 5 crores in the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59. This Fund is to be used for (*a*) grant of long-term loans to State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions; (*b*) provision of medium-term agricultural loans to State co-operative banks; (*c*) grant of long-term loans to central land mortgage banks; and (*d*) purchase of debentures of central land mortgage banks. The National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund set up at the same time with an initial allotment of Rs. 1 crore during 1955-56 received a further contribution of Rs. 1 crore each in 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59. The Fund can be drawn upon for the purpose of giving medium-term loans to State co-operative banks to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium term credit, wherever necessary, because of drought, famine or similar calamities. Loans amounting to Rs. 5.92 crores were sanctioned from the Long-term Operations Fund of the Reserve Bank to 13 State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions, of which Rs. 5.74 crores were availed of by them by the end of June 1959. No occasion has so far arisen for operating upon the Stabilisation Fund.

A National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was constituted on September 1, 1956, under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act which came into force on August 1, 1956. The Board, which derives its finance from the Government of India, is intended to promote the development of co-operative activities in general and particularly to assist the progress of warehousing, processing and marketing.

The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act envisaged the setting up of a Central Warehousing Corporation and a State Warehousing Corporation for each State. The Central Warehousing Corporation—to set up warehouses at strategic centres such as ports and railway junctions—has already been established with an issued share capital of Rs. 10 crores and it has set up 18 warehouses so far; 13 State Warehousing Corporations—to build warehouses at other important centres—have also been formed and 105 warehouses set up by them are now in existence.

The State Bank of India came into existence on July 1, 1955, as the result of the taking over, under an Act of Parliament, of the Imperial Bank of India. In pursuance of a statutory obligation requiring it to open not less than 400 branches within five years, the Bank opened 359 branches up to December 17, 1959.

The Central Committee for Co-operative Training, constituted jointly by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, has drawn up a comprehensive scheme of co-operative training covering all ranks of co-operative staff. There is an All-India Co-operative Training College at Poona for the training of senior officers of the co-operative departments and institutions; there are five regional training centres for the training of the intermediate grade personnel; and eight institutions for the training of block level co-operative officers working in the Community Development Blocks. Special courses on co-operative marketing are organised at the five regional training centres and a special course in land mortgage banking at one of them. Training schools also exist in each State for the training of junior co-operative officers.

An integrated programme of co-operative development has been

drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan period incorporating the important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. Hitherto virtually restricted to the provision of credit, the movement will now encompass such spheres of economic activity as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. A target of Rs. 150 crores for short-term co-operative credit, Rs. 50 crores for medium-term credit and Rs. 25 crores for long-term credit to be made available to the agriculturists through co-operative channels by the end of 1960-61 is aimed at. The organisation of 10,400 large-sized societies, 1,800 primary marketing societies, 35 co-operative sugar factories, 48 co-operative cotton gins and 118 other co-operative processing societies is also provided for. It also envisages the construction of 350 warehouses by the Central and State Warehousing Corporations, 1,500 godowns for marketing societies and 4,000 godowns for large-sized primary agricultural credit societies.

During the year 1958-59, short-term credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank to state co-operative banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops at 2 per cent below the Bank Rate amounted to Rs. 65.43 crores as against the preceding year's total of Rs. 48.24 crores. In addition, credit limits aggregating Rs. 3.06 crores sanctioned in the preceding years were also operative for 1958-59. The outstandings against the state co-operative banks at the end of 1958-59 stood at Rs.56.27 crores as compared to Rs. 40.47 crores at the end of 1957-58 and Rs. 23.32 crores at the end of 1956-57. In addition, a credit limit of Rs. 2 crores was sanctioned at the Bank Rate for meeting the working capital requirements of co-operative sugar factories. Medium-term loans for agricultural purposes amounting to Rs. 4.52 crores were sanctioned to nine state co-operative banks at 2 per cent below the Bank Rate as against Rs. 7.72 crores sanctioned to 12 state co-operative banks during the previous year. The outstandings at the end of 1958-59 in this regard stood at Rs. 5.77 crores as compared to Rs. 3.42 crores at the end of 1957-58. Apart from this, for financing the production and marketing activities of weavers' co-operative societies, credit limits aggregating Rs.2.79 crores at 1½ per cent below the Bank Rate were sanctioned during the year to 12 state co-operative banks.

In addition to providing financial accommodation to state co-operative banks, the Reserve Bank also purchased, during 1958-59, ordinary debentures worth Rs. 1.69 lakhs floated by one central land mortgage bank, and subscribed Rs. 45.38 lakhs towards rural debentures issued by three central co-operative land mortgage banks. The rural debentures are floated by the central land mortgage banks as a method of mobilising rural savings through the agency of the co-operatives. Under the original scheme, which was experimentally put into operation in 1958, seven-year debentures were issued by the land mortgage banks in the rural areas immediately after harvest. The Reserve Bank had agreed to subscribe two-thirds of each issue of rural debentures. Thereafter, a modified scheme was prepared according to which two sets of debentures were to be issued by the land mortgage banks; one set for seven-fifteenths of the total might be for seven years and be made available to individuals in the rural areas and the other part might be for fifteen years and be offered to the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank's contribution is related to the subscriptions received from individuals and would be slightly more than the total of these subscriptions.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1957-58 are indicated in the table below.

TABLE 147

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1957-58
Number of societies	1,85,650	2,57,822
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	2,14,35,150
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Working capital	306,34	696,46
(*a*) Share capital	49,08	121,90
(*b*) Reserve & other funds	43,51	65,41
(*c*) Loans from		
(*i*) Co-operative institutions	49,77	167,93
(*ii*) Reserve Bank	6,85	44,08
(*iii*) Government	14,12	39,22
(*iv*) Other sources	9,73	40,41
(*d*) Deposits from		
(*i*) Co-operative institutions	4,76	14,54
(*ii*) Primary societies	15,86	37,98
(*iii*) Individuals & other sources	96,44	130,06
(*e*) Borrowings of land mortgage banks and societies :		
(*i*) Debentures	7,91	20,48
(*ii*) Other sources	8,28	14,46

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June, 1958 roughly 10.75 crores or nearly 27 per cent of the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

The net results of the operations of the different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1957-58 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 148

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Type of Society	(*in lakhs of rupees*)	
	1951-52	1957-58
State & central banks	81·60	208·43
Land mortgage banks	6·86	31·18
Primary agricultural credit societies	91·67	222·64
Grain banks	15·13	12·14
Primary non-agricultural credit societies	112·89	172·53
State and central non-credit societies	126·38	186·37
Primary non-credit societies	95·43	186·70

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The structure of the credit societies is three-tiered consisting of the state co-operative banks at the state level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1957-58 are given below.

TABLE 149

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1957-58
Number	16	21
Membership	23,272	32,181
	(in lakhs of	rupees)
Share capital	1,90	8,47
Reserve and other funds	2,36	3,46
Deposits	21,18	45,45
Other borrowings	11,27	51,69
Working capital	36,72	109,07
Cash in hand & with banks	2,81	9,26
Investments		
Government & other trustee securities	10,52	18,53
Land & buildings & others	78	6,78
Loans advanced	55,27	219,01
Loans outstanding	20,01	74,73
Loans overdue	3,22	5,50

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to channel funds to the primary societies. The following table gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 150

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1957-58
Number	509	418
Membership	2,31,318	3,22,819
Loans advanced (in lakhs of Rs.)	105,64	159,87
Working capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	60,11	147,00

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.62 crores and Rs. 5.18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 17.07 crores and Rs. 7.92 crores in 1957-58. The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 151

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	Percentage of working capital	
	1951-52	1957-58
Owned funds	16·3	17·0
Deposits	63·6	45·5
Other borrowings	20·1	37·5

The outstandings at the end of June 1958, against individuals and against banks and societies, totalled Rs. 3.59 crores and Rs. 97.37 crores respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 12. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 28.54 crores at the end of 1957-58, of which Rs. 16.15 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1958, there were 1,66,543 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 1,02,21,249. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 133.75 crores. During 1957-58, the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 96.08 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June 1958, amounted to Rs. 107.10 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 22.79 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Govern-

ment amounted to Rs. 80.02 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 42.37 crores and Rs. 8.63 crores respectively. A state-wise analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was less than 6 per cent in the case of as many as nine states. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 152

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1957-58
Membership per society	44	61
	(in	rupees)
Share capital per society	827	1,695
Share capital per member	19	27
Deposits per society	408	513
Deposits per member	9	8
Working capital per society	4,190	8,031
Working capital per member	95	131

The rates of interest charged by agricultural credit societies on advances to members ranged between 3¼ and 12½ per cent.

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1958, there were 9,549 grain banks with a membership of 10.86 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 3.66 crores. Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore and Orissa accounted for 97.6 per cent of the total number of grain banks. The grain loans advanced by them during 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 96.72 lakhs.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Out of 15 banks, 6 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 371.00 lakhs during 1957-58. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 14·84 lakhs to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 20.48 crores were in circulation at the close of 1957-58. The Andhra and Madras central land mortgage banks jointly accounted for nearly 52 per cent of the total debentures. The table below indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1957-58.

TABLE 153

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

	1951-52	1957-58
Number	6	15
Membership	34,579	1,51,483
	(in lakhs	of rupees)
Share capital	44	226
Reserve fund	25	45
Other funds	12	26
Debentures	7,83	20,48
Borrowings	1,53	2,05
Working capital	10,17	25,88
Sinking fund investments	1,27	5,77
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	1,53
Loans advanced	2,51	4,62
Loans repaid	44	1,82
Loans due	8,05	19,82

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of 347 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1957-58. as many as 254 or 73 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. Their membership stood at 3,75,980 and working capital at Rs. 14.06 crores. Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 2.52 crores.

TABLE 154

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1951-52	1957-58
Share capital	58	1,07
Reserve fund	13	22
Other funds	5	17
Debentures and other borrowings	6,84	12,42
Working capital	7,60	14,06
Loans advanced	1,30	2,52
Loans repaid	48	1,11
Loans due	6,96	13,08

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1958, there were 10,430 societies with a membership of 36.74 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 60.73 crores at the end of 1957-58, accounted for 59.23 per cent of the working capital. Some of these societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 2.34 crores were received, while sales amounted to Rs. 2.43 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by them during the period from 1951-52 to 1957-58.

TABLE 155

OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1951-52	1957-58
Share capital	13,36	24,02
Reserve fund	3,78	6,00
Cash in hand & with banks	5,65	7,26
Investments in		
Land and buildings	73	1,56
Trustee securities	6,67	11,21
Others	4,68	24,02
Loans advanced	50,97	87,34
Loans repaid	47,01	76,33
Loans due	44,36	79,33
Loans overdue	4,16	6,54

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as of June 1958 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 156

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type of society	Number	Member-ship	Working capital (in Rs. lakhs)
Marketing societies			
State	16	2,109	442·22
Central	2,685	6,02,900	1,541·10

TABLE 156—(*concld.*)

Type of society	Number	Membership	Working capital (in (Rs. lakhs
Primary	1,899	5,41,289	917·27
Sugarcane supply societies			
Central	186	17,61,423	580·27
Primary	7,469	3,77,875	90·40
Milk unions	73	9,243	135·43
Milk supply societies	1,914	1,68,342	103·25
Farming societies	3,637	1,89,752	386·66
Irrigation societies	1,557	45,167	178·68
Sugar factories	51	1,23,251	2,677·43
Cotton ginning & pressing societies	76	34,380	186·16
Other processing societies	554	28,335	65·51
Weavers' societies			
State	23	6,636	540·27
Central	71	5,493	103·07
Primary	9,514	11,10,222	1,460·00
Spinning mills	10	4,079	205·59
Other industrial societies	10,117	6,04,593	819·38
Consumers' societies			
Wholesale	75	23,511	216·41
Primary	6,435	13,74,335	712·26
Housing societies			
State	5	1,419	260·55
Primary	4,174	2,47,883	3,242·00
Fishermen's societies	1,599	1,71,358	94·20
Insurance societies	6	5,528	Not available
Other societies	17,593	10,76,929	1,058·57

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1957-58 there were 734 supervising unions with 31,915 affiliated societies. The income of the unions amounted to Rs. 67.13 lakhs of which Government grants amounted to Rs. 38.10 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the unions amounted to Rs. 64.44 lakhs.

State Unions and State Institutes

There were 26 State unions and institutes with 40,365 primary and 448 central affiliated societies and 974 individual members at the end of June 1958. Their total income stood at Rs. 64.48 lakhs and total expenditure at Rs. 61.75 lakhs. Their income was derived from fees or subscriptions from affiliated societies, contribution from central and State co-operative banks, Government grants and other sources. During 1957-58 they received Government grants amounting to Rs. 49.81 lakhs.

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1957-58, there were 14,157 co-operative societies under liquidation. During the same year 2,081 societies were brought into liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1957-58, amounted to Rs. 38.91 lakhs and Rs. 39.25 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER XXIII

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 1,35,60 lakh acre-feet, of which approximately 45,00 lakh acre-feet are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Only 8,80 lakh acre-feet representing about 6.5 per cent of the total and about 19.5 per cent of the utilisable water had been made use of up to 1951. The table below gives the approximate position of the total resources in the different basins and their utilisation up to 1951 and during the First and Second Plans.

TABLE 157

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILISATION

(*in lakhs of acre-feet*)

River system	Estimated average flow	Utilisation up to 1951	Additional utilisation by projects in First Plan (on full development)	Additional utilisation by projects in Second Plan (on full development)
Indus	16,80	80	1,10·0	12·0
Ganga	40,00	3,80	2,15·0	1,45·0
Brahmaputra	30,00	23	Nil	Nil
Godavari	8,40	1,20	10·0	15·0
Mahanadi	8,40	31	1,05·0	2·0
Krishna	5,00	90	1,56·0	26·0
Narbada	3,20	2	Nil	1,01·0
Tapti	1,70	2	7·0	35·0
Kaveri	1,20	80	13·0	6·0

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 16 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and water power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country. The Commission has three wings, *viz.*, Water Wing, Power Wing and Flood Wing.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the unprecedented floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India

formulated a comprehensive programme of flood control in September 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigation and collection of data. During the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, flood protection measures such as the improvement of embankments and channels are being undertaken. Construction of storage reservoirs and necessary additional embankments on the tributaries of certain rivers is envisaged in the third phase.

Flood Control Boards, assisted in technical matters by Advisory Committees, have been set up in 12 States in addition to the Central Flood Control Board. Four River Commissions (Floods) have also been set up by the Centre to assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. A Flood Wing was also added to the Central Water and Power Commission. Sixty-two major schemes, each costing Rs. 10 lakhs or above, have been approved for Central loan assistance at a total estimated cost of Rs. 27.83 crores since 1954-55. Another 533 minor schemes, each costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs, have been approved for Central loan assistance at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11.6 crores during the same period.

Out of a total programmed area of 47,862 sq. miles for aerial photography, an area of 47,547 sq. miles has been surveyed by the Survey of India. The progress achieved on photomosaics was 60,088 sq. miles out of a programmed area of 60,571 sq. miles. About 2,800 miles of embankments and 130 miles of drainage channels have been completed in various States. Forty-six towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of 4,200 villages has been raised above flood level. A flood forecasting unit has been set up to develop a suitable flood forecasting procedure and to issue flood warnings in respect of the river Yamuna at Delhi. A High Level Committee on Floods, which was set up by the Government of India in April 1957, in order to assess the flood problem in the country and advise on measures that should be taken to tackle it, submitted the second part of its report in November 1958. The recommendations contained in the first part of the Committee's report, submitted to Government in December 1957, were accepted by the Central Flood Control Board in May 1958. A summary of the conclusions contained in the second part of the Committee's report has been forwarded to the State Governments who have been requested to recast the master plans on the lines indicated by the High Level Committee on Floods.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The Damodar Valley Corporation envisages the construction of a navigation canal 85 miles long, linking up the lower Raniganj coal-fields with the Hoogly at Tribeni, 30 miles above Calcutta. With the completion of the Hirakud Dam and availability of constant discharge, it will be possible to introduce navigation in the reach from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of about 106 miles) after necessary conservancy work. The Tungabhadra Project includes a navigation-*cum*-irrigation canal on the Andhra Pradesh side. Proposals for provision of navigation facilities on the Rajasthan Canal are under consideration.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw. By 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold to

9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1959 was 35,11,586 kw.—an increase of nearly 149 per cent over the past ten years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 457,55 lakh kwh. to 1,299,40 lakh kwh. showing an increase of 184 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 138, 152 and 164 per cent respectively. The progress of electricity supply in India during the period from 1939 to March 1959 is illustrated below in terms of index numbers.

TABLE 158

INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

1939=100

Item	1948	March 1959
Installed Generating Capacity		
Steam plant	145·8	347·6
Oil plant	123·3	311·4
Hydro plant	116·9	308·0
Index of total generating capacity	131·9	328·3
Generation of Electricity		
Steam plant	197·3	659·9
Oil plant	159·9	297·0
Hydro plant	181·5	447·2
Index of total generation	187·3	532·0
Coal consumption	204·8	533·9
Fuel oil consumption	154·2	249·4
Sale of Electricity		
Domestic or residential	249·9	753·8
Commercial, light & small power	266·8	774·0
Industrial	180·7	529·8
Traction	137·6	205·5
Irrigation	188·3	999·2
Public lighting	109·2	332·8
Water works	171·0	379·7
Index of total sale	182·9	526·8

Table 159 indicates the progress of electricity supply during 1939–59.

Resources

The annual *per capita* generation of electricity in India is only 39 kwh., compared to Norway's 7,740 kwh., Canada's 5,780 kwh., the U.K.'s 1,910 kwh. and Japan's 875 kwh.

Studies of the west-flowing rivers of the Western Ghats, the east-flowing rivers of South India and the rivers of the Central Indian Plateau, by the Central Water and Power Commission, indicate an aggregate power potential of 147 lakh kw. in 115 major schemes outlined in the reports published by it. Similar studies are in hand for other areas. At present, the estimated total potential of the country is over 410 lakh kw.

The pattern of power development in India, at present, is as follows :

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir	Mainly hydro
Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal	Mainly thermal
Bombay, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Assam	Partly thermal, partly hydro.

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

TABLE 159

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

	Installed capacity of generating plants (thousand kw.)				Aggregate of maximum demand during the year (thousand kw.)	Energy generated crore (kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor based on Cols. (6) and (7) (per cent)	Average demand based on Cols. (5) and (6) (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1939	5,41	87	4,42	10,70	5,76	244	203	48·4	53·8
1947	7,57	98	5,08	13,63	8,83	407	336	52·7	64·8
1951	10,97	1,63	5,75	18,35	12,05	586	479	55·5	65·7
1956	15,96	2,28	10,62	28,86	19,90	966	796	55·4	68·9
1957-58*	17,63	2,46	12,14	32,23	22,79	1,132	931	56·7	70·7
1958-59*	18,79	2,70	13,62	35,11	26,19	1,299	1,034	56·6	74·6

*Figures are for the years ending March 1958 and 1959.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and State Electricity Boards have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1959, private companies owned 80.7 per cent of the public utility undertakings and 36.9 per cent of the total installed capacity, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 160

OWNERSHIP : PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS (*MARCH* 1959)

Ownership	Number of undertakings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in kw.)
State governments or State electricity boards	19	18,94,715
Power corporations	1	2,36,500
Municipalities	48	84,965
Private companies	284	12,95,406
TOTAL ..	352	35,11,586

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1958-59.

TABLE 161

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

Nature of use	No. of consumers		Connected load		Energy sales	
	In thousands	Percentage to total	Total (thousand kw.)	Percentage to total	Crore kwh.	Percentage to total
Domestic ..	26,46·0	73·2	15,19·0	24·7	1,234·0	11·5
Commercial ..	7,13·5	19·7	6,37·0	10·3	678·8	6·3
Industrial (including water works & traction)	1,47·0	4·0	34,63·0	56·2	8,007·1	74·7
Public lighting	5·3	0·2	55·0	0·9	155·0	1·5
Irrigation ..	1,06·0	2·9	4,87·0	7·9	643·7	6·0
TOTAL ..	36,17·8	100·0	61,61·0	100·0	10,718·6	100·0

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made headway only in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The following table shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of March 1959.

TABLE 162

TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

(*MARCH* 1959)

Population	Towns and villages in this group	Towns and villages with public electricity supply	Percentage of towns & villages with public electricity supply
Over 1,00,000	73	73	100·00
50,000 to 1,00,000	112	112	100·00
10,000 to 50,000	1,257	933	74·22
Below 10,000	5,59,666	13,860	2·48
TOTAL ..	5,61,108	14,978	2·67

Power Schemes under the Plans

There were 142 power development schemes in the public sector in the First Plan. Of these, the major multi-purpose river valley projects were Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley Corporation, Chambal, Rihand, Koyna and Kosi.

The principal power schemes completed and brought into service during the First Plan were :

	Installed capacity (kw.)
1. Nangal (Punjab)	48,000
2. Bokaro (Bihar)	1,50,000
3. Chola (Kalyan, Bombay)	54,000
4. Khaperkheda (Madhya Pradesh)	30,000
5. Moyar (Madras)	36,000
6. Madras city plant extension (Madras)	30,000
7. Machkund (Andhra Pradesh-Orissa)	34,000
8. Pathri (Uttar Pradesh)	20,400
9. Sarda (Uttar Pradesh)	41,400
10. Sengulam (Kerala)	48,000
11. Jog (Mysore)	72,000

The following table shows the progress of installed capacity and generation of electricity during the First Plan and the development envisaged during the Second Plan.

TABLE 163

POWER GENERATION UNDER THE TWO PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	Percentage increase during First Plan	1960-61	Percentage increase during Second Plan
Installed capacity (in lakhs of kw.)					
Public utility undertakings					
(*a*) State-owned	6	14	133	43	207
(*b*) Company-owned ..	11	13	18	16	23
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	17	10	43
TOTAL ..	23	34	48	69	103

TABLE 163—(*concld.*)

	1950-51	1955-56	Percentage increase during First Plan	1960-61	Percentage increase during Second Plan
Energy generated (in crores of kw.)					
Public utility undertakings					
(*a*) State-owned ..	210	450	114	1,350	200
(*b*) Company-owned ..	300	430	43	530	23
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	220	50	320	45
TOTAL ..	657	1,100	67	2,200	100

The principal features of the power generation schemes in the Second Plan both in the public and private sectors are shown in tables 164 and 165.

TABLE 164

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN (PUBLIC SECTOR)

Scheme and name of State	Total cost (Rs. lakhs)	Second Plan provision for power (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (in thousands of kw.)	
			On completion	In Second Plan period
1	2	3	4	5
Continuing Schemes				
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore) Stage I.	60,00*	5,07	45	36
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan)	170,00*	21,83	604	556
Hirakud (Stage I) (Orissa)	70,78*	7,62·8	123	123
D.V.C. (Bengal & Bihar)	105,38*	10,63	254	100
Chambal (Stage I) (Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan)	63,60*	37,88*	92	92
Machkund (Andhra Pradesh & Orissa)	27,32	5,95	114·75	80·75
Umtru (Assam)	2,12·06	81·97	8·4	8·4
Koyna (Bombay)	38,28	29,00	240	—
Periyar (Madras)	10,09	7,23	105	105
Madras thermal station extension (Madras)	9,56	2,71	60	30
Rihand (U.P.)	46,05	26,00	250	100
Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) ..	4,37	1,37	37·5	37·5
Thermal power station (Rajasthan)	3,48	2,16	24·2	22·4
Neriamangalam (Kerala)	2,90	2,74	45	45
Prongalkuthu (Kerala)	3,46	75	32	32
Kandla steam station (Bombay) ..	1,12	63	6	6
New Schemes				
Purna (Bombay)	2,13·83*	2,10	15	—
Sileru (Andhra Pradesh)	9,27·58	3,50	120	—
Machkund extension (Andhra Pradesh & Orissa)	1,46·95	1,80	21·25	21·25
Tungabhadra-Nellore scheme (Andhra & Mysore)	7,70	2,00	57	—
Umiam H.E. project (Assam) ..	7,05·98	89·5	27	—
Barauni steam station (Bihar) ..	3,09	2,93·56	30	—
South Gujarat electric grid (Stage II) (Bombay)	4,15	3,83	45	45
Korba thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	12,04	11,48	90	90

TABLE 164—(*concld.*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Development of southern grid (Bombay)	7,77	7,29	60	60
Kundah (Madras) (stages I & II) ..	35,44	20,00	180	180
Hirakud (stage II) (Orissa)	14,32	11,88	109·5	109·5
Yamuna hydel scheme (U.P.) ..	10,81	1,50	150	—
Ramganga hydel scheme	17,42	—	105	—
Harduaganj steam station extension (U.P.)**	3,53	—†	30	30
Matatila hydel scheme (U.P.) ..	3,74*	2,27	15	—
Kanpur power station extension (U.P.)	1,70	1,30	15	15
Jaldhaka hydel scheme (W. Bengal)	4,45	1,94	18	—
Durgapur thermal station (DVC, Bengal and Bihar)	12,50	12,50	150	150
Bokaro extension (DVC, Bengal & Bihar)	4,77	4,77	75	75
Chandrapura (Dugda) thermal station (DVC, Bengal & Bihar)	12,80	12,00	125	—
Tungabhadra extension (Mysore) ..	50	47·5	9	—
Ganderbal power house (Jammu & Kashmir)	73	42	9	9
Mohora power house (Jammu & Kashmir)	1,09	71	9	9
Bhadra (Mysore)	33·53	82	33·2	33·2
Sharavathy hydro elec. scheme (Mysore)	22,97	13,00	178	—
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	30	30	3	—
Rajkot power station extension (Bombay)	60·83	34·8	3	3
Porbundar steam power station (Bombay)	2,00	1,68	15	15
Sikka steam power station (Bombay)	95	95	8	8
Shahpur steam station (Bombay) ..	1,00	60	10	—
Panniar (Kerala)	3,24	2,80	30	—
Sholayar (Kerala)	4,25	2,62	54	—
Pamba (Kerala)	8,76	2,20	100	—
Birshinghpur thermal power station (Madhya Pradesh)	10,63	4,93	60	—

TABLE 165

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN

(PRIVATE SECTOR)

Name of Undertaking	Generating plant to be added (kw.)	Cost of generating plant (Rs. lakhs)
Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., (Bombay)	45,000	2,78
Tata Power System (Bombay) Trombay	1,50,000	20,10
Thermal Station Sholapur (Bombay)	3,000	30
Agra Elec. Supply Co. (U.P.)	4,000	25
Banaras Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. (U.P.) ..	4,000	25
United Provinces Electric Supply Co. (U.P.)	4,000	25
Bhavnagar Electric Co. Ltd. (Bombay)	8,000	50
Minor Schemes	5,000	23
TOTAL ..	2,23,000	24,66

*The total cost shown includes outlay on irrigation portion.

**This scheme has been abandoned and instead one more 30 M.W. set will be installed at Harduaganj.

† Yamuna Hydel Scheme.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire country. The ultimate goal of the development of irrigation is the doubling of the irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. The additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation will not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population.

The First Five Year Plan provided for the execution of nearly 300 big and small schemes to extend irrigation facilities to nearly 220 lakh acres of land on full development.

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Second Plan are given at the end of this chapter in tables 166 and 167. The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Bhakra Nangal Project

The Bhakra Nangal Project, the largest multi-purpose project in India, estimated to cost Rs. 170 crores, consists of a 740-ft. high dam, with about 652 miles of canals and over 2,200 miles of distributaries and minors. The Bhakra dam is being constructed across the Sutlej river in a mountain gorge just before the river enters the plains. The Nangal dam is located 8 miles down-stream and will serve as a balancing reservoir to take up the diurnal variations of water released from Bhakra and thus ensure steady supplies. The construction of the project was started in 1946. All works, except the Bhakra dam and its power houses, which are in progress, have almost been completed.

In 1958-59, an area of about 19.67 lakh acres was irrigated by the Bhakra canal system in the Punjab and Rajasthan. The canal system commands a gross area of about 67.6 lakh acres. Of this, the cultivable commanded area will be 58.6 lakh acres and 36 lakh acres will be annually irrigated on full development. In addition, an area of 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply. It is anticipated that, on full development, there will be an additional out-turn of 8.5 lakh tons of wheat and other foodgrains, 5.9 lakh bales of cotton, 1.5 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.3 lakh tons of pulses and oilseeds.

There will eventually be two power houses at Bhakra, one on each side of the dam. In addition, there are two other power houses on the Nangal hydel channel. The power house at Ganguwal with two units of 24,000 kw. each was commissioned in January 1955. The power house at Kotla, having the same capacity, was put into operation in July 1956. It is proposed to install an additional unit of 29,000 kw. in each of these power houses. The left bank power house at Bhakra will have 5 generating sets of 90,000 kw. each. With the addition of these units and one unit each of 29,000 kw. at Ganguwal and Kotla, there will be an installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw. and firm capacity of 3,66,000 kw.

Partial storage of water above the Bhakra dam started in mid-1958 when a limited supply of water for perennial irrigation was released.

Hirakud Dam Project

The project harnesses the river Mahanadi and will provide irrigation to 6.7 lakh acres of land in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts in Orissa. The power house at the base of the dam will have an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. The main dam—the world's longest main stream dam—is 15,748 feet long; it is flanked by 13 miles of dykes on both sides and impounds 66 lakh acre-feet of water. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 70.78 crores.

The main dam and dykes have been completed in all reaches. Up to

the end of November 1959, irrigation facilities had been provided for 3,30,760 acres of land. The entire net-work of the canal distribution system was expected to be completed by the end of March 1960. In the power house, all the four generating units, with an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw., have been commissioned and power is being supplied at present to the Indian Aluminium Factory at Hirakud, the Cement factory at Rajganjpur, the steel plant at Rourkela, the ferro-manganese plant at Joda, the paper mills at Brajarajnagar and the textile and other industries in and around Chowdwar. The towns of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bargarh and several other places are also getting power from Hirakud. In addition, two more generating units of 37,500 kw. each are being installed in the main house.

A scheme costing Rs. 14.92 crores has been sanctioned for delta irrigation and, when completed in 1960, it will supply perennial irrigation to 18.7 lakh acres annually in Cuttack and Puri districts. This scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa.

To meet the increasing load demand, the Chiplima power scheme (with an installed capacity of 72,000 kw.) costing Rs. 14.32 crores was sanctioned in July 1956. Work on the project is progressing according to schedule.

Rajasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan Canal Project estimated to cost Rs. 66.47 crores was sanctioned in July 1957. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts:

(*a*) the head reach, 110.8 miles long, which lies in the Punjab territory (Rajasthan feeder); and

(*b*) the lower reach, 315 miles long, which lies in Rajasthan territory (Rajasthan canal).

To begin with, the canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers. The flow supplies will provide irrigation to about 16.84 lakh acres in the districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar. The production of foodgrains is expected to be of the order of 5.7 lakh tons valued at Rs. 15.6 crores.

A Committee of Direction and the Rajasthan Canal Board have been set up to ensure efficient, economic and expeditious execution of the Rajasthan Canal Project including all connected works in the Punjab and Rajasthan territories and colonisation of the areas covered by the project.

Damodar Valley Project

The project will comprise, on completion, four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses, of a total capacity of 1,04,000 kw. attached to all the dams except Konar; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 5,00,000 kw.; an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries.

The all-concrete Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extension on either side, was completed in 1953. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 12 lakh acre-feet of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957; in the power house three generating units of 20,000 kw. each have been commissioned.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill Dam, recently completed, will impound 12.14 lakh acre-feet of water. A 40,000 kw. hydro-electric station has been built near the dam which was commissioned in September 1959.

The 2,271-ft. long and 38-ft. high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. It will irrigate over 10.44 lakh acres of land through a network of canals and distributaries. Nearly 85 miles of the main left bank canal will be navigable, and provide an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and the coalfields of Raniganj.

The Bokaro Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw. was commissioned in February 1953. An additional unit of 75,000 kw. at this station was expected to be commissioned in March 1960. The Durgapur Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw. is expected to be commissioned early in 1960. Work has also started on the third thermal station at Chandrapura with an installed capacity of 1,25,000 kw. which will mainly supply power for railway electrification.

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 7,942-ft. long and 162-ft. high dam on the Tungabhadra river and a system of canals and power stations on either side.

The dam was inaugurated in July, 1953. The reservoir, which has a waterspread of 146 square miles, will ultimately have a live storage of 30 lakh acre-feet of water. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 8.3 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States. There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the end of a 15-mile long canal at Bukhasagaram. Two generating units of 9,000 kw. each in the dam power house and two units of the same capacity out of three units in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station will also be constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw. each will be installed.

Kosi Project

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 44.76 crores, will, besides affording protection against floods, irrigate about 14.05 lakh acres annually in Bihar. Unit I of the scheme includes a barrage (scheduled for completion by June 1962) across the River Kosi about three miles above Hanumannagar in Nepal. Unit II consists of embankments (completed), about 152 miles in length, along both the banks of the river. Unit III comprises the Eastern Kosi Canal (work in progress) which will take off from the Hanumannagar Barrage. It will have four branches, *viz.*, Murliganj Branch, Jankinagar Branch, Banmankhi Branch, and Araria Branch. By October 1959, earthwork to the extent of 94.3 per cent in the main canal and 71.6 per cent on the branches had been completed.

Chambal Project

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar Dam, Gandhi Sagar Power Station, transmission lines, Kotah Barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar Dam will have a gross storage capacity of 6.85 million acre-feet of water. The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw. of power, at 60 per cent load factor, will be generated from the four generating sets which are being installed at the Gandhi Sagar Power Station. Though the project as a whole is expected to be completed by 1963-64, power is expected to be generated from August 1960 and irrigation is expected to start in the Kharif season of 1960.

The Project (Stage I) is estimated to cost Rs. 63.59 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar Project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a masonry dam near Nandi-

konda village and two canals one on each side of the Krishna river. The dam, which will be of the masonry gravity type, will have an average height of 302 ft. above foundation level and its length will be 3,900 ft. The spill way will be 1,880 ft. in length. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 5.44 million acre-ft. of water and its spread will be 73.66 sq. miles. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 14 ft. diameter and two of 25 ft. diameter for eventual generation of power in the final stage of the project.

Two canals, one 135 miles long and the other 108 miles long, will irrigate an area of 20.6 lakh acres. The initial discharge capacity of both these canals will be 11,000 cusecs and it is estimated that the project will yield eight lakh tons of foodgrains annually on completion.

The work on the project commenced in the year 1956 and is scheduled to be completed in 1963-64.

Koyna Project

The first stage of the project estimated to cost Rs. 38.28 crores and inaugurated in January 1954, envisages the construction of a 208-ft. high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel which will divert the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 1,570 feet. The underground power house will have four units of 60,000 kw. each. About 2.3 lakh kw. of power will be supplied to Bombay and Poona and the remaining 10,000 kw. to the adjoining areas in Maharashtra.

Rihand Dam Project

The Rihand Project, estimated to cost Rs. 46.05 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 300-ft. high and 3,065-ft. long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, 180 square miles in area, to be created by the dam, will store 8.6 million acre-feet of water. A power station with an initial installed capacity of 2.5 lakh kw. and ultimate installed capacity of 3 lakh kw. is also under construction at the toe of the dam. A net-work of transmission lines with the necessary transmission and switching sub-stations will cover the entire eastern and south-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Power from the project will be used for the industrial and agricultural development of this economically backward region, with a population of over 2.5 crores, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries and pumping schemes for irrigation. This power station will also supply power to the aluminium industry which is the first of its kind in the State. The project will further provide irrigation benefits to about 14 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar.

The project is scheduled for completion by 1961.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 33.53 crores (revised) and scheduled for completion by 1961, across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 2.45 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chickmaglur, Chitaldurg and Bellary districts and will have a power station with an installed capacity of 33,200 kw.

Kakrapara Project

This project, financed by the Bombay Government, may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 2,038-ft. long and 45-ft. high, on the rocky river-bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Canals are scheduled to be completed in 1963. The project will irrigate 6.54 lakh acres in the Surat district.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam 176-ft. high above foundations and 1,345-ft. long has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 6,25,000 acre-feet of water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw. each and three units of 21,250 kw. each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw. hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Paraganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 20 miles below the dam in West Bengal. The 155-ft. high and 2,170-ft. long Massanjore Dam, now named Canada Dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 7.2 lakh acres annually. The Canada Dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation for nearly 1.2 lakh acres. The first 2,000-kw. generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February 1957.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

About 30 lakh acres of land were brought under irrigation by large and medium-sized projects in the First Plan. During the Second Plan, an additional area of 100 lakh acres will receive irrigation benefits, 90 lakh acres from projects undertaken during the First Plan, and 10 lakh acres from new projects. The new projects will eventually irrigate an area of 155 lakh acres. However, from the assessment made by the Planning Commission, of the actual progress made so far, the additional irrigation from the major and medium irrigation schemes expected to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan period would be of the order of 60 lakh acres.

At the beginning of the First Plan, the total installed capacity of power generating plants amounted only to 23 lakh kw. Half of this was in the electricity companies in the bigger towns. About a quarter of the installed capacity was in the public sector, the balance being in the private sector and industrial establishments which generated their own power. In the First Plan period, the installed capacity increased by about 11 lakh kw., bringing the total installed capacity to 34 lakh kw. In this, the share of the public sector increased from 6 lakh kw. to 14 lakh kw.

It has been estimated that over the next 10 years installed capacity will need to be expanded by 20 per cent annually. This means that the target for 1966 should be about 1.4 crore kw. Accordingly, a programme to raise the installed capacity to 68 lakh kw. has been included in the Second Plan. Of the increase of 34 lakh kw. between 1955-56 and 1960-61, 28 lakh kw. will be in the public sector, 3 lakh kw. in electricity supply companies and 3 lakh kw. in industrial establishments which generate their own power. In the public sector, hydel power will account for the addition of 21 lakh kw. and thermal power for 7 lakh kw. In all, 55 major power-generating schemes (new schemes and extensions to existing power stations) will be undertaken during the Second Plan. These will include 29 hydro-electric and 26 steam-power stations. During this period, the *per capita* consumption of electricity is expected to double from 25 to 50 units.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal

capital of Rs. 2 crores, has at present a paid up capital of Rs. 93 lakhs contributed by the Central Government and the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir. The Governments of Assam and Punjab have also agreed to participate in the scheme.

The Corporation is executing works on the Chambal Project (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh territories) and has also been entrusted with the work of constructing the Badua Dam and Kosi Barrage in Bihar. The most significant achievement, however, was the completion of the Wazirabad Barrage in the Union Territory of Delhi in the record time of one working season.

TABLE 166

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS

Name of scheme	Year of completion	Total capital outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Andhra Pradesh			
Romperu drainage	1956	1,28	8
Godavari delta system	1890	2,20	11,11
Krishna delta	1898	2,28	10,93
Rallapad	1957	90	8
Nizamsagar	1931	3,92	2,75
Godavari (stage I)	1958-59	4,41	67
Bihar			
Sone canals	1874	2,68	7,47
Tribeni canal extension	1958-59	1,13	62
Bombay			
Nira left bank canal	1906	1,06	83
Nira right bank canal	1938	6,02	81
Pravara river works	1926	1,53	84
Gangapur reservoir	1959	3,96	45
Rangola	1952	62	10
Brahmani	1954	91	27
Moj	1955	96	15
Aji	1957-58	80	3
Machhu I	1959-60	1,25	22
Jammu and Kashmir			
Sind valley	1956	1,24	18
Kerala			
Kuttanad	1956	60	1,21 (Relief from submersion)
Peechi	1957-58	2,35	46
Neyyar	1959-60	2,10	15
Malampusha	1959-60	5,32	48
Walayar reservoir	1958-59	1,17	8
Madhya Pradesh			
Tandula canals	1925	34	1,65
Mahanadi canals	1927	1,59	2,10
Madras			
Perinchani	1956	48	6
Periyar system	1897	1,08	1,43
Kaveri Mettur	1934	6,63	3,01
Lower Bhavani	1956	9,51	1,50
Araniar reservoir	1957	1,06	12

TABLE 166—(*concld.*)

Name of scheme	Year of completion	Total capital outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Mysore			
Krishnarajasagar canal	1930	4,50	1,00
Tunga anicut	1958-59	2,31	22
Nugu	1958-59	2,77	20
Ghataprabha left bank canal	1958-59	5,45	1,20
Orissa			
Rushi-Kulya canal system	1895	28	1,40
Punjab			
Western Jamuna canal	1886	2,02	10,18
Upper Bari Doab canal	1878-79	2,27	8,28
Sirhind canal	1886-87	2,65	14,83
Eastern canal	1933	8,38	3,49
Nangal barrage	1954	3,95	—
Rajasthan			
Jawai project	1958-59	2,50	46
Parbati project	1959-60	1,06	37
Meja project (Gudha)	1960-61	63	37
Uttar Pradesh			
Ganga canal	1891	4,65	17,27
Agra canal	1891	1,29	4,47
Lower Ganga canal	1891	4,69	11,52
Sarda canal	1930	11,37	19,72
Extension of Sarda canal (1,062 miles) ..	1955-56	1,10	1,76
Sarda canal reservoir (stage I)	1960-61	4,79	1,72
Mata Tila (stage I)	1957-58	4,88	2,65
West Bengal			
Damodar canals	1935	1,30	1,72
Mayurakshi	1956-57	16,11	7,20

TABLE 167

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Name of Scheme and State	Total cost (Rs. lakhs approximate)	Expenditure in Second Plan on irrigation (Rs. lakhs)	Annual benefits (thousand acres) On completion	Annual benefits (thousand acres) During Second Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra-Nangal (Punjab and Rajasthan)	170,00*	23,24	36,04	21,48
Damodar valley (West Bengal and Bihar)	131,71*	9,43	13,44	8,49
Hirakud (stage I) including Mahanadi delta (Orissa)	85,70*	20,84	22,50	8
Chambal (stage I) (Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh)	63,59*	21,05	10,00	3,75
Tungabhadra (Andhra & Mysore) ..	60,36*	5,70	8,30	4,48
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	16,11*	1,90	7,20	2,70
Bhadra (Mysore)	33,53*	10,44	2,45	1,40
Kosi (Bihar)	44,76	16,15	14,05	—
Nagarjunasagar (stage I) (Andhra Pradesh)	86,57	32,30	20,60	—
Kakrapara canal (Lower Tapi) Bombay	11,66	7,00	6,53	2,56 (single crop)

*Includes outlay on power portion.

TABLE 167—(*concld.*)

Name of Scheme and State	Total cost (Rs. lakhs appro-ximate)	Expendi-ture in Second Plan on irriga-tion (Rs. lakhs)	Annual benefits (thousand acres)	
			On com-pletion	During Second Plan period
New Schemes				
Tungabhadra high level canal (stage I) (Andhra & Mysore)	13,00	3,95	1,87	—
Ukai (Bombay)..	61,64*	7,50	3,92	—
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	18,34*	3,04	5,90	—
Purna (Bombay)	5,82†	5,00	1,60	15
Vamsadhara (Andhra Pradesh) ..	12,56	85	3,10	—
Narmada (Bombay)	43,10	3,55	10,97	—
Banas (Bombay)	9,19	3,55	1,10	15
Mula (Bombay)	9,40	1,00	1,31	—
Girna (Bombay)	9,38	4 00	1,43	52
New Khadakvasla (Bombay) ..	11,31	4,00	77	—
New Kattalia (Madras)	1,57	1,30	21	12
Salandi (Orissa)	4,66	2,50	3,28	—
Gurgaon canal (Punjab)	1,69	1,07	56	50
Kangsabati (West Bengal)	25,26	4,75	9,50	10
Chandrakeshar (Madhya Pradesh) ..	89	85	12	—
Kabini (Mysore)	2,50	2,50	30	—
Banas (Rajasthan)	4,80	2,00	2,50	—
Bhadar (Bombay)	2,95	1,03	45	—
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	2,88	2,01	63	—
Lidder canal (Jammu & Kashmir) ..	2,44‡	40	7	2
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	4,77	2,19	1,64	—
Laxmnathirtha (Mysore)	30	18	3	—
Upper Ken (Madhya Pradesh) ..	1,25	0·1	40	—
Vidur (Pondicherry & Madras) ..	62	51	3	3

*Includes outlay on power portion.

† Cost of irrigation portion only.

‡ Cost inclusive of power.

CHAPTER XXIV

INDUSTRY

According to the 1956 Census of Indian Manufactures,* India had 7,610 registered factories.† Of these 7,074 or 93 per cent of the total, which submitted returns, employed in all Rs. 1,004.5 crores worth of capital, consisting of Rs. 463.4 crores fixed capital and Rs. 541.2 crores working capital. The total number of persons employed in these factories was 18,85,654 including 16,78,079 workers. The total value of the products of these manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,621 crores, the net value added by manufacture amounting to Rs. 469 crores. Salaries and wages (including the money value of other benefits) paid to employees amounted to Rs. 255.8 crores.

The total profits earned by 311 joint-stock companies during 1956, according to another estimate,** amounted to Rs. 39.58 crores as against Rs. 40.52 crores in the previous year. The index number of industrial profits (gross profits before deduction for depreciation) during 1956 for all industries, with 1939 as the base year, was 326.5 compared to 334.3, 320.8 and 261.2 during 1955, 1954 and 1953 respectively. The index numbers of industrial profits during 1956 for certain important industries were as follows: jute (—)27.2; cotton 568.4; tea 346.6; sugar 454.5; paper 749.2; iron and steel 293.3; coal 148.6; and cement 430.2. The revised index‡ of industrial profits (gross profits before deduction for depreciation) for 1957 (base 1950=100) stood at 151.7. The indices for certain industries were as follows: tea 71.6; coal 141.1; sugar 228.6; cotton 71.7; jute 84.4, iron and steel 214.8; engineering 335.7; cement 160.5; and paper 216.2.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy was first announced in 1948. This envisaged a mixed economy with an overall responsibility of the Government for the planned development of industries and their regulation in national interest. While it reiterated the right of the State to acquire an industrial undertaking in the public interest, it reserved an appropriate sphere forr private enterprise.§

A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialistic pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but at the same time private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. (The two schedules are enumerated on the next page). Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy

*The following States and Union Territories were not covered by the Census: Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

† Those employing 20 or more workers on any day and using power.

**By the Ministry of Finance, Department of Company Law Administration.

‡Source: Reserve Bank of India in collaboration with the Department of Company Law Administration.

§See 'INDIA 1957', p. 289.

plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding; telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport; sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistently with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings were required to be licensed. The Government were authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government were empowered to take over its management or control. A Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers was to be constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of industries. Development Councils for individual industries were also to be set up.

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries, and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Besides the Central Advisory Council of Industries, Development Councils have been set up for the following industries: (*i*) heavy chemicals (acids and fertilisers), (*ii*) internal combustion engines and power-driven pumps, (*iii*) bicycles, sewing machines and instruments, (*iv*) sugar, (*v*) light electrical, (*vi*) heavy electrical, (*vii*) drugs, dyes and intermediates, (*viii*) alkalis and allied industries, (*ix*) woollen textiles, (*x*) art silk textiles, (*xi*) machine tools, (*xii*) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (*xiii*) oil-based and plastics industries, (*xiv*) food processing, (*xv*) alcohol and fermentation, and (*xvi*) automobiles, automobile ancillaries and transport vehicles. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. Between October 1958 and September 1959, 1,210 new licences were approved under the Act. It was decided in 1959 that for industrial machinery as well as a number of other items firms concerned may apply straight away for import licences for capital goods and once these are granted the industries Act licence would follow as a matter of course.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. Industries which have received such assistance include the manufacture of explosives for civil purposes,

intermediates for certain types of dyestuffs, textile machinery and steel. In order to promote decentralisation of industry, the Government have decided to pool and equate the prices of steel and cement at all railheads in India.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres and of five regional productivity directorates manned by specialists. So far 30 local councils have been set up; five regional directorates at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur and Bangalore have also been established.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. Up to March 1959, loans sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 64.34 crores including Rs. 6.91 crores during 1958-59; two-thirds of the loans sanctioned were in respect of new undertakings which went into production after independence. Loans worth Rs. 40.37 crores were actually disbursed. A sum of Rs. 13.5 crores was provided in the Second Plan for Central Government loans to the Corporation; the amount has now been raised to Rs. 22.25 crores.

The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957 seeks further to strengthen the resources position of the Corporation and widen the scope of its activities. A larger number of industries, including new concerns, which are not in a position to offer adequate security, but deserve encouragement from the point of view of the national economy, may now receive loans from the Corporation if some guarantees are given by the Central Government or a State Government, a scheduled bank or a State co-operative bank. The State Financial Corporations* assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The total amount of their outstanding loans and advances stood at Rs. 11.36 crores at the end of 1958-59.

By the end of 1958, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, approved financial assistance for a total amount of Rs. 13.37 crores† covering a wide range of industries: paper, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, textiles, sugar, metal ores, lime and cement works, glass manufacture, etc. Actual disbursements amounted to Rs. 1.95 crores.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Private Ltd., was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan. Loans to be eligible for rediscount must be for periods between 3 and 7 years and of a medium-sized amount, not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. These facilities will be available only to those industrial concerns whose paid-up capital and reserves do not

*Their number declined by two, from 13 to 11, through amalgamations following the reorganisation of States in November 1956. The jurisdiction of the Punjab corporation has been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi in terms of an agreement entered into in October 1957. The Mysore State Financial Corporation was established during 1958-59, bringing the total number to 12.

†Excluding applications sanctioned but subsequently withdrawn by applicants or not proceeded with for other reasons.

exceed Rs. 2.5 crores. Refinance assistance sanctioned till March 1959 amounted to Rs. 2.4 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation, set up in 1954, also acts as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries. Till June 1958, loans amounting to Rs. 3.38 crores and Rs. 3.05 crores were sanctioned by NIDC to jute and cotton mills respectively.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations.

Foreign Capital

In order to supplement the capital resources for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in cases where sufficient capacity for the manufacture of a particular item does not exist in the country and where it is desirable to secure the know-how from leading foreign firms. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

(*i*) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;

(*ii*) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;

(*iii*) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country;

(*iv*) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

According to a study by the Economic Department of the Reserve Bank of India, the book value of the private foreign business investments in India at the end of 1957 totalled Rs. 555.6 crores (inclusive of IBRD loans). Net of capital repatriation, the flow of foreign business investments (inclusive of IBRD loans) during 1957 amounted to Rs. 48.8 crores against Rs. 36.8 crores during 1956 and an annual average of Rs. 17.6 crores during 1954-55. India's foreign liabilities at the official sector during 1957 amounted to Rs. 451 crores and those at the banking sector Rs. 48 crores. Private (non-banking), banking and official foreign liabilities during 1958 amounted to Rs. 590 crores (tentative estimate), Rs. 52 crores and Rs. 652 crores respectively.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

Although the first cotton mill in India was built at Calcutta in 1818, the real beginnings of the industry were made in Bombay in the year 1854, with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations

of the jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. These, along with coal mining, were the only major industries which had developed substantially before World War I. The War gave a further impetus to industrial development. The policy of discriminating protection, adopted in 1922 on the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission, did much to help the growth of Indian industries. Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piecegoods more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased 8 times and of paper 2 1/2 times. The protected sugar industry progressed so speedily between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. About the same time the cement industry also began to grow, and by 1935-36 it was able to meet about 95 per cent of the total needs of the country. The production of matches, glass, vanaspati, soap and several engineering industries recorded large increases during this period. An electrical goods industry came into being.

World War II created conditions favourable for the maximum utilisation of capacity in Indian industries. Several new industries came into existence such as ferro-alloys, non-ferrous metals, diesel engines, pumps, bicycles, sewing machines, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and superphosphate. The manufacture of machine tools and simple machinery, cutlery and pharmaceuticals also commenced.

In the immediate post-war period, a new range of industries grew up; ball and roller bearings, carding engines, ring frames and locomotives. The fertiliser, cement, sheet glass, caustic soda and sulphuric acid industries expanded.

During First Plan

The emphasis in the First Five Year Plan was on agriculture, irrigation and power; only about 8 per cent of the total investment was allocated for industries and minerals. It set comparatively modest targets for new investment in the industrial field, the emphasis being on the fuller utilisation of existing capacity. This objective was more or less achieved. Some idle capacity, however, still existed in the superphosphate, soap, vegetable oils, vanaspati and paint industries and in some engineering industries, such as the diesel engine and radio, and in the re-rolling sector of steel and non-ferrous metals industries.

New investment in industries in the public sector during the First Plan was of the order of Rs. 60 crores as against the target of Rs. 94 crores. The investment, installed capacity and the level of production of the industries in the public sector under the First Plan are shown in table 170. Investment in the private sector on new projects and expansion programmes during the First Plan was expected to be about Rs. 233 crores and this target was attained. Expenditure on the replacement and modernisation of plant and machinery in the private sector was, however, considerably lower than anticipated—about Rs. 105 crores as against Rs. 230 crores. In all, new investment on industries (excluding investment on replacement and modernisation) amounted to about Rs. 293 crores as against the projected outlay of Rs. 327 crores.

Targets of production, as distinct from capacity, were more or less reached in the case of cotton textiles, sugar, vegetable oils, cement, paper, soda ash, caustic soda, rayon, electric transformers, bicycles, sewing machines and petroleum refining. The expected levels of production were not reached in the case of iron and steel, aluminium, machine tools, fertilisers, diesel engines and pumps, automobiles, radios, batteries, electric motors, electric lamps, electric fans, jute textiles, paints and varnishes, plywood, superphosphate, power alcohol and glass.

Appreciable diversification of production was achieved. Among the new products manufactured for the first time were: staple fibre and

cellulose acetate filament, calcium carbide, hydrogen peroxide, rare earth compounds, caustic soda and ammonium chloride, penicillin, DDT, newsprint, carding engines, automatic looms, steel wire ropes, jute spinning frames, deep well turbine pumps and motors and transformers of higher ratings.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 293 crores on industrial expansion in the public and private sectors during the First Plan, compared to the original estimate of Rs. 327 crores, is shown in table 168.

Capacity and level of production in different industries at the end of the First Plan are given in table 172 along with the targets for the Second Plan.

TABLE 168

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (FIRST PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Estimate under First Plan	Investment actually incurred
Metallurgical industries (iron and steel, aluminium, lead, etc.)	85·0	61·0
Petroleum refining	64·0	45·0
Chemical industries (heavy chemicals and fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and plastics)	26·0	27·0
Engineering industries (heavy and light)	53·0	46·0
Cotton textiles	9·0	20·0*
Sugar industry	0·1	5·0
Rayon textiles (including staple fibre and chemical pulp) ..	16·5	8·0
Cement	17·7	17·5
Paper and paperboard including newsprint	7·4	12·0
Electric power generation and distribution (in the private sector)	16·0	32·6
Others	32·3	18·9
TOTAL ..	327·0	293·0

During Second Plan

New investment in the organised industries during the Second Plan (original allocation)** would amount to Rs. 1,094 crores—Rs. 524 crores in the public sector (besides Rs. 35 crores to be invested by the National Industrial Development Corporation) and Rs. 535 crores in the private sector. The proposed outlay in the public sector was mainly accounted for by iron and steel (Rs. 350 crores), fertilisers (Rs. 37 crores †), the heavy electrical plant (Rs. 20 crores), besides the South Arcot Lignite Project (Rs. 52 crores) and the expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard (Rs. 9·8 crores). The programme of the National Industrial Development Corporation provides for assistance to the cotton and jute textile industries in modernisation and also includes projects for heavy foundries and forge-shops, structural fabrication, refractories, chemical pulp for rayon and newsprint and intermediates for dyestuffs and drugs. The NIDC would also foster the establishment of a new unit for aluminium and the manufacture of heavy machinery and equipment for earth moving, mining, etc., and also of rollers and rolling equipment required in ferrous and non-ferrous metals industries.

*Overall outlay inclusive of minor expansions, replacements and modernisation, is estimated at Rs. 80 crores.

** The increased costs of some of the projects in the public sector, owing to rise in price-levels, internal as well as external, are shown in table 170 along with the original estimates.

†This is exclusive of expenditure on the fertiliser plant under the South Arcot Lignite Project and on capacity for by-product ammonium sulphate in connection with the new steel plants.

The programme of development under the Second Plan in the public sector of industry in terms of investment, capacity and estimated production is shown in table 170. More details about the State-owned industrial undertakings appear under relevant heads in the section on 'Principal Industries'.

The main emphasis in the Second Plan is on the expansion of capital and producer goods industries with a view to laying firm foundations of industrial progress. The following order of priorities was laid down:

(*i*) increased production of iron and steel and heavy chemicals, including nitrogenous fertilisers, and development of the heavy engineering and machine building industries;

(*ii*) expansion of capacity in respect of other developmental commodities and producer goods such as aluminium, cement, chemical pulp, dyestuffs and phosphatic fertilisers, and of essential drugs;

(*iii*) modernisation and re-equipment of important national industries such as jute and cotton textiles and sugar;

(*iv*) fuller utilisation of the existing installed capacity in industries where there are wide gaps between capacity and production; and

(*v*) expansion of capacity for consumer goods industries keeping in view the requirements of common production programmes and the production targets for the decentralised sector of industry.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 1,094 crores in the public and private sectors during the Second Plan is shown below.

TABLE 169

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (SECOND PLAN)

	Amount (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total investment
Metallurgical industries	502·5	45·9
Engineering industries	150·0	13·7
Chemical industries	132·0	12·0
Cement, electric porcelain and refractories	93·0	8·5
Petroleum refining	10·0	0·9
Paper, newsprint and security paper	54·0	5·0
Sugar	51·0	4·7
Cotton, jute, woollen and silk yarn and cloth	36·3	3·3
Rayon and staple fibre	24·0	2·2
Others	41·5*	3·8

*Includes an investment of Rs. 29·0 crores in respect of mining and power generation under the South Arcot Lignite Project.

TABLE 170

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, EXCLUSIVE OF SCHEMES OF NIDC)

Name of the Scheme	As at the end of March 1956			Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)			
	Investment (Rs. crores)	Capacity (1955-56)	Production (1955-56)	Investment (Rs. crores)		Capacity (1960-61)	Estimated production (1960-61)
				Original	Revised		
Three steel plants (Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur)	7·75	—	—	350·00	439·0 (plus 120·0 for the town-ships etc.).	Finished steel 23 lakh tons and pig iron 6·8 lakh tons for foundries.	20 lakh tons of finished steel and 4·5 lakh tons of pig iron for foundries.
South Arcot Lignite Project	0·5	—	—	52·00 (*a*)	61·00	35 lakh tons of lignite, 7·14 lakh tons of lignite briquettes, 2·1 lakh KW of power, 70,000 tons of nitrogen.	35 lakh tons of lignite, 7·14 lakh tons of lignite briquettes, 2·1 lakh KW of power: 20,000 tons of nitrogen (*b*).
Sindri Fertiliser Factory	28	70,000 tons of nitrogen	66,000 tons of nitrogen	7·00	8·40	1·17 lakh tons of nitrogen.	1·17 lakh tons of nitrogen.
Nangal Fertiliser-*cum*-Heavy Water Factory	—	—	—	22·00	27·11	70,000 tons of nitorgen	40,000 tons of nitrogen(*c*)
Hindustan Shipyard	6·0 (1951-56)	—	50,000 GRT (1951-56)	9·80	9·80	—	75,000—90,000 GRT (1956-61).
Rourkela Fertiliser Factory	—	—	—	8·00	16·00	80,000 tons of nitrogen	70,000 tons of nitrogen(*d*)
Heavy Electric Plant ..	0·2	—	—	20·00 (*e*)	16·65	—	Will commence production in 1961.
Hindustan Machine Tools ..	4·4	N.A.	Lathes and components worth Rs.0·25 crores	2·00	2·36	865 lathes, milling and drilling machines.	Equipment worth over Rs. 3 crores.
D.D.T factories	0·5	700 tons	284 tons	1·00	1·20	2,800 tons	2,500 tons

(*a*) The total cost of the project on completion was estimated at about Rs. 68·85 crores.
(*b*) Expected to be in full production by December 1960 .
(*c*) Expected to be in full production by 1960.
(*d*) Expected to be in full production by the end of 1959. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 16·0 crores and the provision now made would be reviewed at the appropriate stage.
(*e*) The total cost of the project on completion is estimated at about Rs. 45·5 crores (excluding the cost of the township).

TABLE 170—(*concld.*)

Name of the Scheme	As at the end of March 1956			Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)			
	Invest-ment (Rs. crores)	Capacity (1955-56)	Production (1955-56)	Investment (Rs. crores)		Capacity (1960-61)	Estimated production (1960-61)
				Original	Revised		
Hindustan Antibiotics ..	2·1	48 lakh mega units	66·4 lakh mega units	1·00	1·00	2,40 lakh mega units and 15,000 to 20,000 kg. of streptomycin.	2,40 lakh mega units and 15,000 kg. of streptomycin.
Hindustan Cables	1·6	470 miles of cable (single shift)	525 miles of cable	0·50	0·60	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of co-axial cable.	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of coaxial cable.
National Instruments Factory (including optical glass project)	0·6	Instruments worth Rs. 40 lakhs	Instruments worth Rs.14·2 lakhs	0·65	0·65	N.A.	N.A.
Salt development	0·3	—	846 lakh mds. (public and private sectors)	2·0	2·0	—	1,000 lakh maunds (public and private sectors)
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	14·6	120 locomotives	125 locomotives	5·0	—	300 locomotives	300 locomotives
Integral Coach Factory ..	5·2	—	20 coaches	10·0	—	350 coaches	350 coaches
New Metre Gauge Coach Factory	—	—	Nil			200 coaches	200 coaches
Engineering shops for spare parts	Nil	—	Nil	7·0	—	N.A.	N.A.
Indian Telephone Industries	4·1 (*f*)	—	Telephones 50,000; Exchange lines 35,000	0·5	—	—	Telephones 60,000; Exchange lines 40,000
Teleprinter Factory	—	—	—	0·75	—	N.A.	N.A.
Security Paper Mill	—	—	—	2·50	2·50	1,500 tons	1,500 tons
	75·8			501·7			

(*f*) Excludes Rs. 31 lakhs invested by the Mysore Government.

N.A.—Not Available.

Percentage increases in capacity and production proposed during the Second Plan for (*i*) representative capital and producer goods industries and (*ii*) a number of important consumer goods industries, are shown below in table 171.

TABLE 171

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN INDUSTRIES IN 1960-61 OVER 1955-56

	Capacity	Production
Capital and Producer Goods Industries		
Finished steel	260	231
Aluminium	300	233
Ferro-manganese	514	—
Nitrogenous fertilisers	349	277
Phosphatic fertilisers	243	500
Soda ash	181	188
Caustic soda	241	275
Plastic moulding powders	986	1,362
Dyestuffs	309	450
Power alcohol	33	100
Cement	224	183
Refractories	125	186
Structural fabrication	121	178
Locomotives	135	125
Electric transformers	128	116
Industrial machinery—cotton, jute, cement, sugar and paper	—	471
Benzol	567	900
Consumer Goods Industries		
Sugar	44	24
Rayon and staple fibre	162	246
Cotton textiles		
(*a*) Yarn	13·0	19·6
(*b*) Cloth	Negligible	29·2
Woollen textiles		
(*a*) Yarn	19·7	25·0
(*b*) Cloth	4·2	34·2
Glass and glassware	16·2	60·0
Bicycles	17·8	81·8
Soap	5·0	50·0
Vanaspati	Nil	48·1
Paper and paperboard	114	75

Table 172 shows, for some selected categories of industries, the installed capacity and production in 1955-56 and the targets set under the Second Plan*.

*For details, see 'INDIA 1958' pp. 338–43. Figures here are as in the *Programme of Industrial Development* 1956–61 (Planning Commission, July 1956).

TABLE 172

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY : CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
1. Iron and Steel						
(i) Pig iron for foundries	Thousand tons	3,80	9,80	3,80	7,50	
(ii) Finished steel (main producers only)	Do.	13,00	46,80	13,00	43,00	
2. Aluminium	Tons	7,500	30.000	7,500	25,000	
3. Industrial machinery						
(i) Cotton textile						
Carding engines	Number	792	—	649 (a)	—	(a) 1955
Spinning ring frames	Number	1,596	—	863 (a)	—	
Looms	Number	4,980	—	2,787 (a)	—	
(ii) Jute textile	Value in crores of rupees	—	—	0·06 (b)	2·5	(b) 1954
(iii) Cement	Do.	—	—	0·56 (b)	2·0	
(iv) Sugar	Do.	—	—	0·28 (b)	2·5	
(v) Paper	Do.	—	—	negligible	4·0	
(vi) Printing	Do.	—	—	negligible	2·0	
(vii) Others [Heavy machinery including machine tools]—Machine tools (graded)	Number	—	—	(c)	(d)	(c) Of the value of Rs. 1·0 crore. (d) Of the value of Rs. 3·0 crores.
4. Railway rolling stock						
(i) Locomotives	Do.	170	400	500 (e)	400	(e) Entire Plan period 1951–56
(ii) Wagons	Do.	15,000	25,000	41,966 (e)	25,000	
(iii) Passenger coaches	Do.	1,100	1,700	4,384 (e)	2,300	

TABLE 172—(*contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
5. Shipbuilding	GRT	—	—	50,000 (*f*)	90,000 (*g*)	(*f*) 1951–56 (*g*) 1956–61
6. Automobile and allied industries						
(*i*) Automobiles (manufacturing only)	Number	29,000	29,000	25,000	57,000	
(*ii*) Motor cycles and scooters ..	Do.	11,000	11,000	1,500	11,000	
7. Ball and roller bearings	Thousand	6,00	9,00	8,89	24,00	
8. Agricultural implements and machinery						
(*i*) Power-driven pumps	Thousand ..	67	86	36	86	
(*ii*) Diesel engines	Number	20,000	—	10,000	—	
		2,00,000 (*h*)	2,20,000 (*h*)	100,000 (*h*)	2,05,000 (*h*)	(*h*) Horse power
9. Bicycles	Thousand	7,60	8,95	5,50	12,50 (*i*)	(*i*) Includes 2,50,000 bicycles by decentralised sector.
10. Sewing machines	Thousand	46·5	85	1,10	3,00 (*j*)	(*j*) Includes 80,000 domestic sewing machines by decentralised sector.
11. Hurricane lanterns	Do.	50,00	55,00	54,00	60,00	
12. Electric transformers (33 KV and below)	Thousand KVA	6,57	15,00	6,29	13,60	
13. Electric motors (200 HP and below) ..	Thousand HP	2,63	6,00	2,71	6,00	
14. Electric fans	Thousand	4,02	6,00	2,80	6,00	

TABLE—172 (*contd.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity: Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Rated capacity: Target for 1960-61	Production: Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Production: Target for 1960-61	Remarks
15. Electric lamps	Thousand	3,60,00	5,00,00	2,70,00	5,00,00	
16. Radio receivers (organised sector)	Do.	2,13	2,13	1,32 (*k*)	2,00-2,25 (*k*)	(*k*) Includes decentralised sector.
17. Fertilisers						
(*i*) Nitrogenous (in terms of fixed nitrogen)	Thousand tons	85	3,82	77	2,90	
(*ii*) Phosphatic	Do.	35	1,20	20	1,20	
18. Heavy chemicals						
(*i*) Sulphuric acid	Thousand tons	2,42	5,00	1,70	4,70	
(*ii*) Soda ash	Do.	90	2,53	80	2,30 (*l*)	(*l*) Gross production
(*iii*) Caustic soda	Do.	44	1,50	36	1,35 (*l*)	
19. Dyestuffs	Lakh lbs.	66	2,70	40	2,20	
20. Drugs and pharmaceuticals						
(*i*) Penicillin	Lakh mega units	1,25	4,00	66	4,00	
(*ii*) DDT	Tons	700	2,800	172 (*m*)	2,800	(*m*) 1955
(*iii*) Streptomycin	Kilograms	—	18,000	—	18,000	
21. Soap	Thousand tons	3,40	3,57	2,00	3,00	
22. Leather footwear	Lakh pairs	—	—	885	1,020	
23. Rubber manufactures						
(*i*) Automobile tyres	Thousand	9,50	14,60	9,10	14,60	
(*ii*) Bicycle tyres	Do.	60,00	1,18,00	57,50	1,18,00	
24. (*i*) Paper and paper board	Thousand tons	2,10	4,50	2,00	3,50	
(*ii*) Newsprint	Tons	30,000	60,000	4,200	60,000	
25. Cement	Thousand tons	49,31	1,60,00	46,00	1,30,00	
26. Glass and glassware	Tons	2,91,000	3,38,000	1,25,000	2,00,000	
27. Petroleum products	Lakh tons (of crude processed)	36·25	43	36	43	

TABLE 172—(*concld.*)

Industries	Unit	Rated capacity		Production		Remarks
		Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56	Target for 1960-61	
28. Power and industrial alcohol						
(*i*) Power alcohol	Lakh gallons	1,50 }		1,00	1,80	
(*ii*) Industrial alcohol	Do.	1,20 }	3,60	50	1,20	
29. Cotton						
(*i*) Yarn	Lakh lbs.	184,00 (*n*)	208,00	163,00(*o*)	195,00	(*n*) As in January 1956.
(*ii*) Cloth						
Mill	Lakh yards	495,00 (*n*)	495,00 (*n*)	510,00(*o*)	500,00 or 550,00	(*o*) 1955
Handloom	Lakh yards	—	—	148,00(*o*)	300,00 or 350,00 (*p*)	(*p*) includes power loom production.
30. Jute manufactures	Thousand tons ..	12,00	12,00	11,50	12,00	
31. Woollen cloth	Lakh yards	4,80	5,00	1,49	2,00	
32. Matches	Lakh gross boxes	3,53	3,53	3,20	3,50 (*q*)	(*q*) Includes decentralised sector
33. Sugar (r)	Thousand tons	17,40	25,00	18,20	22,50	(*r*) Production figures relate to sugar season.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production during 1957 and 1958 and the index numbers of industrial production (base 1951=100) for the year 1958 and for the months of October 1958 and October 1959 are given in table 173. For January-October 1959, the general index* was 149·1 (provisional) compared to 139·1 in January-October 1958. Some new engineering and chemical industries, not included in the index, have also been recording considerable progress. Shortage of foreign exchange continues but it has been possible to ensure generally that industrial production is not hampered on that account.

TABLE 173

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Unit	Actual production during		Index number of production (1951=100)		
		1957	1958	1958	October 1958	October 1959
Textile Manufactures		—	—	112·6	113·8	116·6
Cotton cloth ..	Lakh yards	531,74	492,70	101·8	105·3	106·0
Cotton yarn ..	Lakh lbs.	178,01	168,54	123·1	129·7	131·1
Jute textiles (*a*) ..	Thousand tons	10,30	10,62	123·9	115·1	123·6
Sugar (*b*)	Thousand tons	20,08	20,06	175·5	19·4	21·5
Paper and paper-board	Thousand tons	2,10	2,53	191·8	204·4	248·1
Cigarettes	Crores	2,889	2,984	139·1	133·7	140·4
Coal	Lakh tons	4,35	4,53	132·2	131·1	126·2
Iron and steel		—	—	119·1	116·9	172·2
Finished steel ..	Thousand tons	13,46	13,00	120·7	115·4	169·3
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	Thousand tons	19,12	21,10	115·2	120·8	179·2
General and electrical engineering		—	—	254·1	240·3	245·8
Hurricane lanterns	Thousand	43,45	32,88	85·0	81·9	102·0
Diesel engines (*c*)	Number	16,644	25,860	355·6	390·4	407·6
Chemicals and chemical products		—	—	206·2	218·6	232·8
Soap (*d*)	Thousand tons	1,12	1,23	148·0	171·1	151·2
Matches (*e*) ..	Thousand cases(*f*)	5,78	6,14	108·3	100·8	110·0
Sulphuric acid ..	Thousand tons	1,96	2,27	211·9	212·6	291·8
Automobiles ..	Number	31,932	26,796	120·3	145·7	162·6
Rubber products		—	—	181·3	139·0	162·2
Tyres (*g*) ..	Thousand	81,42	92,65	193·0	136·8	168·4
Electricity generated (*h*)	Lakh kwh	1,083,48	1,224,48	209·0	219·2	259·1
Cement	Thousand tons	56,02	60,68	189·9	154·4	215·0
Non-ferrous metals		—	—	166·5	159·8	229·2
Brass	Thousand tons	17·8	20·2	181·7	164·4	213·7
Iron ore	Thousand tons	46,20	57,12	156·3	169·9	232·3
General index ..		—	—	139·7	144·4*	153·7*

*Seasonally adjusted index.

(*a*) Figures relate to the production by mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association and also to one non-member mill.

(*b*) Figures relate to the crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only.

(*c*) Stationary type only.

(*d*) Figures refer to the production of organised factories.

(*e*) Include figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

(*f*) 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each.

(*g*) Figures are in respect of automobile and cycle tyres only.

(*h*) Includes figures for Jammu and Kashmir and covers all power stations owned by industrial concerns.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in table 174.

TABLE 174

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Production (Lakh lbs.)	
				Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80	58	14,08	13·3	—	—
1889-90	114	29,35	22·1	—	—
1901..	178	48,41	40·5	57,30	12,00
1911..	233	60,95	85·8	62,50	26,70
1921..	249	72,78	133·5	69,40	40,30
1931..	314	90,78	175·2	96,60	67,20
1941..	396	1,00,26	200·2	157,70	109,30
1947..	423	1,03,54	203·0	129,60	376,20 (lakh yds.)

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1947 is shown in table 175. Output in 1958 fell owing to a fall in consumer offtake and accumulation of stocks with mills. Substantial reduction in excise duties, in several instalments since December 1957, was allowed to give relief to the industry.

At the beginning of 1959, there were 482 cotton textile (188 spinning and 294 composite) mills in India, with 1,34·1 lakh spindles and 2·01 lakh looms. The number of mills decreased to 479 (187 spinning and 292 composite) at the end of October 1959. Nearly Rs. 122 crores were invested in the industry which employed about 8·9 lakh workers.

TABLE 175

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

Year	Cotton yarn (lakh lbs.)	Cotton cloth (lakh yds.)
1947	129,60	376,20
1950	117,48	366,70
1955	163,08	509,40
1956	167,12	530,66
1957	178,01	531,74
1958	168,54	492,70
1959	171,88	492,80

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry in order to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The assistance of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the industry is based on these data. Loans amounting to about Rs. 3·71 crores were approved till 1958 by the NIDC. Following an interim recommendation of a committee appointed to enquire into the problems facing the industry, excise duties on all categories of cloth were reduced and rationalised in July 1958.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in the following table.

TABLE 176

GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average)	21	2·71	5·5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average) ..	36	6·80	16·2	3,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	60	12·09	33·5	6,92
1925-26	90	21·35	50·5	10,64
1930-31	100	23·61	61·8	12,25
1937-38	105	24·89	52·4	11,08
1946-47	106	—	66·0	12,95

According to the 1956 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were 112 jute mills in India out of which 105, which had submitted returns, employed total capital worth Rs. 83·4 crores (Rs. 41·2 crores fixed capital). 273,728 persons (including 257,882 workers) were employed in the industry. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947.

TABLE 177

PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(in thousand tons)

Year*	Production†
1947	10,52
1950	8,36
1955	10,27
1956	10,93
1957	10,30
1958	10,62
1959	10,52

To encourage modernisation, licences for the import of machinery have been liberally granted to the jute mills and a start made in the manufacture of jute mill machinery in the country. Loans are also being offered through the National Industrial Development Corporation for modernisation of equipment; loans worth Rs. 4·56 crores have been approved so far. Over 50 per cent of the spindles have been modernised. As a rationalisation measure a number of uneconomic units have closed down since 1957, surplus labour having been largely absorbed in the other units to which production has been transferred. The industry has continued to work with one-eighth to one-sixth the total loomage sealed.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below.

*Figures relate to the period July-June, which is the jute year.

† Figures for 1950 onwards relate to the production of mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association and of one non-member mill.

TABLE 178

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year	Number of mills	Production of sugarcane (thousand tons)
1931-32	32	1,60
1938-39	132	6,42
1945-46	138	9,23
1950-51	139	11,16
1955-56	143	18,56
1956-57	166	20,39
1957-58	—	20,06
1959	—	20,84

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At present there are 32 factories. The installed capacity at the end of October 1959 stood at 83·5 lakh tons. Capacity at the end of Second Plan may rise to 1,02·2 lakh tons. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 179

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

Year	Production (thousand tons)
1914	1
1918	84
1930	5,63
1940	17,12
1947	14,47
1950	26,12
1955	44,87
1956	49,28
1957	56,02
1958	60,68
1959	68,14

Paper

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 3,21,000 tons. Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959.

TABLE 180

PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS

Year	Production (thousand tons)
1950	1,09
1955	1,85
1956	1,93
1957	2,10
1958	2,53
1959 (Provisional)	2,91

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. Later the Government of India also advanced loans and participated in its share capital. The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tons, while the present internal demand is about 80,000 tons a year. Output during the last few years was as follows :

TABLE 181

PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT

Year	Production (tons)
1955-56	3,455
1956-57	13,534
1957-58	14,145
1958-59	21,838

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. Production amounted to 35,000 tons in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamsedji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Works), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel was over 8 lakh tons. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1959 steel output rose to 17.11 lakh tons. Imports of iron and steel in 1959 amounted to about 7.5 lakh tons against 11.7 lakh tons in 1958 and 17.3 lakh tons in 1957.

According to the 1956 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were in that year 140 large and small iron and steel works in India, in which about Rs. 52.9 crores of fixed capital and Rs. 41.1 crores of working capital and 88,027 persons (including 71,688 workers) were employed.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1900.

TABLE 182

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(*in thousand tons*)

Year	Pig iron	Finished steel
1900	35	—
1916	—	99
1939	18,35	8,48
1941	—	11,38
1947	13,20	8,93
1950	15,62	10,04
1955	17,57	12,60
1956	18,07	13,38
1957	17,89	13,46
1958	20,03	13,00
1959	—	17,11

To meet the increasing demand for steel, the Government have been helping the existing units to expand their capacity and simultaneously

setting up new steel plants on their own. The output of the Tata Iron and Steel Company is to be raised during the Second Plan period from 8 lakh tons (of finished saleable steel) to 15 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 84.9 crores), and that of the Indian Iron and Steel Company from 3 lakh tons to 8 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 42.5 crores).

The Second Plan envisages the construction in the public sector of three steel plants each of about 10 lakh tons ingot capacity. The plant at Rourkela (capital cost about Rs. 170 crores*)is designed to produce 7,20,000 tons of steel products per annum. The second plant at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh (cost about Rs. 131 crores*) is expected to provide 7,70,000 tons of saleable steel and 3,00,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron per year. The third plant at Durgapur in West Bengal is expected to cost about Rs. 138 crores* and to produce 7,90,000 tons of saleable steel and 3,50,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron. Provision has also been made for the expansion of steel production by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to 1,00,000 tons. On completion of all these projects in the private and public sectors, the annual output of steel ingot in the country will rise to 60 lakh tons, to be converted into 46.8 lakh tons of finished steel. While Rourkela will produce flat products like plates, sheets and strips, Bhilai and Durgapur will concentrate on rails, heavy structurals, billets for rerolling and light structurals and other light and medium merchant sections respectively.

The management of all the three steel projects vests in the Hindustan Steel Limited (originally set up in 1953 to implement the Rourkela project), now wholly owned by the Central Government. The authorised as well as paid-up capital amounts to Rs. 300 crores.

In February 1959 the first blast furnaces of Bhilai and Rourkela were blown in. Three months later these works produced the first steel. The second blast furnaces in Bhilai and Rourkela were commissioned in December 1959 and January 1960 respectively. The first and second open hearth furnaces at Rourkela were also commissioned in April and August 1959. The first Durgapur blast furnace was also commissioned in December 1959. Production at Bhilai till February 1960 consisted of 3,91,150 tons of pig iron, 70,000 tons of steel ingots, 44,250 tons of blooms and 31,050 tons of billets, and other by-products. Rourkela produced, till February 1960, 2,34,154 metric tons of pig iron, 50,329 metric tons of steel ingots and some quantity of crude tar.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry; and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles such as electric motors, motor car batteries, ceiling fans, conduit pipes and metal sheets for utensils. Some of the new items manufactured for the first time in recent years are : 1956—Lambretta scooters and scooterettes, auto-rickshaws, shock absorbers, radiators and brake linings; 1957—hypodermic needles used in syringes and sewing machine needles; 1958—heavy industrial sewing machines, mercury vapour lamps, and P.V.R. insulated aluminium cables; 1959—bright steel bars, seamless steel tubes, and chain pulley blocks.

There was a considerable rise in 1957 in the output of heavy and light industrial machinery and machine tools. Indigenous output could now meet a large part of the country's demand for textile machinery items like carding engines, ring frames and automatic looms. The output of machine tools almost doubled in 1957. Nineteen new items in the mechanical engineering group and 17 new items in the chemical engineering group were manufactured for the first time in 1957. The output of diesel engines, power driven pumps, electric motors, machine tools, bicycles and sewing machines rose in 1958 whereas that of automobiles,

* Revised estimate.

power transformers and electric lamps went down. In 1959 the output of diesel engines, machine tools, sugar machinery and electrical machinery apparatus and appliances (excepting power transformers and electric motors) went up. The output of automobiles rose by 36 per cent over 1958.

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government Company (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore).

The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles and anchors for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Production during 1958-59 amounted to 2,465 tons against 2,453 tons in 1957-58. Following the recommendation of an Expert Committee, steps are being taken to modernise the foundry and diversify production which will include electric motors, railway stores and so on.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli, near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Limited. The factory produced 552 machines (240 lathes, 262 milling machines and 50 radial drills) during 1958-59 against 402 machines (313 lathes and 89 milling machines) in 1957-58. The Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was already exceeded in 1957-58. It is also taking up the production of grinding machines as part of a programme to diversify production. The aim now is to produce 865 machines per annum by 1960-61.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It has already exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57 and produced 656 miles of cables of various sizes in 1958-59. The factory is being expanded to produce 1,000 miles of cables a year. It is also proposed to manufacture 300 miles of coaxial trunk telephone cables; work on this is progressing and production might commence in 1960.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments (Private) Ltd. It produces 250 types of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers. The factory is shortly to undertake the production of optical and ophthalmic glass, as part of a programme to produce 50 tons of optical glass and 250 tons of ophthalmic glass annually. In 1958-59, Rs. 42 lakhs worth of instruments were produced in the factory.

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works includes the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country. A 7,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up accordingly. Similarly, the programme of the NIDC included a provision of Rs. 15 crores for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops. The heavy machinery industries provided in the public sector in the Second Plan were: manufacture of electrical equipment (Rs. 20 crores), expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools (Rs. 2 crores) and manufacture of industrial machinery and machine tools (NIDC Rs. 10 crores).

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a consultant's agreement was reached with a British firm. A wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (Private) Ltd., was formed in August 1956. The plant is being erected at Bhopal. Investment in about seven to eight

years (first phase) is estimated at Rs. 21 crores, and may eventually go up to Rs. 45.5 crores (excluding the cost of township). Certain sections of the plant, on which work has started, are expected to go into production by 1960. About 138 engineer trainees are now undergoing training in the consultants factories in the U.K. While heavy transformers, industrial motors, traction motors and switch-gears are likely to be produced before the end of the Second Plan, more basic items of equipment like hydraulic turbines and generators, and generators for diesel sets will be produced in the early years of the Third Plan.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects relating to primary intermediates, and basic organic chemicals, cinema and X-ray film, newsprint and so on. An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant (at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar), a coal mining machinery plant and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant will be set up, with Czech assistance, a foundry forge plant, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (athorised capital Rs. 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects. An agreement was signed in May 1959 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in setting up enterprises for the manufacture of antibiotics, synthetic drugs and special intermediates, drugs from medicinal plants, surgical instruments and so on. The USSR Government has agreed to make available a credit of 8 crore roubles in this connection.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government in the Ministry of Railways have established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal. Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce 168 WG type locomotives a year, which is the equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year. Besides, the Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works delivered 103 locomotives in 1958-59 and about 100 are likely to be delivered in 1959-60 as well as in the following year. India has now become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The State-owned Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. In 1958-59, 380 unfurnished coaches were produced and more were expected to be delivered during 1959-60. Second shift working in the factory has been introduced.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., with two-thirds of the capital owned by the Government and the remainder by the Scindias. Eighty-one per cent of the shares are now held by the Government. The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

So far, 24 ocean-going ships and 2 small craft (aggregate G.R.T. 1,12,922) have been built here. The first phase of a Rs. 2.60-crore development programme of the shipyard is almost complete. During the Second

Plan period, 75,000 to 90,000 G.R.T. were proposed to be produced (investment Rs. 9.8 crores) against 50,000 G.R.T. during the First Plan period (investment Rs. 6 crores). A second shipyard is now proposed to be built at Cochin, provided soil conditions are satisfactory. A Technical Mission from the UK visited the country in this connection in 1957 and submitted a project report in April 1958. The Mission had recommended the following five sites: Cochin, Mazagaon Dock (Bombay), Kandla, Trombay and Geonkhali (West Bengal).

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

World War I gave a considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India. Yet India was largely dependent on imports of chemicals on the eve of World War II, which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri Factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. In 1954, 134 items were produced in the country. Among the products manufactured for the first time in India were sheet glass, penicillin, DDT, chloromycetin, glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, bismuth salts, ammonium chloride and hydrogen peroxide.

The production of soda ash, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, ammonium sulphate, sulphuric acid and soap has risen considerably in recent years. During 1956, the output of caustic soda, superphosphate, soap, bleaching powder, chlorine and salt increased, whereas that of sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate and matches went down slightly. 1957 saw a considerable rise in the output of superphosphate, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, all drugs and pharmaceuticals, insecticides and so on. Production of compounded electro-plating salt, activated carbon, sodium perborate and heat treatment salts commenced for the first time in 1958 and that of hydrogen peroxide, industrial and mining explosives, ammonium nitrate and acetone in 1959. There was also considerble increase in the production of superphosphate, ferrous sulphate, antibiotics, oxygen and dissolved acetylene gases in 1959. A team of Soviet experts visited India in August 1958 and later submitted a report regarding the development of the drugs and chemicals industry.

The Government of India has set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO (now UNTAA). The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955 and produced 1,288 metric tons of technical DDT and 1,177 tons of formulated DDT during 1958-59. Capacity of the plant was doubled in 1958 and now amounts to 1,400 tons per annum. A second DDT factory (capital cost Rs. 79 lakhs), set up at Alwaye in Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons technical DDT), went into production in April 1958, and produced 812 and 682 metric tons of technical DDT and formulated DDT respectively.

The Government has set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., a State enterprise, with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. During 1958-59, a rate of production of 2,52.0 lakh mega units of penicillin (in finished form for clinical use) a year was achieved, excluding 38.3 lakh mega units processed from imported first crystals. The capacity of

the plant is being expanded to produce 4,00 lakh mega units per annum. The company is also planning to produce, by 1960-61, 40 to 45 thousand kgs. per annum of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin.

Fertilisers

The Sindri Fertiliser Factory, built by the state at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores is under the management of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. It went into production in October 1951. In 1958-59, it produced 3,30,122 tons of ammonium sulphate. A scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising more gas from the coke oven plant is under way. The project was expected to be completed in 1958 and to result in the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In 1958-59, 2.29 lakh tons of coke and 94,151 tons of ammonium were produced.

To meet the anticipated demand for nitrogenous fertilisers, additional units are to be set up at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela with annual production capacities of 70,000 tons, 70,000 tons and 80,000 tons respectively. The factory at Nangal, under the management of the Nangal Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd., will be an integrated unit for the production of 2 lakh tons of ammonium nitrate fertiliser per annum and about 14 tons of heavy water for use by the Department of Atomic Energy. It is expected to go into production in 1960. The factory at Neyveli will produce urea and that at Rourkela nitrolimestone.

Oil

At the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's oil resources were still poorly developed, about 66 lakh tons out of her total annual requirement of 70 lakh tons being met from imports. The only producing oilfield is in Assam, around Digboi. Oil has, however, been found in the neighbouring areas of Naharkatiya and Moran and a number of wells drilled. The latter are expected to provide 25 lakh tons of crude oil annually rising to 45 to 50 lakh tons when full production is achieved. When this materialises, about 40 per cent of the country's oil requirements will be met from domestic sources.

An agreement was signed in January 1958 for the formation of a rupee company, the Oil India (Private) Limited (with one-third participation by the Government of India), for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) and for the construction of pipelines to the two refineries proposed to be set up in the public sector. Production is expected to start in 1961.

Test drilling is in progress at Jwalamukhi in the Punjab, directly under the auspices of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which was made a statutory commission in October 1959, and in the West Bengal basin where the Standard Vacuum Oil Company is executing the work with financial participation by the Government. Geological and geophysical surveys are being carried out in the Punjab, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The search for oil is being carried out with assistance from certain foreign countries.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi having been a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan: two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of New York and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, respectively, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity of all the refineries by the end of 1957 was expected to be about

43 lakh tons in terms of crude processed petroleum. The pattern of production of these refineries was revised in 1958 to increase the output of kerosene and diesel oils to meet the country's urgent requirements. Present throughout of all these refineries amounts to about 50 lakh tons.

A Government company, the Indian Refineries Private Ltd., (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was incorporated in August 1958 to operate two new refineries, one at Nunmati in Assam (capacity 7 1/2 lakh tons of crude petroleum) and the other at Barauni in Bihar (20 lakh tons of crude petroleum). By an agreement (October 1958), the Rumanian Government has offered to erect the refinery in Assam on long-term credit basis. Another agreement (September 1959) with the USSR provides for that country's technical and financial assistance for the establishment of the Barauni refinery. These two refineries are expected to be on stream in 1961 and 1962-63, respectively and will raise the refining capacity of the country to about 80 lakh tons.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railwas gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint-stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field. The production of coal showed rapid increases after 1868, as shown below.

TABLE 183

PRODUCTION OF COAL

Year	Production (lakh tons)
1868	5
1880	10
1890	22
1900	61
1910	1,20
1920	1,80
1930	2,38
1940	2,51
1946	2,60
1950	3,20
1955	3,82
1956	3,94
1957	4,35
1958	4,53
1959 (provisional)	4,64

The target for coal output at the end of the Second Plan is 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional output of 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons will be in the private sector. The National Coal Development Corporation (Private) Ltd., set up in October 1956 to look after the production of coal in the public sector, succeeded in raising 7 lakh tons more from the existing 11 State collieries (excluding Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh). Production at Singareni rose from 15.2 lakh tons in 1955 to 21.2 lakh tons in 1958. Production has also started at several new collieries. For supply of coking coal for the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, a coal washery (cost Rs. 2.38 crores, capacity 22 lakh tons of raw coal per year), was set up at Kargali in November 1958 with help from a Japanese firm. The Durgapur coke oven plant (cost Rs. 7.5 crores; capacity 1,000 tons of top quality hard coke per day), set up by the Government of West Bengal with the help of a West German firm and opened in March 1959, will supply coking coal for the Durgapur steel plant. Production from private collieries rose by about 60 lakh tons over 1955 to more than 4,00 lakh tons in 1959.

Having regard to the paucity of coal deposits in South India, high priority has been given to the development of the multi-purpose South Arcot Lignite Project at Neyveli (investment Rs. 68.8 crores—Rs. 52 crores during the Second Plan). The development programme envisages the mining of 35 lakh tons per annum of lignite which is to be used for (*i*) generation of power (2.5 lakh KW), (*ii*) production of carbonised briquettes (3.8 lakh tons), and (*iii*) production of urea (1,52,000 tons). The Neyveli Lignite Corporation took over the project in December 1956. Mining work (estimated cost Rs. 16.9 crores) is progressing. Mining of lignite will start by early 1961. For the power station the credit of 500 million roubles, obtained under the Indo-Soviet Agreement of November 1957, will be partly availed of. One of the five 50-mw generating units will be commissioned in 1961 and the rest by the middle of 1962. A Government company (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) was incorporated in June 1959 to enter the distribution trade in petroleum products, formerly almost wholly in the hands of foreign companies.

Other Minerals

In 1958, nearly 6,47,000 persons were engaged in mining (including coal mining) and there were more than 3,300 working mines. The more important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (832 mines), mica (800 mines), manganese ore (700 mines), iron ore (200 mines) and limestone (more than 150 mines). The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1901 is given in the following table.

TABLE 184

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA (1901-1958)

Year	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Year	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1901	6,70	1948*	64,00
1911 .. .	11,40	1950	71,60
1921	32,90	1955	94,30
1931	23,90	1956	108,70
1939 . ..	20,20	1957	129,33†
		1958	137,36

The quantity index in 1958 stood at 125.8 (base 1951-100) compared to 123.7 in 1957. Table 185 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1957 and 1958.

TABLE 185

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

	Unit of quantity	1957		1958	
		Quantity	Value (in thousands of rupees)	Quantity	Value (in thousands of rupees)
Metallic minerals					
Ferrous					
Chromite	Metric tons	79,802	29,20	63,957	31,86
Iron ore	Thousand metric tons.	51,67	4,34,68	61,30	4,84,91
Manganese ore	Thousand metric tons.	16,81	14,05,58	12,53	11,24,29
Wolfram	Thousand metric tons.	—	—	—	—
Non-Ferrous					
Bauxite	Metric tons	98,302	9,15	1,39,098	12,84
Copper ore	Metric tons	4,10,412	2,65,34	4,11,471	2,26,68

*From 1948 onwards the value of mineral production is calculated on the pits, mouth value.

†Revised figure.

TABLE 185—(*concld.*)

	Unit of quantity	1957 Quantity	1957 Value (in thousands of rupees)	1958 Quantity	1958 Value (in thousands of rupees)
Gold (*a*)	Kilograms	5,573	5,10,69	5,291	4,99,88
Ilmenite	Metric tons	3,00,975	1,68,12	3,14,122	1,83,39
Lead (concentrates)	Metric tons	4,928	12,10	5,341	19,37
Silver (*a*)	Kilograms	3,915	6,05	3,416	5,48
Zinc (concentrates)	Metric tons	7,589	25,32	7,391	20,49
Non-metallic minerals					
Diamond	Carats	790	1,68	1,540	3,70
Emerald (*b*)	Thousand carats	3,38	25	80	50
Gypsum	Metric tons	9,36,782	57,65	7,94,392	52,15
Mica (crude)	Metric tons	30,943	2,31,54	31,811	2,51,96
Salt (other than rock)	Thousand metric tons	36,66	7,41,63	42,27	8,43,35

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. Some data regarding the extent of tea plantation are given below.

TABLE 186

TEA—AREA AND PRODUCTION (1885-1936)

Year	Area under tea (acres)	Production (lakh lbs.)
1885	2,84,000	—
1896	4,33,133	—
1910	5,64,000	26,30
1935-36	7,81,230	39,50

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830 and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. Some figures of the extent of coffee cultivation are given below.

TABLE 187

COFFEE—AREA AND PRODUCTION (1896-1939)

Year	Area under coffee (acres)
1896	2,28,000
1903	1,04,800
1913-14	2,03,677
1935-39 (average)	1,86,000

(*a*) Value of metals given in the absence of the value of the ore.
(*b*) Figures for 1958 relate to cut emeralds, while 1957 figures are mainly those of uncut but cleared and washed emeralds. Production of crude emeralds during 1958 was 2,77,000 carats against 3,42,000 carats in 1957.

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940. The area under rubber in 1940-41 amounted to 1,38,000 acres.

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons and India earns a large amount of foreign exchange from their export, tea alone accounting for over Rs. 100 crores. Coffee and rubber, which used to be important export commodities, are now largely consumed within the country. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in the table below.

TABLE 188

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Year	Area under cultivation (thousand acres)	Production (thousand lbs).
Tea		
1947	7,66	56,17,40
1950	7,77	60,73,18
1955	7,91	67,83,71
1956	7,92	68,06,10
1957	7,99	68,51,37
1958	8,04	71,13,00
1959*		69,57,00
Coffee		
1947	2,15	3,49,71(*a*)
1950	2,24	5,43,22
1955	2,53	5,86,53
1956	2,54	9,40,80
1957	2,60	8,80.10
1958	2,68	—
1959	—	10,05,76
Rubber		
1947	—	3,23,67
1950	1,44	3,18,29
1955	1,74	4,95,40
1956	1,84	4,90,00
1957	2,38	—
1958	2,73 (*b*)	—
1959	3,00	—

In 1954, Rs. 113 crores were invested in the tea industry which employed 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). There were in 1955-56, 13,443 coffee estates employing 2,22,793 persons (including 85,924 temporarily employed). At the end of 1956 there were 18,175 rubber estates which employed on an average 63,034 persons (including 19.660 temporarily employed).

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations**. It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones. From March 1959 the export duty was further reduced

(*a*) In terms of cured coffee.
(*b*) A large portion of the acreage was reported for the first time.
* Excluding December output of South Indian tea.
***See* 'INDIA 1958,' p.345.

to 24 nP. per lb. From October 1959 the Indian Tea Board has been subsidising the cost of fertilizers and transport charges of the tea gardens in Cachar and Tripura. Loans are also granted to the weaker gardens for repairs and renovation of plant and machinery. An expert committee was set up in August 1958 to review the system of marketing of coffee. The committee's report, submitted to the Government in 1959, is being examined. Under the Coffee Board's replanting subsidy scheme, 7,421 acres were replanted and Rs. 12.9 lakhs of subsidy disbursed till October 1959. A replanting subsidy scheme was put into operation by the Rubber Board in 1957; 7,421 acre have been replanted under the scheme so far. Conditions for the grant of subsidy to small estates were liberalised in 1958. A report, submitted by the Rubber Production Commissioner, for extension of rubber cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is under consideration of the Government.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that there are about 2 crores persons engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government has set up the following bodies: the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission; the All-India Handicrafts Board; the All-India Handloom Board; the Small-scale Industries Board; the Coir Board; and the Central Silk Board.

Financial assistance to small industries* is given both by the Government and banking institutions. Recently, measures were taken to make this assistance more effective. During 1957-58 loans to the extent of Rs. 3.3 crores and grants totalling Rs. 1.1 crores were sanctioned to State Governments for the development of small-scale industries. Loans totalling Rs. 4.70 crores have been provided for during 1959-60. Sanction has been given so far for the establishment of 96 industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them at the new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. One hundred estates were to be set up by the end of the Second Plan (total cost Rs. 12.8 crores—Rs. 11.12 crores till the end of the Second Plan on 97 estates). Thirty-one industrial estates have already come into being, and five more have been completed. The entire cost of starting these estates is advanced as loans by the Centre to the State Governments. Rs. 5.39 crores had been spent on the development of the industrial estates till the end of 1958-59.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Fifteen small industries service institutes (generally speaking one for each State) and four branch institutes have been set up. Twenty-eight industrial extension centres are also working and offer technical facilities to various trades. Exports are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians sent for training abroad, both with assistance from the Ford Foundation.

Another significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments

*The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed.

and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. The number of small units so enlisted was 5,152 at the end of November 1959. Central Government contracts received by cottage and small-scale industries under this scheme totalled Rs. 4.75 crores. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing, since January 1959, credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units; machinery worth Rs. 1 crore was delivered under the scheme to small units during the first eight months of 1959. Decentralisation has been achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government. An industrial design exhibition called 'Design Today in America and Europe' was organised by the Corporation in New Delhi and other centres during 1959.

For the development of small industries, the Community Projects Administration has appointed block level industrial officers in a number of Community Project and National Extension Service Block areas. An intensive development programme has been introduced in 26 selected areas.

Special attention has been paid by the All-India Handicrafts Board, set up in 1952, to the improvement of production and marketing of handicrafts in India and abroad. The Board is running 21 pilot centres—9 for training, 4 for experimental production, 5 for revival of traditional crafts and 3 for research and experimentation. The Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation was set up in April 1958 to take over some of the functions of the Board in respect of export promotion. Mobile exhibition units have been sent round the country and funds allocated for the exhibition of metalware, bambooware, etc. 'Handicrafts weeks' are held from time to time in different States. Production of handicrafts has gone up and is now estimated at about Rs. 100 crores annually. Exports amount to nearly Rs. 7 crores a year.

The coir industry is mainly carried on on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1,20,000 tons of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 23,000 tons of manufactured articles comes from that State.

On an average, about 50,000 tons of coir yarn and 21,000 tons of coir products are exported. The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India. In view of the importance of coir products as foreign exchange earner, the overall provision for coir industry under the Second Plan has now been raised to Rs. 2.3 crores: Rs. 2 crores* for State schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs for Central schemes to be implemented by the Coir Board (including research and marketing). A research institute at Kalavoor, near Allepey (Kerala), and a branch research institute and model factory at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal) are being set up.

In 1958, the production of raw silk in India (mulberry and non-mulberry) amounted to 34.01 lakh pounds. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of Assam, West Bengal, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Silk Board, first established in 1949 and reconstituted in April 1958, looks after the promotion of sericulture and silk industry. The Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal), with its sub-station at Kalimpong (West Bengal), was established in 1943. The station is Centrally administered and deals with the problems of research. The

*Later reduced to Rs. 1·48 crores.

station will be expanded during the Second Plan. The Board has set up an All-India Sericultural Training Institute at Mysore and a Central Foreign Race Seed Station at Srinagar. An eminent geneticist from Japan conducted a survey of the problems of research in Indian sericulture in 1957. The services of two other sericulture experts have since been obtained from Japan under the Colombo Plan for a period of one year.

Central expenditure on the development of village and small industries incurred through the various Boards during the First Plan period is given in the table below.

TABLE 189

EXPENDITURE ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (First Plan)

(in crores of rupees)

	1951-56
Handloom	12·2
Khadi	12·3
Village industries	2·9
Small-scale industries	4·4
Handicrafts	0·8
Sericulture	0·7
Coir	0·3
TOTAL	33·6

The Second Plan includes a provision of Rs. 200 crores* for the development of village and small industries. The allocation of this sum is as follows:

TABLE 190

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (Second Plan)

Industry	Outlay (in crores of rupees)
Handloom	
Cotton weaving	56·0
Silk weaving	1·5
Wool weaving	2·0
	59·5
Khadi	
Wool spinning and weaving	1·9
Decentralised cotton spinning and khadi	14·8
	16·7
Village Industries	
Hand-pounding of rice	5·0
Vegetable oil (ghani)	6·7
Leather footwear and tanning (village)	5·0
Gur and khandsari	7·0
Cottage match	1·1
Other village industries	14·0
	38·8
Handicrafts	9·0
Small-scale industries	55·0
Other industries	
Sericulture	5·0
Coir spinning and weaving	1·0
General schemes (administration, research, etc.)	15·0
TOTAL	200·0

*Later revised to Rs. 177·30 crores.

Expenditure on village and small industries during the first two years of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 59 crores. A five-member delegation of Japanese experts on cottage and small industries visited India in 1959 to advise the Government regarding the lines on which further development might take place.

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the Khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory Boards set up by the State Governments. The value of Khadi produced with traditional *charkha* yarn during 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 13 crores. To encourage the production of khadi, a rebate is allowed to the consumer at the following rates: 10 nP per rupee on reeled silk khadi as well as on *pashmina* and *pashmina* mixed with silk and cotton; 19 nP on all other varieties of khadi and ready-made garments. A subsidy of 5 annas per square yard is given to those who produce khadi for their own use and of six pies a rupee to centres engaged in the production and/or sale of khadi.

These measures have led to a significant improvement in the production and sale of khadi, as the following figures will indicate.

TABLE 191

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF KHADI

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Year	Value of production	Value of sale
1952-53	1,94	1,95
1953-54	1,93	1,08
1954-55	3,49	2,68
1955-56	4,79	4,26
1956-57	7,29	5,95
1957-58	10,16	7,72
1958-59	9,51	8,61

Ambar Charkha

A decision was taken during 1956-57 to introduce an improved type of spinning unit called Ambar charkha. It has four spindles and enables a spinner to produce about six hanks a day in eight working hours. The Karve Committee on Village and Small-scale Industries (1955) recommended that the additional requirements of cloth during the period of the Second Plan should be met from the decentralised sector. Some 3,000 lakh yards of cloth are to be produced by the handlooms from hand-spun Ambar yarn.

The Ambar Charkha Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government in March 1956, came to the conclusion that the Ambar charkha could be recommended as a most suitable spinning unit. The Government accordingly sanctioned the introduction of 75,000 Ambar charkhas during 1956-57, involving about Rs. 4 crores as grants and loans. Till the end of 1958-59, 2,45,015 Ambar charkhas were introduced. Production of cloth from Ambar yarn amounted to 18.8 lakh square yards in 1956-57, 111.5 lakh square yards in 1957-58, and 240.4 lakh square yards in 1958-59.

The main purpose of decentralised spinning on an extensive scale is to provide the requirements of handlooms which are otherwise completely dependent upon mill yarn and also to offer prospects of part-time and full-time employment to several lakhs of unemployed and under-employed persons in the country. As many as 57,270 persons during 1956-57, 1,10,153 persons during 1957-58 and 1,16,398 persons during 1958-59 obtained employment under the Ambar charkha programme. Altogether, during 1956-57, 21.18 lakh full-time and part-time jobs were created through the development of khadi and village industries.

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CHAPTER XXV

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 1,436 crores—imports Rs. 856 crores and exports Rs. 580 crores. The value of India's imports and exports and the total value of her foreign trade since 1950-51 are given below.

TABLE 192

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA*

(By sea, air and land)

(in crores of rupees)

Year	Imports**			Exports@			Total value of foreign trade
	Sea and air	Land	Total (less transit trade)	Sea and air	Land	Total (less transit trade)	
1950-51	—	—	623·36		—	601.35	1,224 71
1951-52	863·48	80·45	943·13	715·69	27·14	732·99	1,676·12
1952-53	644·91	25·16	669·88	559·23	18·84	577·37	1,247·25
1953-54	549·12	22·93	571·93	523·20	7·46	530·62	1,102·55
1954-55	633·05	23·39	656·26	588·24	5·73	593·54	1,249·80
1955-56	675·63	29·35	704·81	603·32	6·21	609·41	1,314·22
1956-57	—	—	832·45	—	—	612·52	1,444·97
1957-58	—	—	†993·58	—	—	621·31	1,614·89
1958-59	—	—	856·18	—	—	580·30	1,436·48

As will be seen from the above figures, India was having an adverse balance of merchandise trade during these years. The balance of trade since 1950-51 is shown below.

TABLE 193

BALANCE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE*

(in crores of rupees)

1950-51	—22·01
1951-52	—210·14
1952-53	—92·51
1953-54	—41·31
1954-55	—62·72
1955-56	—95·40
1956-57	—219·93
1957-58	—372·27
1958-59	—275·88

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the current balance of payments position since 1955-56 after taking into account net invisible receipts and official donations.†

**Source* : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (See *Report on Currency and Finances for the years* 1956-57, 1957-58 *and* 1958-59, Reserve Bank of India).

**Exclude treasure imports and the value of certain special imports of foodgrains and stores of which full particulars were not available.

@Figures are inclusive of re-exports and exports of lend-lease silver to the USA but exclude treasure exports, transit trade and are on f.o.b. basis.

†The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on Exchange Control records and are not comparable with those given by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in *The Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade of India.* For an explanation of the difference, please see *India's Balance of Payments* 1948-49—1955-56 (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, pp. 7 and 27-28).

TABLE 194

CURRENT BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(in crores of rupees)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (April September)
Imports c.i.f. (private and government)	750·6	1,099·5	1,204·2	1,046·5	473·1
Exports f.o.b.	641·1	635·2	594·7*	576·1	272·6
Trade balance	—109·5	—464·3	—609·5	—470·4	—200·5
Official donations	42·0	39·5	32·7	40·9	21·0
Other invisibles (net) ..	84·4	112·5	100·9	90·7	37·3
Current balance of payments (net)	16·9	—312·3	—475·9	—338·8	—142·2

The strain on India's balance of payments was considerably relieved in 1958-59 owing to a severe curtailment of imports and a larger inflow of external assistance. During the first half of 1959-60 the trade balance continued to show smaller deficit. The following table shows the manner in which the current balance of payments deficit was financed.

TABLE 195

FINANCING BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT

(in crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (April-September)
Official loans (net)	30·7	92·3	216·7	84·0
Drawings on IMF	60·7	34·5	—	—
Other capital transactions	—2·0	93·3	103·5	28·0
Use of foreign exchange reserves ..	221·3	259·9	42·3	27·1
Errors and omissions**	1·6	—4·1	—23·7	3·1
Current balance of payments deficit	312·3	475·9	338·8	142·2

Imports

The imports in 1958-59 amounting to Rs. 1,047 crores represented a fall of Rs. 157 crores over 1957-58. This was in contrast to a rise of Rs. 105 crores in the preceding year when imports had reached a record figure of Rs. 1,204 crores. The decline in payments for imports in 1958-59 is attributable entirely to the private sector. Owing to a restrictive import policy since mid-1957, imports by private sector declined during the year to Rs. 519 crores—the lowest level reached since 1954-55. As compared to 1957-58 there was a reduction of Rs. 177 crores in private imports; in contrast, Government imports rose by about Rs. 19 crores.

The import cut fell mainly on the category of goods described as wholly or mainly manufactured. The fall was more marked in the case of machinery, purchases of which declined by Rs. 56 crores; iron and steel imports were lower by Rs. 41 crores. Among other commodity groups which recorded declines were 'other metals', vehicles, electrical goods, cutlery and hardware, dyes and colours and drugs and medicines. Imports of raw materials, in contrast, were higher owing to the relatively liberal policy adopted by the Government in respect of what have been termed imports for the maintenance of the economy. The rise in this group though not substantial in itself, is significant in view of the curtailment in aggregate imports and in relation to the reduction which this group

*Excludes repatriation to the USA of lend-lease silver valued at Rs. 74.4 crores.

**Variations in reserves include movements in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India as well as in Government balances held abroad.

had suffered in the earlier year. Raw cotton imports rose by Rs. 6 crores (as against a substantial contraction of Rs. 30 crores in 1957-58), thanks to relatively liberal licensing and easy supply conditions in East Africa and Egypt. Imports of mineral oil were lower by Rs. 8 crores whereas those of chemicals increased by Rs. 2 crores.

The imports by public sector touched a height of Rs. 528 crores in 1958-59 thus continuing the rising trend noticed since late 1956. At this level, these imports for the first time accounted for half the total import bill, the proportion in 1957-58 being nearly 40 per cent of the total. The total rise in 1958-59 was, however, appreciably smaller (Rs. 19 crores) than in the previous year, when Government imports had risen by Rs. 222 crores. Among the different items, imports of capital equipment for Government projects and railway stores accounted for a rise of nearly Rs. 76 crores; imports of iron and steel and other stores together were lower by Rs. 47 crores. Imports of food were lower by Rs. 10 crores than in the previous year, the decline being largely in the case of food imports financed through the country's own resources.

Imports on Government Account

The following table shows the particulars of Government imports since 1955-56.

TABLE 196

IMPORTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT

(in crores of rupees)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (April-September)
Foodgrains	28·9	107·6	162·0	152·0	82·7
Capital equipment for Government projects	30·3	52·5	86·5	153·9	55·7
Iron and steel . . .	12·1	15·1	49·3	37·9	8·0
Railway stores . . .	22·7	33·3	49·6	58·3	7·4
Communication stores, including ships	13·4	25·8	28·3	12·2	7·1
Other items (including fertilizers)	31·5	53·3	133·4	113·6	54·4
TOTAL . .	138·9	287·6	509·1	527·9	215·3

Developmental Imports

The impact of development on imports and the effectiveness of the restrictive import policy followed since 1957 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 197

IMPORTS OF DEVELOPMENTAL AND NON-DEVELOPMENTAL COMMODITIES

(in crores of rupees)

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59*	1959-60* (April-September)
Non-developmental commodities . .	329·3	451·7	375·6	180·5
Food	107·6	162·0	152·0	82·7
Other consumer goods.	123·4	104·2	63·3	28·8
Other non-developmental items . .	98·3	185·5	160·3	69·0
Raw materials and intermediate goods . .	441·8	374·0	299·1	153·5
Capital goods	328·4	378·5	371·8	139·1
Private	213·8	206·0	141·5	65·4
Government	114·6	172·5	230·3	73·7
TOTAL	1,099·5	1,204·2	1,046·5	473·1

*Preliminary.

Exports

The downtrend in exports continued in 1958-59; export earnings in that year amounting to Rs. 576 crores were less by Rs. 19 crores than in the preceding year and by Rs. 59 crores than in 1956-57. The main commodities which contributed to this fall in earnings were manganese ore, jute manufactures and cotton manufactures, the three commodities together accounting for a decline in earnings of Rs. 42.2 crores. Exports of tea and raw cotton, on the other hand, improved substantially in 1958-59. Exports in the first half of 1959-60 were Rs. 19 crores higher than in the first half of 1958-59, reflecting to some extent the upswing in business conditions in the United States and Western Europe. There was a substantial improvement in exports of hides and skins. Cotton textiles also showed an improvement, particularly in July-September 1959 and there were indications that this improvement continued in subsequent months. Exports of vegetable oils improved by Rs. 2.4 crores. Exports of tea, however, were lower than in the first half of 1958-59; partly because of the accumulation of stocks in the UK in the previous year. There was an improvement in the exports of other manufactures, such as bicycles, sewing machines and fans.

TRADE POLICY

The keynote of trade policy during 1958-59 was the increasing emphasis on export promotion. Although the stringent import policy adopted since 1957 was continued during the year it was slightly modified to subserve the ends of export promotion through special schemes for the supply of raw materials needed for the manufacture of export goods. In order to obviate a further drawing down of reserves, allocations of foreign exchange were made, to the extent possible, on the basis of the loans and credits that were already available or were forthcoming. The total value of licences issued for the period October 1958 to March 1959 was Rs. 328 crores as compared to Rs. 323 crores for the period April-September 1958. For the period April-September 1959 the total value of licences issued amounted to Rs. 381 crores. This was due to a slight liberalisation in the licensing of raw material imports; the issue of capital goods licences, however, continued to be governed by the availability of credits. After the adoption of convertibility of their currencies by a number of countries the old distinction between hard and soft currencies ceased to have practical significance. Accordingly, the import licensing policy in India was modified towards the end of 1959 and the system of licensing in terms of currency areas was abandoned except in regard to capital goods the import of which is regulated by the availability of external assistance.

During 1958-59, export control was liberalised and about 200 export items were freed from control. These included cotton textiles, jute goods, castor oil, electrical instruments and appliances, manufactures of iron and steel, aluminium and brass. Larger export quotas were granted in respect of several items which included raw cotton, groundnut oil-cake and tea, while quotas were revived in respect of some items like HPS groundnuts and groundnut oil, exports of which had been banned since 1955-56. Higher priority was granted in respect of the movement of export commodities (*e.g.* cotton textiles, molasses, power alcohol and raw tobacco) by rail from the interior to the ports.

During the year, the Government granted a number of fiscal concessions in order to make Indian goods more competitive in foreign markets. These included (i) abolition of export duties on a number of items (*e.g.* groundnut oil, castor oil and manganese ore) and reduction in levels of duties on some other items (raw cotton and tea), (ii) extension of the schemes

of rebate on excise duty and of drawback of customs duty to cover a large number of items entering into production of goods for export, (iii) grant of rebate of 50 per cent on freight for a number of commodities transported by rail from the interior to the ports (*e.g.* motor vehicle batteries, oil pressure lamps and bicycles), (iv) modification of the Bill Market Scheme *to cover export bills and (v) offer of guarantee by the Export Risks Insurance Corporation to banks which granted* loans to the exporter *who had insured with the* Corporation.

The various steps to promote exports taken during 1958-59 were not only continued but intensified during 1959-60. Export duties on the few items still subject to such duties were reduced and drawbacks of import duties and excise duties on raw materials used in the manufacture of exports were granted. Special licences for imports of raw materials, components and spare parts were granted for a number of commodities on the basis of export performances; in a few cases this facility was extended to the imports of capital goods also. The policy of removing quantitative restrictions on exports was continued and export quotas on items like certain oilseeds and oils were liberalised. The search for new markets continued and agreements designed to raise the level of trade with several East European countries were concluded.

Export Promotion

To coordinate all work relating to the development of India's foreign trade, particularly promotion of exports, a Foreign Trade Board and a Directorate of Export Promotion (as the Board's executive agency in the matter of export promotion) were created in June 1957. The Directorate of Export Promotion now consists of four divisions at Headquarters and one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The main functions of the regional offices in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are (a) coordinating and aiding the administration and export promotion activities of the Export Promotion Councils in their respective jurisdiction; (b) devising concrete measures for enlarging the export of particular commodities and providing assistance to exporters to fulfil their targets; and (c) assisting the trade in solving administrative and procedural difficulties. To stimulate exports, Government have in recent years established Export Promotion Councils for eleven different commodities, namely, (i) cotton textiles; (ii) silk and rayon textiles; (iii) plastics and linoleum; (iv) cashew and pepper; (v) tobacco; (vi) sports goods; (vii) chemicals and allied products; (viii) shellac; (ix) leather; (x) engineering goods; and (xi) mica.

Besides, the Export Promotion Advisory Council was set up to advise on matters relating to export policy and procedure with particular reference to the promotion of exports. The Council was reconstituted in August 1959 on the expiry of the term of the previous Council and its membership increased to include representatives of trade and allied interests not adequately represented hitherto. The Standing Committee of the Council which was constituted on August 26, 1959, advises Government on the day to day problems affecting exports. During 1958-59, the Directorate of Export Promotion rendered some direct services such as the framing of simplified rules for a number of items subject to drawback and rebate schemes, the preparation of rules for manufacture-in-bond and subsequent export of items like aluminium products, made from imported ingots, umbrellas, cigarettes, handicrafts and grant of assistance to exporters in securing passport, visa and foreign exchange sanction for bona fide trade promotion tours abroad.

Following the recommendations of an Expert Committee, a State-owned Export Risks Insurance Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 5 crores) was set up in July 1957. The Corporation offers facilities for

insuring risks not normally covered by commercial insurance companies. The Corporation has opened offices at Calcutta and Madras in order to reach more easily the exporters in other centres. During 1958-59 the Corporation issued 176 policies undertaking maximum liability for Rs. 6.83 crores.

The Director of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods. Up to the end of October 1959, it had participated on a symbolic scale in some of the Italian fairs, the Tokyo International Trade Fair, the Canadian National Exhibition, Lyon Fair and the Sydney Industries Fair. It participated on a larger scale in the California Fair, the Chicago Fair, the Poznan Fair and the Zagreb International Fair. In addition, wholly Indian exhibitions were organised by it at Saigon, Budapest, Baghdad, Buenos Aires and Rio-de-Janeiro.

A number of trade delegations were sponsored and sent abroad by the various Export Promotion Councils. Trade and trade-cum-goodwill delegations from USA, Cuba, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Sweden, Burma and Poland visited India during 1959-60.

The visit of the two US Trade Missions served to bring about useful trade contracts between US and Indian businessmen. As a result of discussions with a Burmese delegation which visited Delhi in September 1959 an agreement, in principle, was reached for the import of an additional quantity up to 150,000 tons of Burmese rice into India from out of the 1959 crop against matching sales of Indian goods to Burma. The Swedish delegation which came in March 1959 explored the possibility of effecting larger imports into Sweden of pharmaceuticals, toys, provisions, leather and textiles from India.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

New agreements were concluded with three countries, *viz.*, Ethiopia, USSR and Iraq and agreements with eleven countries were extended or modified. In case of Ethiopia, an agreement was concluded for the first time, bringing the total number of trade agreements in force to 27. While the Indo-USSR agreement is for five years, the Indo-Ethiopian and Indo-Iraqi agreements are valid for one year only. Many of the agreements concluded or modified during the year are directed towards ensuring a balance in India's bilateral trade in addition to enlarging the markets for Indian exports. This is sought to be achieved by (*i*) providing for payment for imports in non-convertible rupees, thereby inducing the contracting country to purchase Indian goods or to spend the proceeds within the country,* (*ii*) providing credit arrangements to facilitate purchase of Indian goods* and (*iii*) fixing monetary or quantitative ceilings for imports and exports.

A barter agreement with the USA was also signed during the year for the import of wheat against export of manganese ore and ferro-manganese.

Besides the agreements concluded by the Government the State Trading Corporation also concluded four agreements with the foreign trade organisations of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Mongolia. Of these, the agreement with Yugoslavia was an extension of the original agreement, by three years, up to 1961. The agreements with Czechoslovakia and Hungary are operative for one year and one and a half years respectively, while that with Mongolia is valid till the conclusion of an agreement between the Governments of the two countries. The specific feature of the agreements concluded by the STC was the

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*e.g. USSR, East Germany and Poland.

stipulation to effect or actively facilitate exchange of specified commodities. Commodity lists included in the agreements were exhaustive and not illustrative. In the agreements concluded by the STC, provision was invariably made for settlement of accounts with all procedural details.

TARIFF

During 1958-59 the Tariff Commission conducted twelve tariff inquiries relating to continuance of protection and three major price inquiries.

Tariff inquiries were conducted in respect of the following industries: aluminium, antimony, artificial silk, bichromates, calcium carbide, caustic soda and bleaching powder, cocoa powder and chocolate, electric motors, sericulture, soda ash, engineers' steel files and rasps and para-aminosalicylic acid.

The Government accepted the main recommendations of the Commission on the twelve industries mentioned above. In accordance with these decisions, protection would be continued at the existing rates of duty in respect of aluminium, calcium carbide, caustic soda, electric motors, sericulture and soda ash industries while in the case of the antimony industry, protection would be continued but the rate of duty which was raised from 31½ per cent to 60 per cent *ad valorem* in 1957 would be reduced to 45 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 45 per cwt. whichever was higher. The period of protection for engineers' steel files was extended by another year and certain modifications were made in the existing rates of protective duty levied on different sizes of steel files. Tariff protection was withdrawn with effect from January 1, 1959 in respect of art silk, bichromates, bleaching powder, cocoa powder and chocolate and rasps.

The three price inquiries related to cement, steel produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. (TISCO) and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO), and steel and pig iron produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The UK and the USA continued to be India's principal buyers as well as suppliers. During 1958, their shares in India's export trade were 29.0 per cent and 16.2 per cent respectively. The share of the UK in the imports was 19.6 per cent and that of the USA 18.8 per cent.

The principal countries to which India exported during 1952-58 and the values of the exports to each are shown in table 198.

TABLE 198

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Countries	1952	1955	1956	1957	1958
UK	125,76	168,24	186,99	160,11	165,24
USA	116,49	92,42	89,80	131,39	92,56
Japan	25,20	26,24	30,71	27,21	25,77
Australia	23,45	26,06	22,28	24,68	21,37
USSR	--	2,47	12,19	17,48	23,31
Ceylon	--	20,08	21,50	16,74	19,79
Germany (West) ..	12,43	15,81	15,03	16,09	14,70
Canada	12,74	15,55	15,72	13,92	14,54

TABLE 198—(*concld.*)

Countries	1952	1955	1956	1957	1958
Burma	23,49	13,57	10,18	13,19	7,48
Egypt	6,55	9,73	11,13	10,99	8,63
France	,96	6,97	5,77	10,18	7,06
Argentine	—	—	—	9,82	9,25
Sudan	—	—	—	9,73	7,16
Singapore	15,08	7,87	7,64	8,92	9,50
Netherlands	10,30	17,79	11,97	8,37	6,72
Kenya Colony	7,05	6,28	5,80	7,68	4,60
Italy	10,42	7,12	8,28	7,30	5,50
Nigeria	—	—	—	6,90	6,88
Pakistan	47,35	8,72	8,09	6,68	7,12
TOTAL .. (including other countries)	613,37	608,17	605,45	637,74	570,56

The principal countries from which India imported during 1952-58 and the value of the imports from each are shown in table 199.

TABLE 199

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

Countries	1952	1955	1956	1957	1958
UK	148,97	160,26	207,88	238,50	168,53
USA	272,66	88,76	94,21	170,32	161,46
Germany (West)	24,19	53,78	81,82	122,82	93,95
Iran	—	—	—	55,40	33,07
Japan	19,41	31,10	43,27	54,42	39,66
Italy	11,46	16,27	26,12	30,39	25,57
France	13,03	16,63	19,54	28,69	16,96
USSR	–	3,04	14,91	22,68	21,71
Belgium	—	9,17	23,45	21,94	16,59
Switzerland	—	10,99	16,26	17,81	9,68
Australia	15,10	18,48	11,65	16,41	15,32
Malaya	—	--	—	14,19	10,70
Saudi Arabia	15,73	8,87	21,50	14,02	19,67
Canada	29,66	6,64	7,03	13,58	34,66
Pakistan	29,14	25,08	20,93	13,40	6,28
Burma	31,08	22,36	5,71	13,19	45,54
Netherlands	12,36	13,58	14,16	12,98	9,82
Singapore	13,77	13,94	14,55	12,67	9,29
Sweden	—	6,69	11,11	11,92	8,96
Kuwait	—	—	—	11,40	8,26
Egypt	20,11	18,44	15,52	10,68	6,24
Kenya Colony	19,67	21,00	19,32	9,35	11,50
TOTAL .. (including other countries)	801,56	649,07	808,74	1025,80	864,18

PATTERN OF TRADE

The principal commodities imported into India during 1952-56, along with their value, are shown in table 200. The values of the commodities imported during 1957 and 1958 are shown in table 201.

Owing to the adoption of the revised trade classification from January 1957 onwards, the grouping of articles in many cases differs from the earlier pattern.

TABLE 200

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1955	1956
Wheat	126,37	15,72	2,72
Rice (not in the husk)	48,75	18,78	70
Eggs	34	1,09	1,06
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	12,97	15,09
Milk (condensed/preserved)	3,50	6,04	6,51
Provisions and oilman's stores excluding milk condensed and preserved	4,19	5,67	8,30
Spices	5,08	5,62	8,12
Cotton, raw	115,44	53,50	53,59
Jute, raw	23,50	17,42	13,82
Machinery of all kinds	91,95	109,64	150,51
Instruments and appliances	21,75	26,37	34,73
Kerosene oil	21,53	22,47	21,97
Mineral oil other than kerosene	56,64	32,27	46,41
Metals (excluding ores)	44,96	75,93	159,49
Chemicals (excluding manures)	16,54	19,74	24,48
Drugs and medicines	12,95	13,87	16,46
Motor cars and motor omnibuses	6,91	12,91	13,42
Artificial silk yarn	7,07	14,32	17,40
Wool, raw and tops	4,86	8,89	9,94
Newsprint	4,65	6,18	6,19
Paper (excluding newsprint)	6,19	7,19	8,31
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,77	16,41	14,58
Paints and painter's materials	—	2,38	2,68
Hardware	4,78*	6,61	7,80
Seeds	2,84	7,57	8,43
Wood and timber	3,14	2,69	3,55
Staple fibre and yarn	4,52	96	5,74
Cycles and cycle parts	3,87	3,20	4,00
Cotton manufactures	5,38	3,42	5,80
Manures	2,88	2,17	3,71
Vegetable non-essential oils	4,42	6,35	4,85
Woollen yarn and manufactures	2,62	3,00	2,75
Others	83,15	107,72	125,63
TOTAL	801,56	649,07	808,74

TABLE 201

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957 and 1958)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1957	1958
Machinery other than electric	171,83	139,88
Iron and steel	146,98	97,80
Petroleum products	77,76	60,30
Transport equipment	75,81	13,41
Electric machinery and appliances	61,14	49,04
Raw cotton	48,62	30,66
Wheat, unmilled	34,75	102,65
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	29,75	15,54
Chemical elements and compounds	29,16	28,44
Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	22,54	15,21
Textile yarn and thread	19,15	13,91
Ordnance	18,53	4,02

*Excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.

TABLE 201 (*concld.*)

	1957	1958
Copper	17,94	13,53
Rice	16,90	44,03
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	16,39	10,21
Fresh fruits and nuts	15,84	12,31
Raw wool and hair	12,98	11,08
Paper and paper board	12,59	8,02
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	12,14	10,48
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural indigo	10,89	6,70
Aluminium	8,01	6,00
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	7,99	5,86
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	7,97	5,46
Zinc	7,23	6,12
Raw jute (and waste)	7,20	3,39
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones)	6,69	5,25
Vegetable oils	5,21	3,84
TOTAL (including other items)	1,025,82	864,18

The principal commodities exported by India during 1952-56 and their values are shown in table 202 while the values of the principal commodities exported during 1957 and 1958 are shown in table 203.

TABLE 202

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)
(By sea, air and land)

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

Commodities	1952	1955	1956
Food, Drink and Tobacco			
Tea	80,80	113,55	143,16
Cashew kernals	12,12	11,65	15,27
Other fruits and vegetables	7,03	2,45	3,07
Pepper	18,00	4,83	3,57
Other spices	6,50	5,73	5,99
Tobacco	18,31	13,36	15,51
Raw Materials			
Cotton, raw	15,12	24,17	17,55
Cotton, waste	—	10,50	7,66
Wool, raw	—	8,10	10,65
Lac	8,39	12,54	9,73
Mica	9 59	8,05	8,78
Coal	10,92	4,29	5,14
Manganese ore	21,63	14,37	22,75*
Iron ore	—	5,62	9,19*
Hides and skins, raw	5 85	6,73	6,07
Processed Articles			
Groundnut oil	9,75	20,73	4,04
Linseed oil	6,15	7,62	7,44
Castor oil	7,09	4,34	6,10
Hides and skins, tanned	17,69	22,56	23,06
Manufactures			
Cotton piecegoods	64,31	57,78	57,32
Other cotton manufactures	9,21	6,01	5,57
Jute yarn and manufactures	162,85	123,58	112,49
Woollen carpets and manufactures	2,71	4,05	4,06
Coir yarn and manufactures	7,36	9,03	9,61
Other miscellaneous items	91,25	100,91	92,88
TOTAL (excluding re-exports)	613,37	602,55	606,66

*Figures obtained from customs houses through Export Trade Controllers.

TABLE 203

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957 and 1958)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1957	1958
Tea	123,40	136,54
Cotton fabrics	65,19	46,46
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	59,98	67,59
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear) ..	58,29	46,16
Silver and platinum group metals	37,67	11,42
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	35,38	18,63
Leather	21,58	18,25
Raw cotton	18,66	21,20
Fresh fruits and nuts (not including oilnuts)	16,04	17,36
Crude vegetable materials, inedible n.e.s.	14,40	13,39
Raw wool	12,93	9,35
Sugar	12,88	3,68
Iron ore and concentrates	11,76	9,99
Tobacco, unmanufactured	11,59	14,70
Vegetable oils	11,42	7,45
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones)	11,30	11,74
Textile yarn and thread..	9,78	12,03
Textile floor covering and tapestries	8,84	8,88
Coffee	7,73	7,18
Hides and skins, raw	6,99	7,17
Petroleum products	6,62	4,11
Coal, coke and briquettes	5,34	5,58
TOTAL (including other items), excluding re-exports ..	637,74	570,56

TABLE 204

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS*

(Base : 1952-53-100)

Period	Food, drink and tobacco	Raw materials	Manufactured articles	General
		QUANTITY		
1950-51	98	111	121	112
1955-56	101	123	117	115
1956-57	—	—	—	110
1957**	—	—	—	119
1958**	—	—	—	108
		PRICE		
1950-51	97	91	101	96
1955-56	111	90	80	90
1956-57	—	—	—	94
1957**	—	—	—	94
1958**	—	—	—	—

*These series are from the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. In 'INDIA 1957', the Reserve Bank of India series were given.

**Since January 1957 the grouping of articles has been changed so as to bring it into conformity with the revised Indian trade classification.

TABLE 205

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS*

(Base : 1952-53=100)

Period	Food, drink and tobacco	Raw materials	Manufactured articles	General
		QUANTITY		
1950-51	79	127	108	106
1955-56	38	99	180	116
1956-57	—	—	—	137
1957**	—	—	—	156
1958**	—	—	—	140
		PRICE		
1950-51	77	87	87	85
1955-56	89	93	85	87
1956-57	—	—	—	91
1957**	—	—	—	98
1958**	—	—	—	—

TABLE 206

NET TERMS OF TRADE†

(Base : 1952-53=100)

1950-51	113
1955-56	103
1956-57	103
1957	96
1958	101

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

In May 1956, the State Trading Corporation, an entirely State-owned organisation (authorised capital now Rs. 5 crores), was established. Its aim is to stimulate trade, mainly exports, by filling up the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel, cement and industrial equipment without straining the country's foreign exchange reserves. The Corporation has already purchased at reasonably low prices such items as cement, soda ash, caustic soda, raw silk, fertilisers, gypsum, powder milk and newsprint. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and also to create and maintain conditions favourable for larger production of these commodities in India. Among the goods for which exports have been arranged by the Corporation are mineral ores, shoes, handicrafts, salt, tea, coffee and woollen goods. The Corporation's business transactions, including contracts entered into with foreign countries since inception, amounted to about Rs. 126.8 crores (imports Rs. 52 crores and exports Rs. 74 crores).

*These series are from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. In 'INDIA 1957' the Reserve Bank of India series were given.

**Since January 1957 the grouping of articles has been changed so as to bring it into conformity with the revised Indian trade classification.

†Ratio of export price index to import price index.

The Government entrusted to the Corporation in July 1956 the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing it from abroad, and distributing the commodity at an equalised price at all railheads in India. For this the Corporation is given a service fee on the gross turnover. Following improved internal supply position the Corporation was authorised in 1958 to export two lakh tons of Indian cement. With effect from July 1957 the task of canalising all exports of iron ore was also entrusted to the Corporation.

INTERNAL TRADE

COASTAL TRADE

For purposes of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided into the following maritime blocks* : (*i*) West Bengal, (*ii*) Orissa, (*iii*) Madras (including Andhra), (*iv*) Travancore Cochin, (*v*) Cochin Port, (*vi*) Bombay, (*vii*) Saurashtra, Okha and Kutch. Trade between ports in the same maritime block is classed as "internal trade" and that between one maritime block and another as "external trade".

In 1956-57, the total coastwise trade was valued at Rs. 343 crores, consisting of Rs. 180 crores (imports) and Rs. 163 crores (exports). Of Rs. 180 crores worth of imports, over Rs. 169 crores constituted external trade as among the blocks and about Rs. 10 crores internal trade within the blocks themselves. The Rs. 169 crores of external trade in the coastal sector again consisted of Rs. 158 crores worth of Indian merchandise and Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign merchandise. Table 207 below shows the values of the coastwise trade of India.

TABLE 207

COASTWISE TRADE

(value in lakhs of rupees)

	1953-54	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58 (April-December)
Imports				
Indian merchandise	143,80	164,52	166,87	109,34
Foreign merchandise	11,31	13,70	12,66	4,84
Treasure	5	--	—	—
Total imports	155,16	178,23	179,53	114,18
Exports				
Indian merchandise	138,92	143,83	146,93	113,47
Foreign merchandise	11,75	15,90	16,21	9,59
Treasure	2	6	--	—
Total exports	150,69	159,79	163,14	123,07
TOTAL TRADE	305,85	338,02	342,67	237,25

INLAND TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, it is not unnatural that the inland trade of India is many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's sub-committee on trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1940 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to Rs. 500 crores for external trade. Precise data about the

*From April 1957, the following nine maritime blocks corresponding each to a maritime State or Union Territory following the reorganisation of States, has been adopted : (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Bombay, (viii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and (ix) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

internal trade are, however, not available. It is difficult to keep track of the large volume of goods carried by bullock carts and country boats. Statistics of the trade carried by rail and inland steamer are, however, available.

The following table shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between the States and the chief port towns (in terms of imports).

TABLE 208

INLAND TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(*in thousand maunds*)

	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Coal and coke	54,13,00	58,01,88	57,52,22	65,88,54
Raw cotton	1,21,19	77,69*	—	83,59 †
Cotton piecegoods	66,46	87,33	70,26	75,62
Rice (not in husk)	2,23,20	2,21,19	4,54,11	4,86,78
Wheat	5,21,48	4,40,06	2,97,74	5,00,75
Raw jute	1,26,26	94,66	91,20	1,04,99
Iron and steel products	4,65,37	5,13,66	6,60,95	6,78,14
Oilseeds	2,22,56	2,53,35	2,50,57	2,53,36
Salt	3,38,63	3,02,45	2,94,20	3,19,49
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	1,74,99	2,22,18	2,44,59	3,03,57

For purposes of these statistics, again, India has been divided into 36 trade blocks, roughly representing the former states of the Indian Union with the addition of the chief port towns of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin. The Andhra ports, the Saurashtra ports and the ports in Madras other than Madras port have also been treated separately. Only the figures of actual imports into these blocks are represented here. Thus, the internal trade within each of these trade blocks is excluded from the scope of these statistics.

Metric Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures was made permissive from October 1958 in selected fields by notifications under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. The use of metric weights was introduced in trade in all regulated markets and specified areas in all States and Union Territories in consultation with the State Governments and representative associations of trade and industry. Metric weights and measures may also be used by major industries like cotton and jute textiles, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals and cement in the purchase of raw materials or sale of products. Government departments will adopt the metric system in purchase of stores, land surveys and maps and technical and marketing statistics. For two years ending October 1960 the continued use of prevailing units will be permitted. The State Governments are taking steps to enforce the new system by enacting legislation and setting up agencies for enforcement. The intention is to extend the area of the application of metric weights to the whole of India for general trade purposes by the middle of 1960. The metric system was introduced in the sugar industry from November 1959 and the *Vanaspati*, tea, paint, biscuits and soap industries as well as the distribution trade in petroleum products are to go over to the new system from April 1960. Metric capacity measures and length measures are to be introduced gradually.

*Twelve months ending August 1955.
†Seven months ending March 1958.

CHAPTER XXVI

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian railway system with a route mileage of 35,081 is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. About 40 lakh persons and 3.7 lakh tons of goods were carried, on an average, by the railways daily in 1959. The capital-at-charge of the railways, the country's biggest nationalised undertaking, at the end of 1958-59, stood at Rs. 1,363 crores and the gross earnings at Rs. 392 crores. They employed 11,43,918 persons and paid Rs. 183 crores in wages and salaries.

Progress Since 1853

The first railway line in India was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways during the past hundred and six years is shown in tables 209 and 210.

TABLE 209

PROGRESS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Year	Mileage	Capital-charge	Gross at-earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1853	20	38	0·90	0·41	0·49
1863	2,507	53,00	2,20	1,33	87
1873	5,697	91,73	7,23	3,78	3,45
1883	10,447	148,31	16.39	7,97	8,42
1893	18,459	233,18	24,08	11,35	12,73
1903	26,956	341,11	36,01	17,11	18,90
1913-14	34,656	495,09	63,59	32,93	30,66
1923-24	38,039	717,93	107,80	68,45	39,35
1933-34	42,953	884,41	99,58	69,54	30,04
1943-44(*a*)	40,512	858,54	199,32	114,11	85,21
1947-48(*b*)	33,985	742,20	183,69	163,94	19,75
1950-51	34,079	838.18	264,62	214,39	50,23
1955-56	34,736	975.50	317,51	261,07	57,34
1956-57	34,744	1,078,23	350,55	280,13	70,42
1957-58	34,889	1,228,64	382,99	311,16	71,84
1958-59	35,081	1,362,89	392,33	324,57	67,76

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight Zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Some details regarding the Zones are given in table 211.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways, (total length 445 miles), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

(*a*) Burma Railways separated in 1937. (*b*) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947

TABLE 210

RAILWAY TRAFFIC
(for all Indian Railways)

Year	Passengers originating (thousands)	Passenger earnings (Rs. lakhs)	Goods originating (thousand tons)	Goods earnings (Rs. lakhs)
1871	1,92,83	2,02	35,42	4,20
1881	5,47,64	3,79	1,32,14	9,56
1891	12,28,55	6,86	2,61,59	15,61
1901	19,47,49	10,07	4,33,92	21,24
1911	38,98,63	18,49	7,12,68	32,93
1921-22	56,96,84	34,29	9,01,42	49,52
1931-32	50,58,36	31,35	7,45,75	58,73
1941-42(*a*)	62,30,72	39,69	9,69,97	89.63
1950-51(*b*)..	130,77,90	99,22	9,23,40	139,77
1955-56	129,74,31	108,75	11,52,83	177,92
1956-57	138,25,40	117,39	12,53,80	201,09
1957-58	143,10,59	120,08	13,33,65	225.72
1958-59	144,09,20	117,57	13,61,00	237,04

TABLE 211

RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Head-quarters	Mean route mileage worked March 31, 1959*
Southern ..	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	B.G. 1,866·1 M.G. 4,206·8 N.G. 95·7
Central ..	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. 3,820·7 M.G. 823·1 N.G. 725·0
Western .	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan, and Jaipur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. 1,766·9 M.G. 3,722·8 N.G. 759·7
Northern ..	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner Railways and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railway.	Delhi	B.G. 4,196·4 M.G. 2,050·1 N.G. 161·8
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut, Assam Railways and Fatehgarh district of old Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway.	Gorakhpur	M.G. 3,078·8
North East Frontier	January 15, 1958		Pandu	B.G. 2·2 M.G. 1,679·2 N.G. 52·0
Eastern ..	August 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions).	Calcutta	B.G. 2,307·3 M.G. - N.G. 17·1
South Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	Calcutta	B.G. 2,651·8 M.G. — N.G. 924·8

(*a*) Burma Railways separated in 1937. (*b*) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947.

*Track width : B.G. 5½′ ; M.G. 3′-3⅜″; N.G. 2′-6″ and 2′.

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1925, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. In December 1949, it was decided that during the quinquennium beginning 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention, which became applicable after 1955-56, prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium is to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow.

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working Government Railways since 1955-56.

TABLE 212

RAILWAY FINANCES

(in crores of rupees)

	1955-56 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Revised)	1960-61 (Budget)
Passenger earnings				
Upper	12·85	14·52	15·31	15·55
Third	94·86	102·22	108·77	109·95
Other coaching earnings	20·87	23·59	25·20	25·00
Goods earnings	180·28	240·82	264·00	305·00
Other sundry earnings	6·81	9·62	10·00	10·00
Total earnings	315·67	390·77	423·28	465·50
Suspense	0·62	—0·56	—1·25	—1·00
Gross traffic receipts	316·29	390·21	422·03	464·50
Ordinary working expenses	212·95	276·33	291·92	326·90
Net miscellaneous expenditure	7·73	9·45	15·78	16·82
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	45·00	45·00	45·00	45·00
Payment to worked lines..	0·27	0·11	0·07	0·08
Total working expenses ..	258·22	330·89	351·77	388·80
Net railway revenues	50·34	59·32	69·26	75·70
Dividend to general revenues .. .	36·12	50·39	54·51	57·27
Net surplus	14·22	8·93	14·75	18·43
Operating ratio	81·6%	82·4%	79·8%	80·1%
Capital-at-charge..	968·98	1,356·59	1,442·47	1,563·29

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

The main problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. First created by the economic depression, it was later accentuated by the severe strain of war and Partition. Under the First Five Year Plan, Rs. 423.73 crores were spent on rehabilitation and expansion of railways.

Out of a total proposed Second Plan outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector, the railways have been allotted Rs. 900 crores, of which they will themselves find Rs. 150 crores. An additional sum of Rs. 225 crores will be spent as their contribution to the Railway Depreciation Fund. The principal items of expenditure in the total Railway Plan of Rs. 1,121.5 crores (excluding Rs. 3.5 crores allotted for the Visakhapatnam Port, since transferred to the Ministry of Transport and Communications) are as follows :

TABLE 213

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS (SECOND PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees*)

Rolling stock	380
Line capacity including expansion of goods sheds	186
Track renewals	100
Electrification	80
New constructions	66
Workshops, plant and machinery	65
Staff welfare and staff quarters	50
Bridge works including Ganga Bridge	33
Signalling and safety works	25
Railway users' amenities	15
Railway's share in road transport undertakings Other projects, stores depots, etc.	121·5

The progress achieved at the end of the First Plan period and the targets aimed at under the Second Plan are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

New Construction and Works

Four hundred and thirty miles of dismantled lines were restored, 380 miles of new lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge during the First Plan period. 454 miles of new lines were also under construction, 52 miles were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 2,000 miles of new lines were in progress. Construction of 842 miles of new lines, doubling of 1,607 miles, conversion of 265 miles from metre gauge to broad gauge and renewal of 8,000 miles of existing track are to be undertaken during the Second Plan period.

The following lines representing an addition of 191.15 miles were opened during 1958-59.

TABLE 214

NEW LINE CONSTRUCTION (1958-59)

Railway	New Lines	Gauge	Mileage
Government Railways			
Central	Takal-Amulla	M.G.	14·68
Northern	Awagarh-Etah	B.G.	13·60
	Rohtak-Gohana	B.G.	19·77
South Eastern	Noamundi-Banspani (goods)	B.G.	17·42
	Raipur-bypass	B.G.	5·89
	Bhilai-Dhalli Rajhara (goods)	B.G.	53·15
Western	Indore-Dewas-Ujjain	B.G.	49·23
Non-Government Railways			
Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway	Rohtas to Pipradih	N.G.	17·41
			191·15

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 locomotives, 4,351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were produced in the country.

The programme of development and rehabilitation envisaged in the Second Plan is as follows :

TABLE 215

ROLLING STOCK (SECOND PLAN)

	Locomotives			Wagons			Coaches		
	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge
Development	468	451	—	66,575	16,820	—	1,764	3,364	—
Rehabilitation	962	402	81	14,879	4,952	4,021	4,392	1,422	633
Total	1,430	853	81	81,454	21,772	4,021	6,156	4,786	633

The following new rolling stock was placed on line during 1958-59.

TABLE 216

ROLLING STOCK PLACED ON LINE (1958-59)

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge
Locomotives	269	96	6
Coaches	1,032	683	25
Wagons	13,797	2,904	—

As compared to the revised targets fixed for the Second Five Year Plan, the total number of stock received up to March 31, 1959, was as follows :

	Target	Receipts
Locomotives	2,161	1,493
Coaching stock (in units)	8,708	4,322
Wagons (4 wheelers)	1,11,739	75,612

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The Second Plan provides for six new workshops, a new metre gauge coach-building factory, a new furnishing unit for the Integral Coach Factory and expansion of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. As a result, the annual capacity in respect of periodical overhaul of rolling stock is expected to increase by 23 per cent and 71 per cent respectively for broad gauge and metre gauge locomotives, 69 per cent for broad gauge and 125 per cent for metre gauge coaches and 89 per cent for broad gauge and 92 per cent for metre gauge wagons.

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The total electrified mileage on March 31, 1959, was 328.87—Central Railway 184.85 (BG), Eastern 88.63 (BG), Southern 18.14 (MG) and Western 37.25 (BG). Provision for 1,442 miles of electrification has been approved under the Second Plan—730 (BG) miles on the Eastern Railway, 420 (BG) miles on the South-Eastern, 192 (BG) miles on the Central and 100 (MG) miles on the Southern.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction has been adopted on a few selected routes. A route mileage of 1,293 will be dieselised by 1960-61.

Bridges

The Rs. 16-crore road-rail Ganga Bridge at Mokamah was opened to traffic on May 1, 1959. The foundation-stone for the Brahmaputra Bridge at Pandu was laid on January 10, 1960.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during the period 1951-52 to 1958-59 to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following:

(*i*) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches;

(*ii*) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains;

(*iii*) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains. During 1958-59, 170 new trains were introduced, while the run of 85 trains was extended. Between April 1 and November 30, 1959, 178 new trains were introduced and 118 trains were extended:

(*iv*) introduction of new 75-berther sleeping coaches in certain trains for passengers travelling over 500 miles, without levy of any surcharge;

(*v*) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains, vestibuled air-conditioned trains;

(*vi*) improvement of catering facilities;

(*vii*) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms.

Staff Welfare

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, it is proposed to spend, on an average, Rs. 10 crores per annum during the Second Plan period.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 64,500 are proposed to be built during the Second Plan period. 11,481 quarters were constructed during 1958-59.

At the end of 1958-59, there were 70 hospitals and 448 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and out-door treatment of T.B. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. It is proposed to open during the Second Plan period 13 new railway hospitals and 75 new dispensaries, add 1,600 beds in existing railway hospitals, double the present number of beds for railway staff in various T. B. sanatoria, and increase the number of railway schools. Steps are also being taken to increase educational facilities for the children of railwaymen.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all the 10 lakh or more railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV staff. The Class IV Staff Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government.

For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels are being set up. Mobile libraries are being formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations. The first mobile library was inaugurated on the North-Eastern Railway in December 1958.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 are shown below.

TABLE 217

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of passengers (in hundreds).	129,73,55,0	138,25,43,0	143,10,59,5	144,09,21,0
A.C.	85,8	1,00,2	1,04,0	1,24,9
First class . ..	1,90,30,1	2,10,67,7	2,33,83,1	2,57,99,5
Second class ..	1,68,75,2	1,81,42,8	1,40,63,7	1,18,83,7
Third class . ..	126,13,63,9	134,32,32,3	139,35,08,7	140,31,12,9
Passenger miles (in thousands)	3,908,32,87	4,219,44,69	4,333,28,02	4,250,07,61
A.C.	5,12,79	5,46,57	5,81,33	6,64,43
First class . ..	77,38,58	55,49,18	89,71,71	102,18,06
Second class ..	124,36,83	125,51,81	114,99,07	116,65,00
Third class .. .	3,701,44,67	4,002,98,03	4,122,75 91	4,024,60,12
Earnings from passengers (in thousand rupees)	108,75,48	117,39,05	120,08,43	117,57,30
A.C.	87,51	93,34	98,65	1,13,69
First class .	5,88,01	6,44,45	6,61,11	7,42,61
Second class . .	6,12,22	6,16,64	5,80,73	5,97,86
Third class .	95,87,44	103,84,62	106,67,94	103,03,14
Average rate charged per passenger per mile	Pies 5·34	Pies 5·34	Pies 5·32	np. 2·76
A.C.	,, 32 8	,, 32·8	,, 32·6	,, 17·1
First class . ..	,, 14·6	,, 14·5	,, 14·1	,, 7·26
Second class . ..	,, 9·45	,, 9·43	,, 9·7	,, 5·13
Third class . .	,, 4·97	,, 9·48	,, 4·97	,, 2·57

Ticketless Travel

An amendment to the Indian Railways Act was passed on May 2, 1959, to provide *inter alia* for more stringent punishment for ticketless travel.

Among other steps taken for intensifying the effort against ticketless travel are raids on selected sections and at frequent intervals, continuity checks from starting to terminal stations, surprise inspections of booking offices and the establishment of a temporary central ticket checking organisation with four squads of travelling examiners for conducting cross-country and surprise checks. The results of the checks made by the organisation during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 are summarised below.

TABLE 218

TICKETLESS TRAVEL

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of passengers detected travelling without tickets	69,02,114	73,53,340	62,79,507	63,08,255
Amount of fare and excess charges realised (in rupees)	1,40,29,656	1,58,02,951	1,42,90,595	1,43,24,686

Accidents and Safety of Passenger Trains

The number of fatalities and casualties in train accidents expressed as a ratio of ten lakh passengers carried, excluding those resulting from unlawful tampering of track, for 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 were as follows :

TABLE 219

TRAIN ACCIDENTS

	Fatalities		Casualties	
	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried
1955-56	16	0·01	266	0·20
1956-57	276	0·20	335	0·24
1957-58	77	0·05	504	0·35
1958-59	39	0·03	315	0·22

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 220

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Tons of goods carried (in thousands)	11,52,73	12,53,77	13,33,65	13,60,97
Revenue earning traffic ..	9,19,65	9,82,84	10,27,45	10,28,82
Non-revenue earning traffic	2,33,08	2,70,93	3,06,20	3,32,15
Net ton miles (in thousands) ..	3,647,18,50	4,022,46,92	4,489,74,36	4,675,23,04
Revenue earning traffic ..	3,088,17,87	3,407,91,69	3,797,58,36	3,957,61,89
Non-revenue earning traffic	559,00,63	614,55,23	692,16,00	717,61,15
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	316·4	320·8	336·7	343·5
Revenue earning traffic ..	335·8	346·7	369·6	384·7
Non-revenue earning traffic	239·8	226·8	226·0	216·1
Earnings from goods carried (in thousand rupees)	177,92,19	201,09,03	225,71,52	236,90,54
Average rate charged per ton of goods per mile	11·1 (pies)	11·3 (pies)	11·4 (pies)	5·99 (naye paise)

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 221

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(*in thousand tons*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Coal	3,04,23	3,53,37	3,81,58	4,05,17	4,32,53
Cement	24,32	39,56	42,91	50,77	50,12
Iron and steel*	27,07	36,55	42,37	48,61	55,95
Metallic ores (other than manganese ore)	30,07	43,73	46,30	53,51	58,07
Manganese ore	8,67	13,78	16,47	16,20	9,74
Foodgrains	76,82	90,44	96,85	1,10,76	1,19,46
Raw jute	4,63	5,12	7,20	6,88	7,27
Tea	2,61	2,58	2,74	2,97	2,85
Paper and paper products	1,89	2,56	2,67	3,06	3,64
Jute manufactures	2,67	2,90	2,69	2,59	2,61
Raw cotton	5,17	7,39	7,03	6,80	5,41
Cotton textiles	4,65	5,48	4,82	4,84	4,30
Oilseeds	15,70	17,66	16,42	16,41	14,97
Sugarcane	27,74	34,08	37,12	33,24	26,27
Sugar..	9,83	13,36	15,36	15,16	13,83
Salt	15,51	18,58	17,15	18,80	17,81

*Includes machinery, etc.

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio* for the years 1955-56 to 1958-59 on Government railways is shown below:

TABLE 222

PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56	77·99	70·84	85·33	84·57	74·66
1956-57	77·91	70·78	86·88	79·01	75·72
1957-58	77·63	70·81	86·99	80·26	76·29
1958-59	77·99	69·60	84·07	78·07	73·93
Metre Gauge					
1955-56	75·14	61·96	75·81	74·71	71·70
1956-57	74·52	62·74	77·71	70·10	69·64
1957-58	80·00	75·44	80·17	91·81	76·56
1958-59	80·88	75·38	81·60	90·10	78·16

Export Traffic

Priorities for rail movement of goods to ports for export have been upgraded. The balance of iron and manganese ore at the ports awaiting shipment at the end of 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 is shown below.

TABLE 223

EXPORT TRAFFIC

(*In tons*)

	Manganese Ore				Iron Ore			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Calcutta	33,175	1,05,445	89,903	93,971	38,383	90,017	73,566	49,624
Bombay	46,431	44,600	83,144	1,43,164	7,210	7,100	5,000	7,150
Madras	16,791	54,926	54,543	30,000	58,929	76,012	1,17,877	1,00,000
Visakha-patnam	1,43,480	1,76,539	2,53,672	2,31,175	37,953	63,950	16,119	10,130

Locomotive Utilisation

The average mileage obtained per engine per day on Government railways is as shown below.

*Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways.

TABLE 224

ENGINE MILES PER DAY (STEAM)

	Broad Gauge				Metre Gauge			
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Passenger engine	164	165	168	169	128	129	128	128
Mixed engine	121	123	123	112	97	97	93	88
Goods engine	94	93	94	93	85	82	82	82
Engine in use (all services)	111	110	111	110	103	102	102	100
Engine on line	84	83	84	83	77	76	74	73

The productive service of engines on Government railways in freight service in terms of volume of freight transportation per engine hour for the same period is as indicated below.

TABLE 225

NET TON MILES PER ENGINE HOUR

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	2,124	915
1956-57	2,176	958
1957-58	2,278	994
1958-59	2,284	949

Wagon Usage

The use of wagons on Government railways during 1955-56, 1956-57 1957-58 and 1958-59 is shown below.

TABLE 226

WAGON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	46·3	28·5
1956-57	47·7	28·7
1957-58	47·3	30·1
1958-59	45·6	28·8

The productive work performed by wagons in terms of net ton miles per wagon day is as follows :

TABLE 227

NET TON MILES PER WAGON DAY

	Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56	541	203
1956-57	570	210
1957-58	598	225
1958-59	573	216

FARES AND FREIGHT

The Railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the Railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kilograms and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

Passenger fare and rate tables showing the fares or rates for various distances from 1 to 5,000 kilometres have been printed and are available for arriving at the fares or freight rates.

For vestibuled air-conditioned third-class trains running between New Delhi-Howrah, New Delhi-Bombay and New Delhi-Madras, an additional charge of 1.25 naye paise per mile is collected.

The Railway Passengers Fares Act came into force on September 15, 1957. The rate of tax is 5 per cent of the fare for distances between 16 and 30 miles, 15 per cent for 31 to 500 miles and 10 per cent for over 500 miles. Distances up to 15 miles are exempt from the tax.

Following the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, the revised railway freight structure came into force with effect from October 1, 1958. The anticipated annual increase in revenue on account of the revised freight structure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 9.6 crores on freight and Rs. 2 crores on parcel traffic. The Committee recommended an average increase of 12.9 per cent in freight revenue, amounting to about Rs. 32 crores per annum.

The Minister for Railways, in his budget speech for 1960-61, has proposed the levy of a supplementary charge of 5 naye paise per rupee on freights of goods and coal traffic, excluding export ores, military, postal and railway's own traffic, with effect from April 1, 1960. The yield anticipated is about Rs. 14 crores.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Secretary-General to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members, each in charge of Staff, Transportation and Engineering, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees have been created; (*i*) Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (*iii*) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre. From January 1, 1958, Divisional Consultative Committees have been set up for each division of the railways on which divisionalisation has already been brought about.

ROADS

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways, district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

Progress

The progress in road development during recent years as compared to the targets laid down in the Nagpur Plan (1943), as revised to apply to the Indian Union, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 228

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

(miles)

	Surfaced roads	Unsurfaced roads
Nagpur Plan targets	1,23,000	2,08,000
April 1, 1951	98,000	1,51,000
March 31, 1956	1,22,000	1,98,000
March 31, 1958	1,33,610	1,23,966
March 31, 1961*	1,44,000	2,35,000

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 1,600 miles of road and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist and 9,000 miles of the existing roads had a low-grade surface. In the table below is shown the progress made since then.

TABLE 229

PROGRESS ON NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in miles)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing links (in miles)	Widening of carriage way (in miles)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	746	33	5,000	400
April 1, 1956 to December 31, 1959	520	31	2,600	775
Second Plan period*	700	40	3,500	800

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States was as follows :

TABLE 230

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)†

State/Union Territory	Miles
Andhra Pradesh	1,412
Assam	727
Bihar	1,189
Bombay	2,192
Jammu and Kashmir	328
Kerala	260
Madhya Pradesh	1,404
Madras	1,050
Mysore	536
Orissa	851
Punjab	795
Rajasthan	450
Uttar Pradesh	1,423
West Bengal	833
Delhi	44
Himachal Pradesh	222
Manipur	139
Naga Hills-Tuensang Area	69

*Estimated.

†Revised figures. Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway mileage of 39.

The national highway system includes *inter alia* the following roads :

(1) Amritsar to Calcutta
(2) Agra to Bombay
(3) Bombay to Madras *via* Bangalore
(4) Madras to Calcutta
(5) Calcutta to Bombay *via* Nagpur
(6) Varanasi to Cape Comorin *via* Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Bangalore
(7) Delhi to Bombay *via* Ahmedabad
(8) Ahmedabad to Kandla Port (under construction) with branch to Porbandar
(9) Ambala to Tibet border *via* Simla
(10) Delhi to Lucknow *via* Moradabad
(11) Lucknow to Barauni *via* Muzaffarpur with a branch road to the Nepal border
(12) Assam Access Road
(13) Assam Trunk Road with a branch to the Burma border through Manipur.

Among the important works in progress on national highways, mention may be made of the Jawahar (Banihal) Tunnel, which is under construction at a height of about 7,250 ft. across the Pir Panjal range on the Jammu-Srinagar-Uri national highway. This is one of the longest tunnels in the world and, when completed, will provide all-weather communication facilities between the Kashmir Valley and the rest of India. The tunnel has two tubes, one of which was thrown open to traffic in 1958.

Other Roads

The Government of India also finance the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam, and the West Coast Road in the States of Bombay, Mysore and Kerala. During the Second Plan period, 280 miles of roads were constructed or improved till the end of December 1959.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, 125 miles of new roads were constructed and 500 miles of existing roads improved during the First Plan period. The programme, which has been carried over to the Second Plan period, provides for the construction of 1,000 miles of new roads and improvement of about 2,000 miles of existing roads. 760 miles of new roads and improvement of 1,775 miles of existing roads were completed by the end of December 1959.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 21,000 miles of surfaced roads and 37,000 miles of unsurfaced roads will be constructed.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under active consideration, aims at bringing every village (*a*) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, (*b*) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of a metalled road and 3 miles of any road and (*c*) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. These targets, when achieved, will provide an average of 52 miles of road per 100 sq. miles of area as against about 28 miles at present.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India since 1947 is as follows :

TABLE 231

MOTOR VEHICLES

Year ending March 31	Number of motor vehicles
1947	2,11,949
1951	3,06,313
1956	4,22,041
1957	4,57,737
1958	4,99,273*

The vehicles at the end of March 1958, comprised 54,827 motor cycles, 3,441 auto-rickshaws, 18,499 jeeps, 2,04,557 private cars, 41,159 public service vehicles, 15,092 motor cabs, 1,33,476 goods vehicles and 28,222 miscellaneous vehicles.

Administration

Passenger road transport has been nationalised in many States and Union Territories. These services are being operated by statutory Road Transport Corporations, joint stock companies and State departments. Goods transport, however, is still largely in the hands of private operators and its nationalisation is not contemplated till the end of the Third Plan period.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the purpose of development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies, on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

A high-level committee has been set up by the Planning Commission to examine questions relating to the co-ordination of different modes of transport, especially road and rail transport, and to advise on the future policy of the Government.

The reorganisation of the transport administrative set-up in the States has been examined by the *ad hoc* committee set up for the purpose. Its recommendations are under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast Canals and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a body, known as the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

At present, 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Navigation

*Provisional.

can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Board has taken up an experimental project for this purpose on the Upper Ganga.

Planned development works in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region include the dredging of important waterways, provision of aids to navigation such as radio-telephone and automatic beacons, and the development of inland port facilities at selected places. The Plan also provides for the development of the Buckingham Canal and the West Coast Canals.

The Inland Water Transport Committee have submitted their report. They have recommended, among others, the setting up of a central technical organisation, a training establishment, navigation facilities in river valley projects and encouragement to country boat co-operatives.

SHIPPING

Progress During the Plans

In 1947, the Shipping Policy Committee had recommended a target of 20 lakh tons GRT within the next five to seven years. Though accepting the recommendation, Government realised that this could be achieved only in stages. To enable shipping companies to secure a rapid expansion of their fleet, a scheme of loan assistance was devised in 1951. A non-lapsable Shipping Development Fund has been raised for the grant of loans to Indian Shipping Companies.

The progress achieved during the First Plan period and the targets aimed at in the Second Plan are shown below :

TABLE 232

PROGRESS OF SHIPPING

(*Gross registered tons*)

Type of vessels	Before the First Plan	At the end of the First Plan	At the end of the Second Plan
Coastal and adjacent	2,17,202	3,12,202	4,12,202
Overseas	1,73,505	2,83,505	4,05,505
Tramps	—	--	60,000
Tankers	—	5,000	23,000
Salvage tugs	- -	--	1,000
TOTAL	3,90,707	6,00,707	9,01,707

At the end of December 1959, 157 ships totalling 7.39 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—89 vessels of 2.74 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 68 vessels of 4.65 GRT on the overseas trade.

Another 80,800 GRT is under construction and will be delivered progressively before the end of the Second Plan period. This will be slightly less than the target aimed for the Second Plan period and is attributable to scarcity of foreign exchange and the difficult internal financial position.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board has been established to advise the Government on policy relating to shipping.

Shipping Corporations

A Government-sponsored shipping corporation known as the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, was set up in 1950, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The management of the Corporation was taken over by the Government from the Scindias in August 1956. It has now a fleet of ten ships for cargo and passengers and runs a regular cargo service on the India-Japan and the India-Australia routes and passenger-*cum*-cargo service on the India-Singapore and India-East Africa routes. The Corporation also runs the India-Andamans service.

The Western Shipping Corporation, registered in June 1956, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, will operate on the India-Persian Gulf, India-Red Sea, India-Poland and India-Soviet routes. Two dry cargo vessels have been acquired by the Corporation.

A beginning has been made in acquiring a tanker fleet by the acquisition of three tankers—two in the public sector and the other in the private.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which two-thirds of the capital is held by the Government. The first vessel to be built at the Yard was launched in March 1948. The Shipyard has so far delivered 23 ocean-going ships and 2 small crafts, in addition to a mooring vessel, of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,11,600. Five more vessels are expected to be delivered by 1960-61.

Second Shipyard

The Government of the United Kingdom provided, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, a technical mission to survey possible sites and collect data for the establishment of a second shipyard. The mission, which reported in April 1958, recommended that although none of the sites examined was ideally suited, Cochin (Ernakulam), Mazgaon Dock, Kandla, Trombay and Geonkhali were worthy of further consideration.

An inter-departmental committee appointed to consider and process the report has recommended the location of the yard at Cochin and the Government has accepted the recommendation subject to soil conditions being satisfactory.

Training Institutions

Fifty-seven cadets passed out of T. S. *Dufferin* during the year ending June 1959, and have all been employed on board ships.

Three thousand six hundred and ninety-eight candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of March 1959. Forty-six cadets, representing the seventh batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta during 1959.

The three ratings training establishments—T. S. *Bhadra,* T. S. *Mekhala* and T. S. *Nau Lakshi*—together trained 11,244 boys—6,223 for the deck department and 5,021 for the engine room department—till the end of September 1959.

PORTS

India has six major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. During 1958-59, these ports handled 288 lakh tons of cargo, as against 310 lakh tons in 1957-58, the

reduction being due to restrictions on imports on account of foreign exchange shortage.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port trusts, subject to the overall control of the Central Government. The ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla are administered directly by the Central Government through local administrative officers assisted by port advisory committees.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports during 1958-59, are as follows :

TABLE 233

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Port	Ships entered		Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus (+) or deficit(−) in earnings (Rs. lakhs)
	No.	Gross tonnage (lakhs)			
Calcutta	1,742	111·43	50·65	41·33	(+) 49·76
Bombay	2,917	167·97	84·18	33·33	(+)192·22
Madras	1,092	69·90	17·37	7·03	(−) 87·03
Cochin	1,219	64·49	13·34	4·46	(+) 9·89
Visakhapatnam ..	511	37·77	13·33	11·71	(+) 29·31
Kandla . ..	257	15·42	8·82	1·88	(+) 37·61

The projects for the modernization and augmentation of the facilities at the major ports already completed are the following :

(*i*) four new cargo berths at Kandla;

(*ii*) a marine oil terminal at Bombay and two oil tanker berths at Visakhapatnam;

(*iii*) a new cargo berth at King George's Dock and an oil berth at Calcutta;

(*iv*) black oil installations and a coal berth at Cochin;

(*v*) a new passenger station and a new marshalling yard at Madras; and

(*vi*) acquisition of several items of port equipment and harbour craft at all the ports.

The important works which are in progress are :

(*i*) two additional cargo berths at Kandla;

(*ii*) dredging work at Fulta-Hoogly Point Reach, remodelling of marshalling yard at East Dock junction and development of 'B' berth at the King George's Dock into a cargo berth at Calcutta;

(*iii*) acquisition of 54 electric cranes for Alexandra Dock at Bombay;

(*iv*) construction of a six-berth wet dock at Madras; and

(*v*) four cargo berths at Cochin.

Haldia, 65 miles from Calcutta down the Hoogly, is regarded as a promising site for the location of a proposed secondary port in the Calcutta region.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports) which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 50 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement have been undertaken under

the First and Second Five Year Plans. The Second Plan includes a provision of Rs. 5 crores for the purpose and includes Rs. 1 crore for the establishment of a pool of dredgers required to improve depths in port approaches.

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A sub-committee of the Board meets every year to screen and approve schemes for hydrographic surveys.

CIVIL AVIATION

Indian aircraft flew about 302 lakh miles carrying about 8.14 lakh passengers and nearly 1,676 lakh pounds of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together during 1959.* Under the 'all up' air mail scheme and night air mail services, 43,429 passengers, 32,35,745 lbs. of cargo and 42,16,906 lbs. of mail were carried during 1959.

Progress Since 1947

The tables below show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 234

CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers (in thousands)	Freight (in thousand lbs.)	Mails (in thousand lbs.)
1947	93,62	255	56,48	14,05
1951	1,94,98	449	8,76,65	71,82
1956	2,34,81	559	9,62,31	1,26,86
1957	2,34,96	615	8,56,91	1,30,81
1958	2,45,78	696	9,36,40	1,36,08
1959*	2,49,13	722	7,36,20	1,49,81

TABLE 235

CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers carried (in thousands)	Freight carrried (in thousand lbs.)
1947	40,51	62	29,93
1951	66,14	66	13,16,24
1956	57,33	114	9,70,89
1957	54,58	126	8,87,03
1958	49,97	99	8,42,01
1959*	53,46	92	7,90,05

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation, whose fleet consisted of 10 Viscounts, 5 Skymasters, 7 Herons, and 57 Dakotas on January 10, 1960, links up most of the principal centres in the country. The Corporation

*Estimated.

carried 6,53,494 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 1,95,34,521 miles during 1958-59.

The Air-India International Corporation, with its fleet of 9 Super-Constellations, provides services reaching out to 19 countries. During 1958-59, it carried 83,868 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 71,10,000 miles. Three Boeing 707 Jet aircraft are to be put in service in 1960.

Training

Pilots, Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, Aerodrome Officers, Control Operators, Fire Operators, Radio Operators, Radio Technicians and Pilot Instructors are trained in the Training Centre of the Civil Aviation Department at Allahabad. During 1959, the Centre trained 266 candidates in various courses, while 140 trainees were undergoing training at the end of November.

Flying Clubs

There are 16 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Barrackpore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore, Bangalore, Gauhati, Trivandrum and Baroda. There are three Government Gliding Centres at Poona, Bangalore and Allahabad and two subsidised Gliding Clubs at New Delhi and Pilani. During 1959, the flying clubs trained 185 'A' Licence and 9 'B' Licence pilots till the end of November. On December 1, 1959, there were 669 persons undergoing training at these flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-five aerodromes* are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. Three of these, *viz.*, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam) are international airports. The aerodromes at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirapalli, Jodhpur, Bhuj and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Five new aerodromes at Haldwani (U.P.), Tulihal (Manipur), Raxaul (Bihar), Jogbani (Bihar) and Behala (West Bengal) are under construction. The main runways at the three international airports are being extended and strengthened to meet the needs of jet transport aircraft.

The programme for the development of civil aviation during the Second Five Year Plan period aims at meeting the new demands which have arisen from recent technical advancements and from India's obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation to provide facilities at aerodromes in conformity with the standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Aircraft

On December 1, 1959, 500 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 190 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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*For a list of aerodromes, see Appendices.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Administrative Set-up

A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Aurangabad, Varanasi, Bangalore, Bhopal, Cochin, Darjeeling and Jaipur. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne, Paris, Colombo and Frankfurt.

A separate Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Transport and Communications has been set up. A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems. There are regional advisory committees for the different regions in the country. To exploit this source of foreign exchange to the fullest extent possible, a high-level committee, consisting of the Secretaries and heads of Departments concerned and presided over by the Secretary to the Cabinet, has been set up.

Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee, constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 25 officially recognised travel agencies, 16 shikar (big game) agencies and 5 recognised excursion agents which serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad. A cultural programme of festivals is being organised.

Number of Tourists

The number of foreign tourists visiting India since 1951 is shown below.

TABLE 236

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Year	Number of Foreign Tourists
1951	20,000*
1956	68,880**
1957	80,544**
1958	92,202**
1959	1,09,464**

Tourist Revenue

The revenue from tourist traffic during 1956 was estimated at Rs. 15.5 crores. The earnings during 1957 and 1958, as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India, are Rs. 16.0 crores and 17.5 crores respectively.

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds : (*i*) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (*ii*) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (*iii*) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being undertaken by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the States.

*Approximately.

**Excluding Pakistanis.

CHAPTER XXVII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1959, was 3,36,145, while the capital outlay was Rs. 121 crores.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 13 territorial units—12 post and telegraph circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are four telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi and 21 other administrative units on a functional basis. The Department works as a commercial-*cum*-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues; the rest accrues to the credit of the Department. The accumulated surplus on April 1, 1959, stood at Rs. 27.13 crores. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board which has been recently reconstituted with enhanced financial and administrative powers.

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1921 are shown below

TABLE 237

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenue	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of population
1921*	141·0	4·54	5·83	0·19
1931*	117·5	3·49	7·37	0·22
1941*	127·2	3·33	9·85	0·26
1951	227·0	6·37	21·04	0·59
1955-56	229·7	8·40	29·43	0·82
1956-57	326·1	9·40	32·75	0·92
1957-58	335·5	9·40	34·88	0·95
1958-59	359·6	10·08	37·87	1·06

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 238

POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of post offices	36,094	55,042	58,871	61,886	64,993
Mileage of surface mail routes	1,69,105	2,42,282	2,53,256	2,75,719	2,86,345
Mileage of airmail routes	18,994	18,959	19,416	18,778	21,075

*Pre-partition figures

TABLE 238—(*concld.*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of postal articles handled (crores)	227·01	299·7	326·1	335·5	359·6
Number of insured articles (lakhs)	37·23	40·0	40·1	37·7	44·5
Money orders (crores)	5·14	6·50	6·74	6·69	7·3
Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	21·04	29·43	32·75	34·88	37·87

The following table shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India.

TABLE 239

URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31, 1951		On March 31, 1956		On March 31, 1959	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices						
Permanent	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	5,987	39,590
Temporary	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,159	18,257
Letter Boxes	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	33,275	97,179

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1959. and December 31, 1959. was 2,716.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The Urban Mobile Post Office Scheme is in operation at Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post office, nor is savings bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

Direct air parcel service is in operation from India to Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrein, Burma, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Africa (Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika), Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Holland, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaya, Mauritius, New Zealand, Pakistan, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA, USSR, the People's Republic of China and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of deposit for an individual depositor being Rs. 15,000 and for a joint account Rs. 30,000. The interest rates on these savings accounts are 2½ per cent per annum on any sum not

exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of an individual account and Rs. 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2 per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

Bi-weekly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business was as follows.

TABLE 240

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)
(a) Civil Wing				
1950-51	6,546	1·43	84,630	17·64
1955-56	17,074	3·29	1,26,305	26·89
1956-57	10,360	1·83	1,33,120	27·95
1957-58	7,843	1·52	1,36,539	28 57
1958-59	6,535	1·34	1,39,211	29 11
(b) Military Wing				
1950-51	875	0·52	1,573	0·89
1955-56	1,026	0·81	7,326	4·71
1956-57	501	0·39	7,788	5·08
1957-58	602	0·48	8,339	5·49
1958-59	434	0·32	8,725	5·74

TABLE 241

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE—EXPENSE RATIO

Year	Civil Wing				Military Wing	
	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)
1950-51	73,34	9,52	13·46	6,38	80	13·03
1955-56	1,11,61	12,69	11·37	21,70	50	2·30
1956-57	1,21,35	12,81	10·55	24,71	44	1·78
1957-58	1,23,84	12,35	9·97	26,81	39	1·45
1958-59	1,23,97	13,13	10·59	27,55	45	1·62

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given below.

TABLE 242

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	10,052	10,266	10,746
Number of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (in lakhs)	2,79	3,35	3,45	3,32	3,43
Mileage of overhead wires	7,21,243	8,67,199	9,09,798	9,53,785	9,97,522
Mileage of underground cable conductors	7,13,880	10,03,437	12,36,340	13,65,236	14,68,321
Carrier and VFT channels (in miles)	3,94,912	4,79,210	5,58,363	5,97,604	6,49,429
Telegraph revenue (in crores of rupees)	5·94	6·7	7·7	8·2	8·26

Out of 343 lakh telegrams (excluding the P. & T. service telegrams) transmitted during 1958-59, 305 lakhs were inland and 38 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 7.02 crores (Rs. 5.68 crores from inland and Rs. 1.34 crores from foreign telegrams). Out of 305 lakh inland telegrams, about 261 lakhs were private and the rest State and Press telegrams. The number of Press telegrams during 1958-59 was 2.25 lakhs. Twenty-three stations have been connected to a tape relay exchange installed at Bombay through which messages are transmitted automatically to the destination stations connected with the exchange by push button system.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at about 1,400 offices (including 50 railway telegraph offices) in the country. The service is available in all the P. & T. circles. Training classes in Hindi Morse have been opened at eleven places and about 2,400 operators have hitherto been trained.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. In addition, the following special facilities are available in the Hindi telegraph system :

(*i*) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions;
(*ii*) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death;
(*iii*) Local telegrams;
(*iv*) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on phonogram system where such a facility exists;
(*v*) Telegraphic money orders; and
(*vi*) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi is progressively increasing as is indicated in the table below.

TABLE 243

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC IN HINDI

Year	Number of telegrams
1950-51	5,784
1955-56	58,522
1956-57	66,927
1957-58	89 202
1958-59	1,06,445

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The following table shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 244

TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Number of telephones	1,68,000	2,78,000	3,09,000	3,35,000	3,78,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including P B Xs & P.Xs)	3,700	5,817	6,188	6 457	6,714
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	71	1,86	2,08	2,31	2,64
Telephone revenue (in crores of rupees)	9·07	14·4	16 3	18·4	20 0

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The Scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad. Bombay (except 24 and 26 exchange areas), Calcutta (except in Barrackpore and Bhatpara exchange areas), Madras (except Mount Road, Kilpauk and Mylapore exchange areas) and New Delhi (except Karolbagh area).

Message Rate System

Under the message rate system, a subscriber pays for every call that he makes plus a fixed monthly rental. This system is in operation at 46 exchanges.

Telephone Industry

In 1958-59, the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangalore, manufactured 84,300 telephones, 41,200 auto exchange lines, 332 small exchanges (totalling 10,125 lines), 11 single-channel carrier systems, 17 three-channel carrier systems, 37 twelve-channel carrier systems apart from a large number of smaller equipment and components. Most of the components are manufactured in the country.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, has now direct radio services which link India with foreign countries. During the last eight years, the Service handled about 2,16 lakh paid telegrams consisting of about 56.07 lakh words; 1,70,300 radio telephone calls of 9,76,000 paid minutes; 1,666 radio pictures totalling 4,65,000 sq. cms. in area and about 1.71 lakh multipress words. Four international radio teleprinter channels have been leased to civil aviation companies.

Radio Telephone Services

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries : Aden, Australia, Bahrein, Burma, China, East Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service via London is available between India and Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Ceuta, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Gibraltar, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Foundland, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Rhodesia, South Africa, South-

West Africa, Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Tangier, Tunisia, USA and the Vatican City.

Radio telephone service is also available for Yugoslavia via Berne; for Doha, Kuwait and Muscat via Bahrein; for Sudan via Cairo; for New Zealand via Australia; and for Asmara via Ethiopia. Thirty-six ships at sea make use of the radio telephone facilities.

Radio Telegraph Service

Radio telegraph service is available for Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA, USSR, Viet Nam (South), Viet Nam (North) and Yugoslavia.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK, USA, and USSR. In addition, the service is available via London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Other Services

The Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Leased circuits have been made available to six of the leading airline companies in India.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in factories. In 1957, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 34,79,865.* Plantations provided (in 1956) average daily employment to 12,02,273 workers, while the Railways employed 11,43,916 workers daily in 1958-59. 6,49,360 workers were employed daily in the mines in 1958 and 67,896 in major ports in 1957.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for the period 1956 to 1958 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 245

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

State/Union Territory	Average daily number of workers employed**			
	1956	1957†	1958†	
			First half	Second half
Andhra Pradesh	2,04,339	1,97,440	2,13,457	1,72,964
Assam	74,698	72,415	60,430	77,884
Bihar	1,76,840	1,80,260	1,77,603	1,81,521
Bombay	10,51,878	10,75,944	9,88,928	10,17,070
Jammu & Kashmir .. .	5,176	—	—	—
Kerala	1,65,196	1,55,305	1,10,683	1,66,525
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,176	1,54,738	1,53,697	1,64,047
Madras	3,07,665	3,24,617	3,12,166	3,27,081
Mysore	75,105	1,12,618	1,32,962	1,87,150
Orissa	22,614	24,730	24,984	26,076
Punjab	91,083	99,147	86,878	1,05,295
Rajasthan	44,832	48,199	50,854	52,124
Uttar Pradesh	2,73,537	2,82,987	2,76,832	2,68,195
West Bengal	6,82,297	6,88,092	6,71,478	6,80,757
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,835	2,808	2,562	2,427
Delhi	51,075	57,337	57,236	59,280
Himachal Pradesh	1,054	1,175	1,307	1,358
Tripura	1,901	1,933	1,473	2,170

The following two tables show the average daily employment in coal mines and in all mines subject to the Mines Act.

TABLE 246

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

Year	Average daily number of workers employed			
	Under-ground	Open workings	Surface	Total
1956	1,87,068	29,823	1,16,499	3,33,390
1957	2,05,755	41,749	1,22,740	3,70,244
1958	2,08,205	40,973	1,14,721	3,63,399
1959 (October)	2,04,626	40,011	1,14,039	3,58,676

*Covering only States and Territories subject to Factories Act.

**Figures relate to reorganised States and Union Territories and include estimated employment in working factories not submitting returns except for Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Rajasthan in 1956, for which such estimated figures were not available.

†Provisional.

TABLE 247

EMPLOYMENT IN ALL MINES*

Year	Average daily number of workers employed			
	Under-ground	Open workings	Surface	Total
1956	2,29,049	2,12,677	1,86,855	6,28,581
1957	2,44,067	2,21,598	1,85,656	6,51,321
1958	2,52,415	2,11,168	1,85,777	6,49,360

The employment position in cotton mill industry is as follows :

TABLE 248

EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Year	Total number of workers employed	Average daily number of workers employed			
		First shift	Second shift	Third shift	Total
1956	9,32,873	4,34,231	2,76,504	96,056	8,06,791
1957	9,43,417	4,39,624	2,77,518	95,806	8,12,948
1958	9,00,166	4,21,916	2,62,339	82,895	7,67,150
1959 (November)	8,92,932	4,21,470	2,64,145	87,348	7,72,963

Productivity

A study of the changes in the productivity and earnings in certain industries in India, published in 1955, revealed that :

(*i*) in coal mining industry, the overall rate of increase in productivity for miners and loaders during the period 1951 to 1954 was 0.76 per month as aganist 0.26 in the average weekly cash earnings;

(*ii*) in paper industry, the average earnings of workers increased during the period 1948–53, but there was no evidence of an increase in productivity;

(*iii*) in jute textile industry, the rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2.9 per year as aganist 3.7 in earnings; and

(*iv*) in the case of the cotton textile industry the annual rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2.28 as aganist 1.14 in earnings.

In 1955 the relation of the trend in index of productivity of factory workers to that of real earnings was studied with the following results :

TABLE 249

PRODUCTIVITY AND REAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS

Year	Index (Base 1939=100) of	
	Real earnings	Productivity
1940	108·6	104·2
1941	103·7	94·8
1942	89·0	85·3
1943	67·0	84·5
1944	75·1	86·3
1945	74·9	79·5
1946	73·2	74·7
1947	78·4	72·5
1948	84·4	79·4
1949	91·7	75·6
1950	90·1	78·8
1951	92·2	88·7
1952	101·8	97·4
1953	99·9	105·8
1954	102·7	113·0

*All mines subject to Mines Act.

The Labour Bureau has taken up a project for compiling interim productivity indices based mainly on the annual census of manufacturers for nine selected industries, *viz.*, jute textiles, iron and steel, sugar, cotton textiles, glass, cement, paper, matches and woollen textiles. The annual indices are proposed to be compiled from 1948 to 1956 with 1947 as base.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment assistance to all employment seekers. It also discharges certain special responsibilities, such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

At the end of December 1959, there were 244 Exchanges (excluding 4 University Employment Bureaux) in the country. Table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges.

TABLE 250

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Year	No. of Exchanges	No. of registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment	No. of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of employers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies being dealt with
1956 ..	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618	42,805
1957 ..	181	17,74,668	1,92,831	9,22,099	5,632	2,97,188	45,156
1958 ..	212	22,03,888	2,33,320	11,83,299	6,485	3,64,884	64,680
1959 ..	244	24,71,596	2,71,131	14,20,901	7,470	4,24,393	84,903

The day-to-day administrative control over the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limits its responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (i) the collection of employment market information, (ii) occupational research and analysis, (iii) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, (iv) vocational guidance and employment counselling and (v) the development of oral testing, are under implementation to improve the quality of service rendered by the Exchanges.

Craftsmen Training

There are one hundred and fifty-one training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. The other schemes which have been introduced during the Second Plan period are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (evening classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed. With a view to meeting the increased demand for training craft instructors, the Central Training Institute at Koni-Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) was reorganised and a second centre started functioning on a temporary basis at Aundh (Bombay).

A National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government of India on all questions of training policy to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

The following table gives the average annual earnings of factory workers during 1956 and 1957.

TABLE 251

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(*Excludes, besides railway workshops, the food, beverages, tobacco and gins and presses groups*)

(*in rupees*)

State/Union Territory	1956	1957*
Andhra Pradesh	594·9	1,030·8
Assam	1,525·9	1,833·6
Bihar	1,235·6	1,299·2
Bombay	1,414·8	1,452·6
Kerala	735·9	805·0
Madhya Pradesh	982·4	1,138·7
Madras	950·1	978·9
Orissa	948·5	956·8
Punjab	991·0	955·3
Rajasthan	769·6	907·1
Uttar Pradesh	1,014·1	1,077·5
West Bengal	1,141·6	1,173·6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	688·8	657·1
Delhi	1,466·9	1,493·4
Tripura	854·3	933·0

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, is as follows :

TABLE 252

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1947=100)

	1956	1957
General index of earnings	163	169
All-India working class consumer price index	121	128
Index of real earnings	135	132

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 253 and 254 show the different series of consumer price indices.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory and in any railway in respect of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. Under authority vested by the Act, the provisions of the Act have been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

The Minimum Wages Act empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. The Act was amended in 1957 extending *inter alia* the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture, to 31st December, 1959.

*Provisional.

TABLE 253

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Excluding Labour Bereau Series)—Base shifted to 1949=100

Centre	Original base (=100)	Conversion factor*	1956	1957	1958
Nagpur	August 1939	3·77	105	112	119
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936	3·23	121	116	124
Bangalore	Do.	3·01	114	126	131
Mysore	Do.	3·03	110	120	124
Kolar Gold Fields	Do.	3·16	120	128	130
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	3·07	115	120	129
Ahmedabad	August 1926 to July 1927	2·48	98	104	110
Sholapur	February 1927 to January 1928	2·99	106	113	105
Jalgaon	August 1939	4·25	100	105	107
Hyderabad . ..	August 1943 to July 1944	1·54	116	124	123
Ernakulam . ..	August 1939	3·65	111	111	114
Trichur	Do.	3·56	113	112	119
Kanpur	Do.	4·78	89	94	98

TABLE 254

LABOUR BUREAU GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Centre	Original base	Conversion factor*	1956	1957	1958
Delhi	1944=100	1·32	109	114	113
Ajmer	Do.	1·61	95	99	103
Jamshedpur ...	Do.	1·38	106	115	123
Jharia	Do.	1·59	87	99	108
Dehri-on-Sone ..	Do.	1·70	95	108	104
Monghyr ..	Do.	1·71	88	99	102
Cuttack	Do.	1·47	106	110	116
Berhampur ..	Do.	1·54	108	108	115
Gauhati	Do.	1·28	96	103	103
Silchar	Do.	1·38	99	105	107
Tinsukia . ..	Do.	1·10	110	118	118
Ludhiana	Do.	1·64	92	96	96
Akola	Do.	1·68	94	96	101
Jabalpur	Do.	1·51	100	107	109
Kharagpur.. .	Do.	1·37	102	109	113
Mercara	1953=100	--	104	114	121
Plantation Centres**	January to June 1949=100		102	108	113
Bhopal	1951=100		98	101	111
Beawar	August 1951 to July 1952=100		91	95	100
Satna	1953=100		91	99	104
ALL-INDIA ..	1949=100		105	111	116

Working Journalists Wage Committee

The Working Journalists Wage Committee was set up to make recommendations for enabling the Central Government to fix rates of wages in respect to working journalists. The Committee submitted its report

*To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the Conversion Factor.

**Gudalur, Kullakamby, Vayithiri and Valparai.

in May 1959. The responsibility for the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Committee, as accepted by the Central Government in the same month, rests with the State Governments.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards were set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles, sugar and cement industries. Those for cotton textiles and cement industries have completed their work. Wage Boards for some other major industries are likely to follow.

Wage Census Scheme

The scheme envisaged collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958. Besides having information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rate and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. Tabulation of data industry-wise is in progress.

Steering Group on Wages

The Steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, will study the trends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plan the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise, for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, are in operation in the coal mines of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Under these schemes, colliery workers, other than those in Assam, are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter. In Assam, bonus is paid on a weekly basis to those employed on a weekly wage and on a monthly basis to those employed on a monthly basis.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

The table below shows the number of disputes, workers involved and man-days lost during 1956–59.

TABLE 255

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved (in thousands)	Total number of man-days lost during the period (in thousands)
1956	1,203	7,15	69,92
1957*	1,630	8,89	64,29
1958*	1,524	9,29	77,98
1959* (October)	1,236	5,[illegible]	46,85

*These figures relate to all States and Union Territories, whereas figures for early years relate to the former Part 'A' States, and the Part 'C' States of Delhi and Ajmer.

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more. The measure has been extended to all establishments in Bombay and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam, it applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras all the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, are within the purview of this measure.

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. A tripartite committee will examine breaches of the code and non-implementation of awards and willl publish cases of flagrant violation. A code of conduct to govern inter-union relations was adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the four central labour organisations held at Nainital in May 1958

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 745 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1959.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and the Industrial Committees. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery though not tripartite in character. The subjects discussed at the session of the Indian Labour Conference in 1959 included industrial relations, service conditions of domestic workers, Pay Roll Saving Scheme, etc. The sessions of the Industrial Committees on Coal Mining and Plantations, held in 1959, discussed a number of subjects including water supply to the coal fields, abolition of contract labour system, inclusion of certain categories of workers under the scope of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, application of the Code of Discipline to the coal mining and plantation industries and provision of housing to plantation workers.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides a Labour Court at Delhi, there are two Industrial Tribunals one at Dhanbad and the other at Bombay. In addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the Central sphere.

Workers' Participation in Management

The recommendations of the study group, which made a first-hand study of the working of the scheme in certain Western countries, were considered by the Indian Labour Conference in July 1957. The Conference decided to experiment with management councils on a voluntary basis and appointed a tripartite committee to examine and consider further details of the scheme. The committee has drawn up a list of establishments which agreed to co-operate and defined the scope and functions of the councils. At a seminar of a representative character organised in January-February 1958, a model agreement for the setting up of these councils was approved. In 23 undertakings the scheme for labour participation in management is in operation, while about 15 more have agreed to give the scheme a fair trial.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education, consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and educationists, was registered as a society. The training of 43 teacher-administrators was completed in November 1958. The training of the second batch of teacher-administrators, consisting of 30 recruits, 20 nominees of trade unions and 3 of the Productivity Council, Bombay, started in November 1959. The Board has established ten education centres in the country, of which nine are already conducting courses for the workers' teachers. Four centres have also started unit level programmes for the rank and file in about 37 primary centres. About four lakh workers are expected to be trained by the end of the Second Plan period.

TRADE UNIONS

The tables below show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 256

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	Central Unions			State Unions		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Number of unions on registers	174	173	223	7,921	8,180	9,822
Number of unions submitting returns	105	102	136	3,901	4,297	5,384
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,12,848	1,87,295	3,42,169	20,61,884	21,89,467	26,72,883

TABLE 257

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of unions affiliated			Membership		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Indian National Trade Union Congress	617	672	727	9,71,740	9,34,385	9,10,221
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	119	138	151	2,03,798	2,33,990	1,92,942
All-India Trade Union Congress	558	*	807	4,22,851	*	5,37,567
United Trade Union Congress	237	*	182	1,59,109	*	82,001
TOTAL	1,531	*	1,867	17,57,498	*	17,22,731

*Verified figures are not available

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 400. Fourteen lakh and fortythree thousand persons are covered by the scheme in areas where it has been implemented. At the end of 1958-59, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 3·81 crores and the employers' contribution at Rs. 2·90 crores. A sum of about Rs. 2·45 crores was given to insured persons by way of benefits (Rs. 1·85 crores towards sickness, Rs. 10·26 lakhs towards maternity, Rs. 40·71 lakhs towards disablement and Rs. 9·32 lakhs towards dependants). Medical care was extended to 4·10 lakh families of insured persons under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries, has now been extended to 33 other industries, including plantations, mines, newspaper establishments, match factories, road motor transport establishments and biscuit making industry. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments which employ 50 or more persons and have existed for a period of 3 years. The workers who have continuously worked for one year or have actually worked for not less than 240 days during one year or less and whose monthly wages, including dearness allowance and cash value of food concession, do not exceed Rs. 500 per month are compulsorily required to contribute to the Fund at 6¼ per cent of their basic wages. The employer is also called upon to contribute an equal amount in respect of such workers. At the end of September 1959, it was operative in 7,502 establishments, having about 25·25 lakhs of subscribers out of an employment strength of 31·71 lakhs. The amount of provident fund contributions aggregated Rs. 151·8 crores.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

Workers are required under these schemes to contribute 6¼ per cent of their basic wage and dearness allowance, inclusive of food concessions in cash or kind, the employer contributing a similar amount. The scheme is in operation in the coal mines of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, (excluding tribal areas), Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The total assets of the Fund amounted to nearly Rs. 17 crores at the end of October 1958.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, provided for the payment of compensation for injuries received during employment, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases. Employees earning up to Rs. 400 a month were covered. The Act was amended in 1959, considerably widening its scope and operation.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Three Central Acts—the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941; the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951;—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. In

order to prescribe uniform standards for maternity protection central legislation on the subject is proposed to be taken up. Almost all the State Governments and the employing ministries have agreed in principle to the proposed legislation.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes have been enacted and are in force.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 6 regional hospitals-*cum*-maternity and child welfare centres, 2 dispensaries and 2 T. B. clinics. Steps have been taken to increase their number. Anti-malaria measures and B.C.G. campaigns are also in operation.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is also in operation.

Under the subsidy-*cum*-loan scheme 2,050 houses were constructed and 113 are under construction. The allocation of 28,000 houses amongst collieries was nearly completed and construction work on 6,635 houses has started under the New Housing Scheme. The earnings of the Fund are estimated to be Rs. 1,76,55,484. The expected expenditure on general welfare measures and that on housing is Rs. 1,70,00,000.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. One hospital has been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar), two are under construction at Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) and Tisri (Bihar) and another is to be established at Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1959-60, the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 4·0 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 10·42 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 4·37 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater for the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private

industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

Training of Welfare Personnel

The training centre for welfare personnel at Bhuli, which came into existence in August 1958, imparts training to persons to enable them to organise and run multifarious welfare and social education activities. Two batches have completed their training; the third batch, consisting of 34 trainees, is now receiving instruction.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the construction of houses for industrial workers governed by the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers covered by the Mines Act, 1952, except those employed in coal and mica mines. Under the Scheme, loans and subsidies are given by the Central Government to State Governments, statutory Housing Boards, industrial employers and registered co-operative societies of industrial workers. The following table indicates the financial assistance given by the Centre till the end of 1959.

TABLE 258

FINANCIAL AID FOR INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

(in crores of rupees)

Agency	Loan	Subsidy	Total	No. of houses sanctioned
State governments ..	16·77	16·06	32·83	96,862
Employers . ..	1·62	1·29	2·91	16,772
Workers' co-operatives .	0·40	0·20	0·60	2,467
TOTAL .	18·79	17·55	36·34	1,46,101

The number of houses completed till the end of December 1959 is 85,988, the rest being at various stages of construction.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his workers. As most of the planters, especially the smaller ones, were not in a position to fulfil this obligation, a scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 and communicated to the State Governments. The scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses) to the planter through the State Governments. By the end of September 1958, assistance of about Rs. 5·3 lakhs was sanctioned by the State Governments for the construction of about 300 houses, out of which 20 were completed. Ninety-two member estates of the Indian Planters' Association constructed 7,225 approved types of houses—1,035 in Assam and 5,386 in Dooars area and 804 in Terai area of West Bengal during 1958.

CHAPTER XXIX

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area: 1,06,052 sq. miles *Population:* 3,12,60,133 *Capital:* Hyderabad
Principal language: Telugu

Governor: Bhimsen Sachar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
D. Sanjivaiah	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Law and Order, Elections, Census, Anti-Corruption Tribunals and All-India Services.
K.V. Ranga Reddi ..	.. Deputy Chief Minister, Revenue, Registration, Customs, Evacuee property, Jagir Administration and Land Reforms.
A. Satyanarayana Raju	.. Irrigation and Power, Public Works, Relief and Rehabilitation.
S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao	.. Education and Transport.
P. Ranga Reddi ..	.. Planning, Local Administration, Information and Tourism.
K. Chandramouli ..	.. Religious and Charitable Endowments and Co-operation.
K. Brahmananda Reddi	.. Finance, Commercial Taxes, Law, Courts and Prisons.
M. Narasinga Rao ..	.. Home
M. Pallam Raju ..	.. Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry.
A.C. Subba Reddy ..	.. Large-scale Industries, Mines, Commerce, Housing and Municipal Administration.
P.V.G. Raju ..	.. Health and Medical.
Smt. Masooma Begum	.. Social Welfare, Salar Jung Estate and Muslim Waqfs.
N. Ramachandra Reddy	.. Agriculture, Food and Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness, Debt Relief and Labour.
K. Lakshman Bapuji	.. Small and Cottage Industries and Excise.

Chief Secretary
M. P. Pai

ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. P. Chandra Reddy
Puisne Judges	.. K. Umamaheswaram, K. Bhimasankaram, P. Satyanarayana Raju, N.D. Krishna Rao, Qamar Hasan, Manohar Pershad, A. Sreenivasachari, P.J. Reddy, P. Basi Reddy, N. Kumarayya, M. Seshachalapathi, C. Sanjeeva Row Nayudu, D. Munikanniah, H. Anantanarayana Ayyar and K.V.L. Narasimham.
Advocate-General	.. D. Narasaraju.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. Ghulam Hyder
Members	.. Neelakantam, Y. Pitchi Reddy.

*Membership of Legislative Assemblies and Councils given in this Chapter is as on March 31, 1960. Party affiliations are on the basis of information furnished by State Governments. The All-India Parties recognised by the Election Commission are shown in this Chapter by abbreviations as follows: Indian National Congress (Con.), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party of India (CPI) and Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS). For Parties recognised by the Election Commission in individual States see under each State.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : A. Kaleswara Rao

Deputy Speaker : Smt. T. N. Sada Laxmi

1. *Addanki*: N. Venkaiah (Ind.)
2. *Adilabad*: Ranganatha Rao (PDF)
3. *Adoni*: G. Bussanna (Con.)
4. *Alair*: Smt. Arutla Kamaladevi (PDF)
5. *Alampur*: Smt. Jayalakshmi-devamma (Con.)
6. *Alur*: H. Ramalinga Reddi (Con.)
7. *Amalapuram*: G. Narasimhamoorthy (Con.)
8. *Amalapuram* (*R*): B. Appalaswamy (Con.)
9. *Anakapalli*: Appa Rao Beesetti (Ind.)
10. *Ammanabrole*: J. Chandramouli (Ind.)
11. *Andole*: Baswa Manayya (Ind.)
12. *Anantapur*: P. Anthony Reddi (Con.)
13. *Anaparti*: T. Lakshminarayana Reddi (Con)
14. *Armoor*: T. Anjaiah (Con)
15. *Asafnagar*: V. Ramachandra Rao (Ind.)
16. *Asifabad*: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
17. *Asifabad* (*R*): Kashi Ram (Con.)
18. *Atmakur*: A Sanjiva Reddy (Con)
19. *Atmakur*: Murlidhar Reddy (Con)
20. *Attili*: Smt. C Ammanna Raja (Con.)
21. *Badvel*: B. Ratnasabhapathi (Con)
22. *Balijipeta*: P. Ramaswami Naidu (Con.)
23. *Balkonda*: Ranga Reddy (Con.)
24. *Bandar*: R. Achutharamayya (Con)
25. *Banswada*: Smt. Y. Seeta Kumari (Con.)
26. *Bapatla*: Mantena Venkataraju (Con.)
27. *Begum Bazar*: J. V. Narsing Rao (Con.)
28. *Bhadrachalam*: Muhammad Tahsil (CPI)
29. *Bhadrachalam* (*R*): Smt. P. Vani Ramana Rao (Con.)
30. *Bheemunipatnam*: P. V. G. Raju (Con.)
31. *Bhimavaram*: N. Venkataramiah (Con.)
32. *Bhogapuram*: B. Adinarayana (Con.)
33. *Bhongir*: Ravi Narayana Reddi (PDF)
34. *Bobbili*: K. Sitaramaswami (Con.)
35. *Bodhan*: M. Srinivasa Rao (Con.)
36. *Brahmanatarla*: N. Ramulu (Ind.)
37. *Buchireddipalem*: Basavareddi Sankariah (CPI)
38. *Buchireddipalem* (*R*): Swarna Vemayya (CPI)
39. *Buggaram*: Baddam Yella Reddy (PDF)
40. *Burugupudi*: Smt. N. Venkataratnam (Con.)
41. *Burugupudi* (*R*): B. Subba Rao (Con.)
42. *Channur*: S. V. K. Prasada Rao (PDF)
43. *Cheepurupalli*: M. Satyanarayana Raju (Con.)
44. *Cheepurupalli* (*R*): K. Punnayya (Con.)
45. *Cheyyeru*: M. Ramabhadra Raju (Con.)
46. *Chillamcherla*: M. S. Rajalingam (Con.)
47. *Chinnakondur*: K. Lakshman Bapuji (Con.)
48. *Chirala*: Pragada Kotayya (Con.)
49. *Chittoor*: P Chinnama Reddy (Con.)
50. *Chodavaram*: Jagannadham Reddi (Con.)
51. *Choppadandi*: Ch. Rajeshwar Rao (PDF)
52. *Cuddapah*: S. Mohd. Rahmatulla (Con)
53. *Darsi*: D Venkataramana Reddi (Con.)
54. *Denduluru*: M Rangayya (Con.)
55. *Devarkonda*: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
56. *Devarkonda* (*R*) M. Laxmiah (Con)
57. *Dharmasagar*: T Hygrivachari (Con.)
58. *Dharmavaram*. P Ramacharlu (Con.)
59. *Dharmavaram* (*R*) K Santhappa (Con.)
60. *Dhone*: B. P. Sesh Reddy (Con.)
61. *Divi*: Y. Sivarama Prasad (Con)
62. *Divi* (*R*): M. Rajeshwara Rao (Con)
63. *Dommat*: Anantha Reddy (PDF)
64. *Dornakal*: N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
65. *Duggirala*: P. Sreeramulu (Con)
66. *Eluru*: S Brahmayya (Con.)
67. *Gadwal*: D. K. Satya Reddy (Ind)
68. *Gajapathinagaram*: T Sanyasi Naidu (Con.)
69. *Gajapathinagaram* (*R*): Gantalana Suryanarayana (Con.)
70. *Gannavaram*: P. Sundarayya (CPI)
71. *Gazwel*: R. Narasimha Reddy (Con.)
72. *Gazwel* (*R*). J. B. Mutyal Rao (Con.)
73. *Ghanapur*: B. Keshava Reddy (Con.)
74. *Giddalur*: P. Ranga Reddi (Con.)
75. *Golugonda*: R. Latchapatrudu (Con.)
76. *Gooty*: S. Narayanappa (Con.)
77. *Gooty* (*R*): M. Rajaram (Con.)
78. *Gorantla*: P. Venkataramanappa (Con.)
79. *Gudem*: M. M. Matcharaju (Con)

*Recognised State Parties: Praja Party (PP); Peoples' Democratic Front (PDF)

80. *Gudivada*: A. Venkatasubramanyam (Ind.)
81. *Gudivada* (*R*): V. Kurmayya (Con).
82. *Gudur*: P. Gopalakrishna Reddi (Con.)
83. *Gudur* (*R*): M. Munuswamy (Ind.)
84. *Guntur I*: T. Jalayya (Con.)
85. *Guntur II*: M. Nageshwara Rao (Con.)
86. *Gurazala*: M. Bapiah Chowdary (Con.)
87. *High Court*: Gopal Rao Ekbote Con.)
88. *Hindupur*: K. Subba Rao (Con.)
89. *Hindupur* (*R*): Smt. B. Rukmini Devi (Con.)
90. *Huzurabad*: P. Narsinga Rao (Con.)
91. *Huzurabad* (*R*): G. Ramulu (Con.)
92. *Huzurnagar*: Dodda Narasiah (PDF)
93. *Ibrahimpatnam*: M. N. Lakshminarasiah (Con.)
94. *Ichapuram*: U. Ranga Babu (Con.)
95. *Indurthi*: P. Chokka Rao (PDF)
96. *Jaggampeta*: D. Gopala Rao (Con.)
97. *Jagtial*: D. Hanumantha Rao (Con.)
98. *Jammalamadugu* K. Ramiah (Con.)
99. *Jangaon*: G. Gopala Reddy (PDF)
100. *Jangaon* (*R*) : G. Ramalingam (Con.)
101. *Jubilee Hills*. Mehdi Nawaz Jung (Con.)
102. *Jubilee Hills* (*R*): Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
103. *Jukkal*: Madhava Rao (Con.)
104. *Kadiri*: K. V. Vema Reddy (Con.)
105. *Kaikalur*: K. Appa Rao (Con.)
106. *Kakinada*: M. Pallam Raju (Con.)
107. *Kalahasti*. N. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con.)
108. *Kalahasti* (*R*): P. Singarayya (Con.)
109. *Kalwakurthi*: Smt. Shanta Bai (Con.)
110. *Kalwakurthi* (*R*): K. Naganna (Con.)
111. *Kamareddy*: Venkatarama Reddy (Con.)
112. *Kamareddy* (*R*): Smt. T. N. Sada Laxmi (Con.)
113. *Kamalapuram*: N. Sambhu Reddi (Con.)
114. *Kanchikacherla*: M. Ramayya (Con.)
115. *Kandukur*: D. Kondaiah Chowdary (Ind.)
116. *Kankipadu*: C. Ramakotiah (Ind.)
117. *Kanigiri*: G. Yellamanda Reddi (CPI)
118. *Kanithi*: B. G. M. A. Narasing Rao (Con.)
119. *Karimnagar*: J. Chokka Rao (Con.)
120. *Kavali*: Vacant
121. *Khammam*: Smt. T. Laskshmikantamma (Con.)
122. *Khammam* (*R*): N. Peddanna (PDF)
123. *Kodangal*: Achuta Reddy (Con.)
124. *Kollapur*: M. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
125. *Koikuntla*: B. V. Subba Reddy (Con.)
126. *Kondakarla*: Majji Pydayya Naidu (Con.)
127. *Kondapi*: N. Chenchurama Naidu (Con.)
128. *Kosigi*: T. G. Timmaiah Shetty (Con.)
129. *Kothapeta*: M. V. Surya Subba Raju (Con.)
130. *Kovvur*: A Bapineedu (Con.)
131. *Kovvur* (*R*): T. V. Raghavulu (Con.)
132. *Kuchinapudi*: A. Bhagavantha Rao (Con).
133. *Kuppam*: D. Ramabrahmam (Con.)
134. *Kurnool*: Mahoob Ali Khan (Con.)
135. *Lakkireddipalli*: K. Koti Reddi (Con.)
136. *Luxettipeth*: G. V. Peetambar Rao (Con.)
137. *Macherla*: M. Nagi Reddi (CPI)
138. *Madanapalli*: T. Gopalakrishnayya Gupta (Con.)
139. *Madhira*: B. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.)
140. *Madhugula*: D. Sriramamurthy (Con.)
141. *Mahbubnagar*: Chinnappa (Con.)
142. *Makthal*: Bannappa (Con.)
143. *Makthal* (*R*): E. Basappa (Con.)
144. *Maidaram*: G. Lakshma Reddy (PDF)
145. *Malakpet*: Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Con.)
146. *Malleswaram*: P. Pamideswara Rao (Con.)
147. *Mangalagiri*: M. Koti Reddy (Con.)
148. *Manthani*: P. V. Narasimha Rao (Con.)
149. *Markapur*: K. Obula Reddy (Con.)
150. *Martur*: B. Venkatasivayya (Ind.)
151. *Medak*: Venkateshwara Rao (Con.)
152. *Metpalli*: J. Ananda Rao (PDF)
153. *Miryalguda*: G. Venkat Reddy (PDF)
154. *Mudhole*: Gopudi Ganga Reddi (Con.)
155. *Mulug*: S. Rajeshwara Rao (PDF)
156. *Musheerabad*: K. Seethiah Gupta (Con.)
157. *Mydukur*: B. Rama Reddy (Con.)
158. *Mylavaram*: V. Visweswara Rao (CPI)
159. *Nagarikotakam*: T. Papa Rao (Con.)
160. *Nagar Kurnool*: K. Janardhan Reddy (Con.)
161. *Nagar Kurnool*(*R*): P. Mahendranath (Con.)
162. *Naguru*: A. Lakshmu Naidu (Con.)

163. *Nakarekal*: B. Dharmabhiksham (PDF)
164. *Nalgonda*: L. Venkata Reddy (PDF)
165. *Nallamada*: P. Biappa Reddi (Con.)
166. *Nandigama*: P. Venkateswarlu (CPI)
167. *Nandikotkur*: E. Ayyapu Reddy (Con.)
168. *Nandikotkur (R)*: N. K. Lingam (Con.)
169. *Nandipad*: K. Venkata Reddy (Con.)
170. *Nandyal*: G. Venkat Reddy (Con.)
171. *Narasannapeta*: S. Jagannadham (Ind.)
172. *Narasapatnam*: R. Suryanarayana Raju (Con.)
173. *Narasapatnam (R)*: M. Potharaju (Con.)
174. *Narayankhed*: Appa Rao Shetkar (Con.)
175. *Narsampet*: Smt. K. K. Ratnamma (Con.)
176. *Narasapur*: G. Venkata Reddy Naidu (Con.)
177. *Narasapur*: G. Veeriah (Con.)
178. *Narasaraopet*: Nallapati Venkatramayya (Ind.)
179. *Nellore*: A. C. Subba Reddy (Con.)
180. *Nirmal*: Muthiam Reddy (Con.)
181. *Nizamabad*: Dawar Hussain (Con.)
182. *Nuzvid*: M. R. Appa Rao (Con.)
183. *Ongole*: B.V.L. Narayana (Ind.)
184. *Ongole (R)*: T. Jiyyar Dass (Con.)
185. *Palacole*: A. Sathyanarayanamurthy (Con.)
186. *Palacole (R)*: D. Perumallu (Con.)
187. *Palakonda*: P. Narasimha Appa Rao (Con)
188. *Pallipalem*: R. Tirupathi Rao (Con.)
189. *Pallipalem (R)*: Kamayya Reddi (Con.)
190. *Palwancha*: K. Sudershan Rao (Con.)
191. *Paravada*: E. Nagayya (Ind.)
192. *Pargi*: Jaganmohan Reddy (Ind.)
193. *Parkal*: K. Keshava Reddy (Con)
194. *Parkal (R)*: Manda Sailu (Con.)
195. *Pamarru*: S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao (Con.)
196. *Parvathipuram*: V. C. Chudamani Deo (Con.)
197. *Paruchuru*: K. Ramiah (Ind.)
198. *Pathergatti*: Smt. Masooma Begum (Con.)
199. *Pathapatnam*: L. Lakshmandas (Con.)
200. *Pathapatnam (R)* : Pothula Gunnayya (Con.)
201. *Pathikonda*: M. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi (CPI)
202. *Pedakakani*: P. Bapayya (Ind.)
203. *Peddakurapadu*: G. Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
204. *Peddapuram*: D. V. Subba Rao (CPI)
205. *Penugonda*: M. Laxmayya (Con.)
206. *Penukonda*: A. Chidamabar Reddy (Con.)
207. *Pentapadu*: C.S.V.P. Murthi Raju (Con.)
208. *Phirangipuram*: K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.)
209. *Pileru*: N. Venkatarama Naidu (Ind.)
210. *Pithapuram*: Vacant.
211. *Podili*: S. Kasi Reddy (CPI)
212. *Polavaram*: P. Kodandaramiah (Con.)
213. *Ponnur*: G. Parandamayya (Con.)
214. *Prathipadu*: Parvatam Gurraju (Con.)
215 *Proddatur*: Ramireddi Chandra Obula Reddy (Con.)
216. *Pulivendla*: P. Basi Reddy (Con.)
217. *Punganur*: Y. B. Veera Basava Chikka Rayalu (Con.)
218. *Punganur (R)*: A Rathnam (Con.)
219. *Putlur*: T. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
220. *Rajampet*: P. Parthasarathi (Con.)
221. *Rajampet (R)*: P Venkatasubbiah (Con.)
222. *Rajahmundry*: A. B. Nageshwara Rao (PP)
223. *Ramachandrapuram*: K. Ramachandra Raju (Con.)
224. *Ramakrishnarajupet*: S. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Con.)
225 *Ramannapet*: K. Ramachandra Reddy (PDF)
226. *Rayachoti*: Y. Adinarayana Reddi (Con.)
227. *Rayadurg*: N. C. Seshadri (Con.)
228. *Razole*: A. Venkatarama Raju (CPI)
229. *Razole (R)*: G. Nageshwara Rao (CPI)
230. *Repalle*: Y. Chennayya (Con.)
231. *Revidi*: K.V.S Padmanabha Raju (Con.)
232. *Salur*: A. Yeruku Naidu (Con.)
233. *Salur (R)*: B. Rajayya (Con.)
234. *Samalkot*: P. Sathyanarayana (CPI)
235 *Sangareddy*: Kishtamachari (Con.)
236. *Sangareddy (R)*: K. Antiah (Con.)
237. *Sarvepalli*: V. Kothandarami Reddy (Con.)
238. *Sattenapalli*: Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (Ind.)
239 *Secunderabad Cantonment*: B. V. Gurumurthy (Con.)
240. *Secunderabad City*: K. Sathyanarayana (Con.)
241. *Shadnagar*: Smt. Shahjahan Begum (Con.)
242. *Shahabad*: K. V. Ranga Reddi (Con.)
243. *Shahabad (R)*: V. Rama Rao (Con.)
244. *Shermuhammadapuram* : C Satyanarayana (Con.)
245. *Siddipet*: P. V. Rajeshwara Rao (Con.)
246. *Sirpur*: K. Rajamallu (Con.)
247. *Sirpur (R)*: Venkataswamy (Con.)
248. *Sirsilla*: Amritlal Shukla (PDF).
249. *Sirsilla (R)*: K. Narasiah (PDF)

250. *Sirvel*: C. P. Timma Reddy (Con.)
251. *Sompeta*: G. Latchanna (Ind.)
252. *Srikakulam*: P. Suryanarayana (Ind.)
253. *Srungavarapukota* : Vacant.
254. *Srungavarapukota* (*R*) : C. V. Somayajulu (Con.)
255. *Sultanabad*: P. Ramachandra Rao (Con.)
256. *Sultanabad* (*R*): B. Raja Ram (Con.)
257. *Sultan Bazar*: Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Con.)
258. *Suryapet*: Bhumareddy Narasimha Reddy (PDF)
259. *Suryapet* (*R*): Uppala Malsoor (PDF)
260. *Tadapatri*: C. Subbarayudu (Con.)
261. *Tadepalligudem*: S.K.V. Krishnavataram (PP)
262. *Tadepalligudem* (*R*): N. Srinivasa Rao (Con.)
263. *Tamballapalle*: T. N. Venkatasubba Reddy (Con.)
264. *Tanuku*: M. Harischandra Prasad (Con.)
265. *Tekkali*: R. Lakshminarasimha Dora (Con.)
266. *Tenali*: A. Venkataramayya (Con.)
267. *Thavanampalle*: P Rajagopala Naidu (Ind.)
268. *Tirupati*. R. Nathmuni Reddy (Con.)
269. *Tiruvur*: Peta Bapayya (Con.)
270. *Tiruttani*: P. Gopalu Reddy (Con.)
271. *Tiruttani* (*R*): M. Doraikannu (Con.)
272. *Tuni*: V. V. Krishnamaraju (Con.)
273. *Udayagiri*: Sheikh Moula Saheb (Con.)
274. *Undi*: G. Jagannadharaju (Con.)
275. *Vadamalpet*: R. B. Ramakrishna Raju (Con.)
276. *Vayalapad*: P. Thimma Reddi (Con.)
277. *Vemsoor*: J. Kondal Rao (Con.)
278. *Vemur*: K. Chandramouli (Con.)
279. *Venkatagiri*: P. Venkataswami Reddy (Con.)
280. *Venkatagiri* (*R*): A. Krishnayya (Con.)
281. *Vepanjari*: N. P. Chengalraya Naidu (Con.)
282. *Vicarabad*: M. Chenna Reddi (Con.)
283. *Vicarabad* (*R*): Arige Ramaswamy (Con.)
284. *Vijayawada* (*North*) : Marupilla Chitti (Con.)
285. *Vijayawada* (*South*): A Kaleswara Rao (Speaker)
286. *Vinukonda*: N. Govindarajulu (Con.)
287. *Visakhapatnam*: A. V. Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
288. *Vizianagaram*: Bhattam Sriramamurthy (Con.)
289. *Venukuru*: C. Sreeranganaikulu (Con.)
290. *Vuyyur*: K. Venkataratnam (Con.)
291. *Wanparthi*: Padmanabha Reddy (Con.)
292. *Warangal*: Mirza Shukoor Baig (Con.)
293. *Wardhannapet*: E. Venkataram Narsaiah (Con.)
294. *Yakutpura*: Shahabuddin Ahmed Khan (Con.)
295. *Yellamanchili*: C.V.S. Raju (Con.)
296. *Yellandu*: K L Narasimha Rao (PDF)
297. *Yellandu* (*R*): Dodda Narasiah (Con.)
298. *Yemmiganur*: Vijayabhaskara Reddy (Con.)
299. *Yemmiganur* (*R*): D. Sanjivaiah (Con.)
300. *Yerragondapalem*: Vacant
301. *Zahirabad*: M. Baga Reddy (Con.)
302. *Nominated*: J. T. Fernandez.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : M. Hanumantha Rao *Deputy Chairman* : G. Subba Raju

1.	Abu Yusuf*	Legislative	18.	Vacant*	Legislative
2.	A.L.N. Reddy	Assembly	19.	K. V. Pratap Reddy	Assembly
3.	B. Kurmanna	,,	20.	Lingayya*	,,
4.	B. P. Reddy	,,	21.	M. Hanumantha Rao*	,,
5.	B. Reddy	,,	22.	M. Mohiuddin	,,
6.	B. S. Rao	,,	23.	M. S. Reddy	,,
7.	B. C. S. Reddy*	,,	24.	P. Satyanarayana Raju*	,,
8.	C. P. Naidu	,,	25.	N. V. Jagannadham	,,
9.	Smt. D. Lakshmibayamma*	,,	26.	N. M. Williams*	,,
10.	D. R. Rao	,,	27.	P. Venkatanarayana	,,
11.	Smt. Faizunnisa*	,,	28.	R. A. Rao	,,
12.	Smt. G. Bharati Devi Ranga	,,	29.	R. Setharamaiah	,,
13.	G. Bapanayya	,,	30.	Shaik Galib*	,,
14.	G. Brahmayya	,,	31.	Y. S. Rao	,,
15.	G. R. Rao	,,	32.	A. A. Dora	Local
16.	G. B. A. Rao	,,	33.	A. G. Reddy	Authorities
17.	I. Sadasivan*	,,	34.	B. A. Rao	,,

*30 members whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) retire on June 30, 1960.

35. B. G. Ram — Local Authorities
36. C. H. Reddy* — ,,
37. D. N. Reddy* — ,,
38. D. P. Reddy — ,,
39. E. Sathyanarayana — ,,
40. E. L. Reddy — ,,
41. K. Appadu Dora — ,,
42. K. A. Naidu* — ,,
43. K. Sherfuddin* — ,,
44. K. R. Reddy — ,,
45. K. Venkaiah — ,,
46. M. A. Khan — ,,
47. Smt. M. Suryavathi — ,,
48. P. V. R. Reddy — ,,
49. P. V. Ramana — ,,
50. P. V. K. Reddy — ,,
51. R. Ramalingaraju* — ,,
52. R. V. Subbareddy* — ,,
53. R. Reddy — ,,
54. S. Apparao* — ,,
55. S. S. Reddy — ,,
56. Subramanyam Naidu — ,,
57. T. Raghavadas — ,,
58. T. Veerabhadrarao* — ,,
59. V. S. Murty* — ,,
60. V. Narsimhachari — ,,
61. V. S. Rao — ,,
62. Y. E. Reddy* — ,,
63. A. L. Narayana — Teachers
64. D. Satya Subrahmanyam — ,,
65. D. V. Subba Sastry — ,,
66. K. M. Rao* — ,,
67. K. N. Rao* — ,,
68. P. S. Murty — ,,
69. S. Ramakrishniah — ,,
70. V. Purushotham — ,,
71. A. Ramarao — Graduates
72. S. Ataur Rahman* — ,,
73. Smt. J. Sita Mahalakshmi* — ,,
74. M. V. Krishna Reddy — ,,
75. M. Anandam* — ,,
76. M. Venkata Sastry — ,,
77. N. V. Subbaiah — ,,
78. S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao — ,,
79. B. N. Reddy — Nominated
80. B. V. Ratnam — ,,
81. Vacant — ,,
82. G. S. Raju — ,,
83. H. K. Sherwani — ,,
84. Smt. I. S. Devi* — ,,
85. Smt. K. Ramasubbamma — ,,
86. P. V. Rao — ,,
87. S. Govindarajulu* — ,,
88. S. S. Prasad* — ,,
89. G. V. Sastry — ,,
90. Zain Yar Jung* — ,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	5,97·14	6,17·28	6,12·86
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,40·26	6,47·90	4,25·36
Estate Duty	19·10	19·10	19·10
Taxes on Railway Fares	96·49	1,15·80	1,12·17
Land Revenue (net)	9,10·18	8,90·00	9,40·00
State Excise Duties	6,74·76	7,18·70	7,61·15
Stamps	2,76·92	2,64·55	2,74·60
Forest	2,54·34	2,70·84	2,67·00
Registration	82·78	90·00	95·00
Taxes on Vehicles	2,79·09	2,75·00	2,80·00
Sales Tax	8,83·53	10,73·83	11,25·93
Other Taxes and Duties	1,74·62	2,04·13	2,32·73
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,63·97	1,54·14	1,67·93
Debt Services	1,06·56	99·09	1,18·29
Civil Administration	5,34·37	5,72·20	5,97·22
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	80·06	1,00·88	78·54
Electricity Schemes	1,35·09	1,94·26	1,98·46
Miscellaneous (net)	6,41·67	9,15·91	10,56·09
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	5,91·60	5,67·18	8,40·20
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	61·74	17·40	15·40
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	72,04·27*	78,08·19	82,18·03
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	4,97·60	6,23·17	7,68·29
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,09·49	4,20·51	4,40·01
Debt Services (net)	(—) 67·51	(—) 97·85	(—) 51·66
General Administration	5,53·49	5,61·78	5,83·20
Administration of Justice	1,21·30	1,24·22	1,21·55
Jails	41·80	47·95	61·04
Police	5,61·45	5,92·61	6,09·24
Scientific Departments	3·76	3·65	4·15
Education	13,80·76	14,46·65	15,25·16
Medical	3,59·53	4,14·60	4,38·02
Public Health	2,19·80	2,97·48	2,90·37
Agriculture	3,32·11	3,17·51	3,42·79
Animal Husbandry	1,21·87	1,11·32	1,42·57
Co-operation	1,75·62	1,63·87	1,94·79
Industries and Supplies	1,53·41	1,73·26	1,95·22
Miscellaneous Departments	3,75·88	4,28·29	4,23·06
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,30·57	6,65·96	6,89·80
Electricity Schemes	3,39·97	3,48·06	3,61·59
Miscellaneous	6,13·92	5,86·08	6,08·87
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,41·48	3,84·08	4,49·96
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	71,66·30	76,13·21	81,98·02
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)37·97	(+)194·98	(+)20·01

*Includes anticipated proceeds of Rs. 75 lakhs from new taxation measures relating o goods and passengers.

ASSAM

Area: 84,899 sq. miles (including NEFA and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area)
Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali *Population* : 90,43,707 *Capital* : Shillong

Governor : S. M. Srinagesh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bimala Prasad Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Political, Home, General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation, Minority Commission, Roads and Buildings under PWD, Jails, Education, Co-ordination and all subjects not expressly mentioned.
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Finance, Community Projects, Local Self-Government, Judicial and Legislative.
Rupnath Brahma	Medical and Public Health, Printing and Stationery, Registration and Stamps.
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy	Planning and Development, Statistics, Labour, Town and Country Planning, Industries and Power, Trade and Commerce and Cottage Industries.
Hareswar Das	Revenue, Forests and Excise.
Mahendra Nath Hazarika	Rural Development (Panchayats), Khadi and Village Industries Board.
Moinul Huq Chaudhury	Agriculture, Pisciculture, Veterinary and Livestock, Supply, Parliamentary Affairs, Flood Control and Irrigation under PWD and Co-operation.
Wiliamson A. Sangma	Tribal Affairs, Information & Publicity and Transport.
Deputy Ministers	
Biswadev Sarma	Co-operation and Labour.
Girindra Nath Gogoi	Public Works and Local Self-Government.
Larsing Khyriem	Agriculture, Cottage and Village Industries.
Radhika Ram Das	Education and Revenue.
Parliamentary Secretaries	
A. Thanglura	Community Projects and Transport.
Pu Lalmawia	Tribal Areas, Printing and Stationery and Publicity.
Lolit Kumar Doley	Forests, Planning and Development and Social Welfare.
S. S. Terang	Relief and Rehabilitation.

Chief Secretary

S. K. Datta

ASSAM HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. C. P. Sinha
Puisne Judges .. .. .. H. R. Deka,
Gopalji Mehrotra.
Advocate-General .. .. .. S. M. Lahiri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. .. A. N. Bhattacharjee
Member .. .. .. Smt. Bonily Khongmen

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury *Deputy Speaker*: Rajendranath Barua

1. *Aijal East* (*R*): Pu Lalmawia (Con.)
2. *Aijal West* (*R*): A. Thanglura (Con.)
3. *Amguri*: Khagendra Nath Barbaruah (Ind.)
4. *Baghmara* (*R*): Emerson Momin (Con.)
5. *Badarpur*: Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con.)
6. *Balipara*: Biswadev Sarma (Con.)
7. *Barchalla*: Mahi Kanta Das (Con.)
8. *Barpeta*: Srihari Das (PSP)
9. *Barpeta* (*R*): Mahadev Das (Con.)
10. *Bilasipara*: Jahanuddin Ahmed (PSP)
11. *Biswanath*: Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy (Con.)
12. *Bogdung*: Indreswar Khound (Con.)

13. *Boko*: Radha Charan Chaudhury (Con.)
14. *Cherrapunji (R)*: Maham Singh (Con.)
15. *Dainadubi (R)*: Nallindra Sangma (Ind.)
16. *Dolgaon*: Md. Matlebuddin (Ind.)
17. *Dergaon*: Narendranath Sarma (Con.)
18. *Dergaon (R)*: Ramnath Das (Con.)
19. *Dhekiajuli*: Omeo Kumar Das (Con.)
20. *Dhing*: Nurul Islam (Con.)
21. *Dhubri*: Tamijuddin Pradhani (Con.)
22. *Dibrugarh*: Nilmoni Borthakur (CPI)
23. *Digboi*: Dwijesh Chandra Debsarma (Con.)
24. *Doom-Dooma*: Malia Tati (Con.)
25. *Gauhati*: Gauri Sankar Bhattacharya (CPI)
26. *Gauripur*: Prakritish Chandra Barua (Ind.)
27. *Goalpara*. Khagendranath Nath (Con.)
28. *Goalpara (R)*: Hakim Chandra Rabha (Con.)
29. *Gohpur*: Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con.)
30. *Golaghat (East)*: Rajendranath Barua (Con.)
31. *Golakganj*: Bhuban Chandra Pradhani (Con.)
32 *Gossaigaon*: Mathias Tudu (Ind.)
33. *Hailakandi*: Abdul Matlib Majumdar (Con.)
34. *Hajo*: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Speaker)
35. *Jamunamukh*: Rahimuddin Ahmed (Con.)
36. *Jania*: Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Con.)
37. *Jorhat*: Debeswar Sarma (Con.)
38. *Jorhat (R)*: Mohidhar Pegoo (Con.)
39. *Jowai (R)*: Larsingh Khyriem (Con.)
40. *Jaipur*: Joga Kanta Barua (Con.)
41. *Kaliabar*: Lila Kanta Borah (Con.)
42. *Kamalpur*: Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.)
43. *Karimganj North*: Ranendra Mohan Das (Con.)
44. *Karimganj South*: Abdul Hamid Chaudhury (Con.)
45. *Katigora*: Hem Chandra Chakravarty (Con.)
46. *Katlicherra*: Gouri Shankar Roy (Con.)
47. *Katonigaon*: Smt. Komal Kumari Barua (Con.)
48. *Kokrajhar*: Krishnananda Brahmachari (Con.)
49. *Kokrajhar (R)*: Rupnath Brahma (Con.)
50. *Laharighat*: Motiram Bora (Con.)
51. *Laharighat (R)*: Dhirsingh Deuri (Con.)
52. *Lahowal*: Smt. Lily Sengupta (Con.)
53. *Lakhipur*: Ram Prasad Choubay (Con.)
54. *Lumding*: Ram Nath Sarma (Con.)
55. *Lungleh (R)*: S. C. Chhunga (Con.)
56. *Mangaldai*: Dandi Ram Datta (Con.)
57. *Mankachar*: Kobad Hussain Ahmed (Con.)
58. *Marangi*: Dandeswar Hazarika (Con.)
59. *Mikir Hills East (R)*: Sai Sai Terang (Con.)
60. *Mikir Hills West (R)*: Chatrasing Teron (Con.)
61. *Moran*: Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
62. *Moran (R)*: Lolit Kumar Doley (Con.)
63. *Nalbari East*: Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury (Ind.)
64. *Nalbari West*: Tarun Sen Deka (CPI)
65. *Nazira*: Tankeswar Chetia (Con.)
66. *Nongpoh (R)*: Jormanik Siem (Ind.)
67. *Nongstoin (R)*: Henry Cotton (Con.)
68. *North Cachar Hills (R)*: Hamdhon Mohan Hapolangbar (Con.)
69. *North Lakhimpur*: Mohananda Bora (Con.)
70. *North Lakhimpur (R)*: Karka Chandra Doley (Con.)
71. *North Salmara*: Hareswar Das (Con.)
72. *North Salmara (R)*: Ghanashyam Das (Con.)
73. *Nowgong*: Phani Bora (CPI)
74. *Nowgong (R)*: Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
75. *Palasbari*: Radhika Ram Das (Con.)
76. *Panery*. Hiralal Patwari (Ind.)
77. *Panery (R)*: Pākhirai Deka (Ind.)
78. *Patharkandi*: Bishwanath Upadhyaya (Ind.)
79. *Patharkandi (R)*: Gopesh Namasudra (CPI)
80. *Patacharkuchi*: Surendra Nath Das (Con.)
81. *Patacharkuchi (R)*: Birendra Kumar Das (PSP)
82. *Phulbari*: Williamson A. Sangma (Con.)
83. *Rampur*: Hareswar Goswami (PSP)
84. *Rangiya*: Siddhi Nath Sarma (Con.)
85. *Rangiya (R)*: Baikuntha Nath Das (Con.)
86. *Rupohihat*: Mohammed Idris (Con.)
87. *Saikhowa*: Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
88. *Samaguri*: Smt. Usha Barthakur (Con.)
89. *Shillong*: Brojo Mohon Roy (Ind.)
90. *Silchar East*: Moinul Huq Chaudhury (Con.)
91. *Silchar West*: Smt. Jyotsna Chanda (Con.)
92. *Sonai*: Nanda Kishore Sinha (Con.)
93. *Sibsagar*: Girindranath Gogoi (Con.)
94. *Sonari*: Purnananda Chetia (Con.)
95. *Sorbhog*: Ghanashyam Talukdar (Ind.)
96. *South Salmara*: Sahadat Ali (PSP)
97. *Tarabari*: Tajuddin Ahmed (PSP)
98. *Tengakhat*: Manik Chandra Das (Con.)
99. *Teok*: Harinarayan Barua (Con.)
100. *Tezpur*: Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Con.)
101. *Thowra*: Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
102. *Tinsukia*: Radha Kishen Khemka (Con.)
103. *Titabar*: Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con.)
104. *Tura (R)*: Mody K. Marak (Ind.)
105. *Udarband*: Tazamul Ali Barlaskar (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,16·17	2,24·39	2,23·12
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,17·84	4,23·55	3,51·87
Estate Duty	4·09	4·09	4·65
Taxes on Railway Fares	29·51	35·42	34·31
Land Revenue (net)	2,60·96	2,64·56	2,67·53
State Excise Duties	1,77·49	1,70·49	1,70·49
Stamps	40·57	40·44	41·31
Forest	1,20·14	1,25·51	1,38·23
Registration	7·88	7·86	7·89
Taxes on Vehicles . . .	68·68	68·05	69·61
Sales Tax	2,22·31	2,44·71	2,64·71
Other Taxes and Duties	2,70·01	2,62·87	2,65·02
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	·40	·40	·36
Debt Services	10·02	17·65	14·44
Civil Administration	1,42·40	4,47·35	5,47·92
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,06·46	1,29·55	1,57·60
Miscellaneous (net)	2,01·03	3,66·04	2,22·67
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	9,45·13	6,95·11	7,74·92
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	1,77·55	86·97	1,05·14
Extraordinary	76·41	22·41	98·66
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	33,95·05	36,37·42	37,60·45
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	2,80·63	2,87·05	2,97·77
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	60·74	75·55	65·21
Debt Services (net)	84·82	1,20 08	1,37·35
General Administration . ..	1,55·76	1,61·04	1,71·47
Administration of Justice . ..	24·30	24·10	25·64
Jails	24·00	25·11	25·47
Police	2,91·54	3,51·95	3,91·89
Ports and Pilotage	2·64	2·74	3·00
Scientific Departments	·48	·48	·42
Education	5,44·32	5,49·59	6,10·98
Medical	1,46·25	1,49·49	1,68·39
Public Health	1,27·48	1,27·68	1,50·56
Agriculture and Fisheries	1,60·70	1,87·94	2,21·61
Veterinary	46·08	50·87	62·41
Co-operation and Rural Development ..	72·95	71·35	97·75
Industries and Supplies	90·95	87·98	1,12·43
Miscellaneous Departments .. .	11·03	11·03	11·21
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,41·11	5,92·99	5,59·75
Miscellaneous	2,44·17	3,57·33	2,75·15
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	1,44·06	1,47·28	1,99·27
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	30,54·01	33,81·63	35,87·73
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)3,41·04	(+)2,55·79	(+)1,72·72

BIHAR

Area : 67,198 sq. miles | *Population* : 3,87,83,778 | *Capital* : Patna
Principal language : Hindi

Governor : Zakir Hussain

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sri Krishna Sinha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Political, Finance, Industries (including Mines and Mineral Resources).
D. N. Sinha	Information, Irrigation and Power.
Sah Muhammad Ozair Munemi	Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation and Transport.
Bhola Paswan	Excise, Forest and Welfare.
Binodanand Jha	Revenue (minus Mines and Mineral Resources), Gram Panchayats and Labour.
Birchand Patel	Food, Supply, Health and Agriculture.
Ganga Nand Singh	Education.
Jagat Narain Lal	Co-operation, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Law.
Maqbool Ahmad	Public Works, Public Health Engineering, Housing and Local Self-Government.
Deputy Ministers	
A. A. M. Noor	Food.
Kedar Pandey	General Administration, Political, Irrigation and Power.
Laliteswar Prasad Sahi ..	Industry, Transport, Mines and Information.
Hriday Narain Choudhary ..	Gram Panchayats, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.
Ambika Saran Singh	Finance.
Sahdeo Mahto	P.W.D. and Local Self-Government.
Radha Govind Prasad ..	Revenue and Religious Trusts.
Smt. Jyotirmoyee Devi ..	Health.
Chandrika Ram	Agriculture.
Krishna Kant Singh	Education and Excise.
Daroga Prasad Rai	Jails and Community Projects.
Deo Narayan Yadav	Housing, Public Health Engineering.
Smt. Rajeshwari Saroj Das ..	Welfare and Forest.

Chief Secretary

M. S. Rao

PATNA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. V. Ramaswami

Puisne Judges .. .. .. K. Ahmad,
S. C. Misra, R. K. Choudhury,
K. Sahai,
R. K. Prasad, K. Singh,
H. K. Choudhury, K. Dayal,
U. N. Sinha,
N. L. Untwalia,
H. Mahapatra, Tarakeshwar Nath,
Anant Singh, S. P. Singh.

Advocate-General .. .. .. Mahabir Prasad

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. .. K. S. V. Raman

Members .. .. .. B. M. K. Sinha, Ram Jiwan Singh.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : V. P. Varma *Deputy Speaker* : Prabhunath Singh

1. *Adapur*: Braj Nandan Sharma (Ind.)
2. *Alamnagar*: Yadunandan Jha (Con.)
3. *Amarpur*: Sital Prasad Bhagat (Con.)
4. *Amaur*. Md. Ismail (Ind.)
5. *Araria*: Ziaur Rahman (Con.)
6. *Arrah*: Rang Bahadur Prasad (Con.)
7. *Arrah Mufassil*: Ambika Singh (Con.)
8. *Arwal*. Budhan Mehta (Con.)
9. *Asthaan*: Nandikishore Prasad Singh (Janta)
10. *Atri*: Shivaratan Singh (Con.)
11. *Aurangabad*: Priyabrat Narayan Sinha (Con.)
12. *Bachwara*: Baidyanath Prasad Singh (PSP)
13. *Bagaha*: Kedar Pandey (Con.)
14. *Bagaha (R)*: Narsingh Baitha (Con.)
15. *Bagodar (R)*: Kailash Pati Singh (Janta)
16. *Bahadurganj*: Lakhan Lal Kapoor (PSP)
17. *Bahera East*: Maheshkant Sharma (Con.)
18. *Bahera South*: Smt. Krishna Devi (Con.)
19. *Bahera West*: Harinath Mishra (Con.)
20. *Baikunthpur*: Trivikram Deo Narayan Singh (Ind.)
21. *Baisea*: Abul Ahad Mohammad Noor (Con.)
22. *Balia*: Brahamdeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
23. *Bakhtiarpur*: Mohammad Salahuddin Choudhry (Con.)
24. *Baniapur*: Smt. Uma Pandey (Con.)
25. *Banka*: Smt. Bindhyabasini Devi (Con.)
26. *Barauli*: Abdul Ghafoor (Con.)
27. *Barh*: Ram Yatan Singh (Con.)
28. *Barhampur*: Lalan Prasad Sinha (Con.)
29. *Barharia*: Qamrul Haque (Con.)
30. *Barhi*: Rameshwar Prasad Mahtha (Janta)
31. *Barachati*: Shreedhar Narain (Con.)
32. *Barari*: Basudeo Prasad Singh (Con.)
33. *Barhait (R)*: Babulal Tundu (JP)
34. *Bairarpur*: Harihar Mahto (Con.)
35. *Barkagaon*: Smt. Sashank Manjari (Janta)
36. *Baruraj*: Ramchandra Prasad Sahi (Con.)
37. *Basantpur East*: Sabhapati Sinha (PSP)
38. *Basantpur West* : Krishna Kant Singh (Con.)
39. *Begusarai*: Saryu Prasad Sinha (Con.)
40. *Begusarai (R)*: Medni Paswan (Con.)
41. *Belsand*: Ramanand Singh (PSP)
42. *Benipatti East*: Shubhchandra Mishra (Con.)
43. *Benipatti West*: Chotey Prasad Singh (Con.)
44. *Bermo*: Brajeshwar Prasad Singh (Janta)
45. *Bettiah*: Jayanarain Prasad (Con.)
46. *Bettiah (R)*: Jagannath Prasad Swatantra (Con.)
47. *Bhabua*: Ali Waris Khan (Con.)
48. *Bhabua (R)*: Dularchand Ram (Con.)
49. *Bhagalpur*: Satyendra Narayan Agarwal (Con.)
50. *Bhawanthpur*: Jadunandan Tewari (Con.)
51. *Bhawanthpur (R)*: Ramdhani Chamar (Con.)
52. *Bhore*: Rambali Pandey (PSP)
53. *Bhore (R)*: Chandrika Ram (Con.)
54. *Bihpur*: Prabhu Narayan Roy (CPI)
55. *Bihar North*: Vacant
56. *Bihar South*: Girwardhari Singh (Con.)
57. *Bikram*: Smt. Manorama Devi (Con.)
58. *Bikramganj*: Smt. Manorama Pandey (Con.)
59. *Biraul*: Jainarain Jha Vineet (Con.)
60. *Bodh Gaya*: Smt. Santi Devi (Con.)
61. *Borio (R)*: Jetha Kisku (JP)
62. *Burhee*: Kapildeo Singh (PSP)
63. *Buxar*: Sheokumar Thakur (Con.)
64. *Chaibasa (R)*: Sukhdeo Manjhi (JP)
65. *Chainpur (R)*: Phabianus Oraon (JP)
66. *Chakradharpur*: Shyamal Kumar Pasari (JP)
67. *Chakradharpur (R)*: Hari Charan Soy (JP)
68. *Chandi*: Deogan Prasad Singh (Con.)
69. *Chandil*: Dhananjoy Mahato (Con.)
70. *Chandil (R)*: Jatindra Nath Rajak (Ind.)
71. *Chanpatia*: Smt. Ketki Devi (Con.)
72. *Chapra*: Prabhunath Singh (Con.)
73. *Chapra (R)*: Jaglal Chaudhary (Con.)
74. *Chas*: Hardayal Sharma (Con.)
75. *Chatra*: Shaligram Singh (Janta)
76. *Champaran*: Nand Kishore Singh (Janta)
77. *Chautham*: Ghanshyam Singh (Con.)
78. *Colgong*: Syed Maqbool Ahmed (Con.)
79. *Colgong (R)*: Bhola Nath Das (Con.)
80. *Dalsingh Sarai*: Mishri Singh (Con.)
81. *Dalsingh Sarai (R)*: Baleshwar Ram (Con.)

*Recognised State Parties : Janta Party (Janta), Jharkhand Party (JP).

82. *Daltonganj*: Umeshwari Charan (Con.)
83. *Darauli*: Rajendra Prasad Singh (Janta)
84. *Darauli* (*R*): Basawan Ram (Con.)
85. *Darbhanga Central*: Sayeedul Haque (Con.)
86. *Darbhanga North*: Hridayanarain Choudary (Con.)
87. *Darbhanga South*: Janki Raman Prasad Misra (Con.)
88. *Darbhanga South* (*R*): Babuye Lal Mahto (Con.)
89. *Daudnagar*: Sayeed Ahmad Quadri (Con.)
90. *Dawath*: Krishnaraj Singh (Con.)
91. *Dehri*: Basawan Singh (PSP)
92. *Deoghar*: Smt. Shailbala Roy (Con.)
93. *Deoghar* (*R*): Mangu Lal Das (Con.)
94. *Dhaka*: Masoodur Rahman (Con.)
95. *Dhanaha*: Jogendra Prasad (PSP)
96. *Dhanbad*: Ranglal Choudhury (Con.)
97. *Dhamdaha*: Laxmi Narain Sudhansu (Con.)
98. *Dhamdaha* (*R*): Bhola Shastri Paswan (Con.)
99. *Dhuraiya*: Samiuddin (Con.)
100. *Dinapur*: Jagat Narain Lal (Con.)
101. *Dinara*: Ram Ashish Singh (PSP)
102. *Dumka*: Sanath Rout (JP)
103. *Dumka* (*R*): Benjamin Hansda (JP)
104. *Dumraon*: Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
105. *Fatwa*: Shiv Mahadev Prasad (PSP)
106. *Fatwa* (*R*): Keshav Prasad (Janta)
107. *Forbesganj*: Sita Prasad Gupta (Con.)
108. *Forbesganj* (*R*): Dumar Lal Baitha (Con.)
109. *Garhwa*: Smt. Rajeshwari Saroj Dass (Con.)
110. *Garkha*: Ramjaipal Singh Yadav (PSP)
111. *Gawan*: Nageshwar Rai (Janta)
112. *Gawan* (*R*): Gopal Rabidas (JP)
113. *Gaya*: Mohammad Latifur Rahman (Con.)
114. *Gaya Mufussil*: Hardeo Singh (Con.)
115. *Ghatsila*: Shishir Kumar Mahato (JP)
116. *Ghatsila* (*R*): Shyam Charan Murmu (JP)
117. *Ghorasahan*: Mangal Prasad Yadav (Con.)
118. *Giridih*: Kamakhya Narain Singh (Janta)
119. *Giridih* (*R*): Hemlal Pragnait (Janta)
120. *Gobindganj*: Dhrub Narain Mani Tripathi (Con.)
121. *Godda*: Manilal Yadav (JP)
122. *Godda* (*R*): Chunka Hembrom (JP)
123. *Gopalganj*: Kamla Rai (Con.)
124. *Gopalpur*: Mani Ram Singh (CPI)
125. *Gumla* (*R*): Sukra Oraon (JP)
126. *Hajipur*: Dip Narain Sinha (Con.)
127. *Harsidhi*: Smt. Parbati Devi (Con.)
128. *Hazaribagh*: Basant Narain Singh (Janta)
129. *Hilsa*: Lalsingh Tyagi (Con.)
130. *Hisua*: Smt. Rajkumari Devi (Con.)
131. *Imamganj*: Ambika Prasad Singh (Ind.)
132. *Jahanabad*: Fida Hussain (Con.)
133. *Jahanabad* (*R*): Mahabir Chaudhri (Con.)
134. *Jainagar*: Deonarain Yadav (Con.)
135. *Jainagar* (*R*): Ramkrishna Mahto (Con.)
136. *Jaley*: Tahir Hussain (Con.)
137. *Jamalpur*: Jogendra Mahto (Con.)
138. *Jamshedpur*: Kedar Das (CPI)
139. *Jamtara*: Satrughana Besra (JP)
140. *Jamua*: Indra Narain Singh (Janta)
141. *Jamui*: Hari Prasad Sharma (Con.)
142. *Jamui* (*R*): Bhola Manjhi (CPI)
143. *Jhaja*: Chandrasekkhar Singh (Con.)
144. *Jhaja* (*R*): Bhagwat Murmu (Con.)
145. *Jhanijharpur*: Deochandra Jha (Con.)
146. *Jugsalai*: V. G. Gopal (Con.)
147. *Kadwa*: Mohiuddin Mokhtar (Con.)
148. *Kanti*: Yamuna Prasad Tripathy (Con.)
149. *Katihar*: Sukhdeo Narain Singh (Con.)
150. *Katihar* (*R*): Babulal Manjhi (Con.)
151. *Katoria*: Raghavendra Narain Singh (Con.)
152. *Katoria* (*R*): Piroo Manjhi (Con.)
153. *Katra North*: Rambriksh Benipuri (PSP)
154. *Katra South*: Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Con.)
155. *Kesaria*: Smt. Prabhawati Gupta (Con.)
156. *Khagaria*: Kedarnarayan Singh Azad (Con.)
157. *Khagaria* (*R*): Sada Mishri (Con.)
158. *Khajauli*: Sakoor Ahmad (Con.)
159. *Kharagpur*: Narendra Prasad Singh (Con.)
160. *Kunti* (*R*): Bir Singh Munda (JP)
161. *Kishanganj*: Abdul Haiyat (Con.)
162. *Kishanpur*: Baidya Nath Mehta (Con.)
163. *Koch*: Ganauri Prasad Singh (Con.)
164. *Kodarma*: G. P. Tirpathy (Janta)
165. *Kolebira* (*R*): Sushil Bage (JP)
166. *Kuchaikot*: Vachaspati Sharma (Con.)
167. *Kurtha*: Kemeshwar Sharma (Con.)
168. *Lalganj North*: Laliteshwar Prasad Sahi (Con.)
169. *Lalganj South*: Birchand Patel (Con.)
170. *Latehar*: Lal Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo (Janta)
171. *Latehar* (*R*): John Munjni (JP)
172. *Laukaha*: Smt. Ramdulari Shastri (Con.)

173. *Lauria*: Subh Narain Prasad (Con.)
174. *Leslieganj*: Rajkishore Singh (Con.)
175. *Leslieganj (R)*: Ram Krishna Ram (JP)
176. *Littipara (R)*: Ramcharan Kisku (JP)
177. *Lohardaga (R)*: Prittam Kujur (JP)
178. *Madhepur*: Radhanandan Jha (Con.)
179. *Madhipura*: Bhupendra Narayan Mandal (Ind.)
180. *Madhuban*: Rupalal Rai (Ind.)
181. *Madhubani East*: Arjun Prasad Singh (Con.)
182. *Madhubani West*: Ramakant Jha (PSP)
183. *Mahagama*: Mahendra Mahto (PSP)
184. *Maharajganj*: Smt. Anusuya (Con.)
185. *Mahnar*: Smt. Banarasi Devi (Con.)
186. *Mahua*: Vindeshwari Prasad Varma (Speaker)
187. *Mahua (R)*: Shivanandan Ram (Con.)
188. *Majhagaon (R)*: Saran Balmuch (JP)
189. *Makhdumpur*: Mithileshwar Prasad Sinha (Con.)
190. *Mandar*: Ramvilas Prasad (JP)
191. *Mandar (R)*: Ignes Kujur (JP)
192. *Mandu*, Moti Ram (Janta)
193. *Maner*: Sribhagwan Singh (Ind.)
194. *Manihari*: Smt. Parvati Devi (Con.)
195. *Manjari (R)*: Santan Samad (JP)
196. *Manjhi*: Girish Tiwari (Con.)
197. *Manoharpur*: Lopo Deogam (JP)
198. *Marhaura*: Devi Lalji (PSP)
199. *Mashrakh North*: Mrityunjaya Singh (PSP)
200. *Mashrakh South*: Smt. Raj Kumari Devi (Con.)
201. *Masaurhi*: Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.)
202. *Masaurhi (R)*: Smt. Saraswati Chaudhury (Con.)
203. *Minapur*: Janak Singh (Con.)
204. *Mirganj*: Janardan Sinha (Con.)
205. *Mohania*: Badri Singh (PSP)
206. *Mohiuddinnagar*: Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.)
207. *Mokameh*: Jagdish Narain Singh (Con.)
208. *Monghyr*: Nirapad Mukherjee (Con.)
209. *Motihari*: Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
210. *Motihari (R)*: Bigu Ram (Con.)
211. *Murliganj*: Sheonandan Prasad Mondal (Con.)
212. *Muzaffarpur*: Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (PSP)
213. *Muzaffarpur Mufassil*: Ramjanam Ojha (PSP)
214. *Nabinagar*: Priyabrat Narain Singh (PSP)
215. *Nabinagar (R)*: Deodhari Ram (Con.)
216. *Nalla*: Umeshwar Prasad (JP)
217. *Nalla (R)*: Babulal Marandi (JP)
218. *Naubatpur*: Ramkhelawan Singh (Con.)
219. *Nawada*: Manzoor Ahmad (Con.)
220. *Nawanagar*: Raja Ram Arya (Con.)
221. *Nirsa*: Ram Narain Sharma (Con.)
222. *Nirsa (R)*: Lakshmi Narain Minjhi (Con.)
223. *Nokha*: Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
224. *Palasi*: Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.)
225. *Paliganj*: Chandradeo Prasad Verma (PSP)
226. *Pakaur*: Smt. Jyotirmoyee Devi (Con.)
227. *Pakaur (R)*: Jitu Kisku (Con.)
228. *Parbatta*: Smt. Laxmi Devi (Con.)
229. *Parsa*: Daroga Prasad Roy (Con.)
230. *Paru*: Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.)
231. *Paru (R)*: Chandu Ram (Con.)
232. *Patahi*: Bibhishan Kumar (Con.)
233. *Patepur*: Manzur Ahsan Azazi (Con.)
234. *Patna East*: Smt. Zohra Ahmad (Con.)
235. *Patna South*: Badrinath Verma (Con.)
236. *Patna West*: Ramsaran Sao (Con.)
237. *Phulparas*: Rasik Lal Yadav (Con.)
238. *Pipra*: Ganganath Mishra (CPI)
239. *Piro*: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
240. *Piro (R)*: Nagina Dusadh (Con.)
241. *Pirpainti*: Ramjanam Mahto (Con.)
242. *Potka (R)*: Supai Soren (JP)
243. *Pratapganj*: Khublal Mahto (Con.)
244. *Pupri North*: Smt. Sudama Chaudhury (Con.)
245. *Pupri South*: Devendra Jha (PSP)
246. *Purnea*: Kamaldeo Narain Sinha (Con.)
247. *Rafiganj*: Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (Con.)
248. *Raghopur*: Haribansh Narain Sinha (Con.)
249. *Raghunathpur*: Ramdeo Sinha (PSP)
250. *Rajauli*: Ramswaroop Prasad Yadav (Con.)
251. *Rajgrih*: Shyamsunder Prasad (Janta)
252. *Rajgrih (R)*: Baldeo Prasad (Con.)
253. *Rajmahal*: Bindodanand Jha (Con.)
254. *Ramgarh (Santhal Parganas Distt.) (R)*: Sukhu Murmu (Con.)
255. *Ramgarh*: Tara Prasad Bakshi (Janta)
256. *Ramgarh (Hazaribagh Distt.) (R)*: Rameshwar Manjhi (JP)
257. *Ramgarh (Shahabad Distt.)*: Dasarath Tiwari (PSP)
258. *Ranchi*: Jaganath Mahto (JP)
259. *Ranchi (R)*: Ramratan Ram (Con.)
260. *Ranchi Sadar*: Chintamani Saran Nath Sahdeo (JP)
261. *Raniganj*: Ram Narayan Mandal (Con.)
262. *Raxaul*: Radha Pandey (Con.)

263. *Rosera*: Mahabir Raut (Con.)
264. *Runisaidpur*: Tribeni Prasad Singh (Con.)
265. *Rupauli*: Braj Bihari Singh (Con.)
266. *Sahar*: Sheo Pujan Rai (Con.)
267. *Saharsa*: Smt. Vishweshwari Devi (Con.)
268. *Sakra*: Kapildeo Narain Sinha (Con.)
269. *Sakra* (*R*): Ram Gulam Chaudhry (Con.)
270. *Samastipur East*: Sahdeo Mahto (Con.)
271. *Samastipur West*: Jadunandan Sahay (Con.)
272. *Sandesh*: Jhaman Prasad (Con.)
273. *Sarath*: Kam Deo Prasad Singh (PSP)
274. *Sasaram*: Bipin Bihari Singh (PSP)
275. *Sasaram* (*R*): Ramadhar Dusadh (PSP)
276. *Seraikela*: Aditya Pratap Singh Deo (Ind.)
277. *Shahpur*: Ramanand Tewary (PSP)
278. *Sherghati*: Mohammed Shahjehan (Con.)
279. *Sheikhpura*: Sri Krishna Sinha (Con.)
280. *Sheikhpura* (*R*): Smt. Leela Devi (Con.)
281. *Sheohar*: Girijanandan Singh (Ind.)
282. *Sheohar* (*R*): Ram Swaroop Ram (Ind.)
283. *Shikaripur* (*R*): Supai Murmu (JP)
284. *Shikarpur*: Singheshwar Prasad Verma (PSP)
285. *Silli*: Bhola Nath Bhagat (Con.)
286. *Sikta*: Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
287. *Simdega* (*R*): Marshal Kullu (JP)
288. *Singhia*: Braj Mohan Prasad Singh (Con.)
289. *Singhia* (*R*): Ku. Shyama Kumari (Con.)
290. *Sisai* (*R*): Kirpa Oraon (JP)
291. *Sitamarhi North*: Kuldip Narayan Yadav (Con.)
292. *Sitamarhi South*: Ramsewak Saran (PSP)
293. *Siwan*: Sundari Devi (Con.)
294. *Sultanganj*: Smt. Saraswati Devi (Con.)
295. *Supaul*: Lahtan Choudhry (Con.)
296. *Sursand*: Maheswara Prasad Narain Sinha (Con.)
297. *Surajgarh*: Karyanand Sharma (CPI)
298. *Sonbarsa* (*Saharsa Distt.*): Upendra Narain Singh (Con.)
299. *Sonbarsa* (*R*): Jageshwar Hajra (Con.)
300. *Sonbarsa* (*Muzaffarpur Distt.*): Ramnandan Rai (Con.)
301. *Sonepur*: Ram Binod Singh (Ind.)
302. *Tajpur*: Karpuri Thakur (PSP)
303. *Tamar* (*R*): Dhan Singh Munda (JP)
304. *Tarapur*: Basuki Nath Rai (Con.)
305. *Teghra*: Ramcharitra Sinha (Ind.)
306. *Tekari*: Sukhdeo Verma (Con.)
307. *Tekari* (*R*): Rameshwar Manjhi (Con.)
308. *Topchanchi*: Smt. Manorama Sinha (Con.)
309. *Topchanchi* (*R*): Ram Lal Chamar (Con.)
310. *Torpa* (*R*): Julius Munda (JP)
311. *Tribeniganj*: Yogeshwar Jha (Con.)
312. *Tribeniganj* (*R*): Tulmohan Ram (Con.)
313. *Tundi*: Ramchandra Prasad Sharma (Con.)
314. *Warsaliganj*: Deonandan Prasad (CPI)
315. *Warsaliganj* (*R*): Chetu Ram (Con.)
316. *Warisnagar East*: Sundar Singh (Con.)
317. *Warisnagar West*: Smt. Ram Sukumari Devi (Con.)
318. *Ziradei*: Zawar Hussain (Con.)
319. *Nominated*: Smt. Elisee Augier.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Brajraj Krishna   *Deputy Chairman* : Vacant

1.	Smt. Abhirama Devi	Legislative Assembly
2.	Smt. Ahmadi Sattar	,,
3.	Bajendra Narain Yadav	,,
4.	Bariar Hembrom*	,,
5.	Basanta Chandra Ghosh*	,,
6.	Bhagwat Prasad	,,
7.	Budhan Rai Verma	,,
8.	Chandeshwar Narain Prasad Sinha	,,
9.	Gauri Shankar Dalmia*	,,
10.	Ganganand Singh*	,,
11.	Girija Nandan Singh*	,,
12.	Vacant	,,
13.	Jafar Imam	,,
14.	Jitu Lal	,,
15.	Joel Lakra	,,
16.	Kamta Prasad Sinha	,,
17.	Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh	Legislative Assembly
18.	Kusheshwar Sinha	,,
19.	Mukteshwar Sinha	,,
20.	Nurullah	,,
21.	Pashupati Singh*	,,
22.	Radha Govind Prasad*	,,
23.	Raghubans Prasad Singh*	,,
24.	Smt. Ram Pyari Devi*	,,
25.	Ramraj Jajwara*	,,
26.	Ram Shankar Sinha	,,
27.	Syed Fazlur Rahman	,,
28.	Sah Muhammad Ozair Munemi	,,
29.	Shri Krishna Singh	,,
30.	Shyama Prasad Sinha	,,
31.	Sita Ram Jagatramka	,,

32. Sita Ram Yadav* — Legislative Assembly
33. Yogendra Shukla* — ,,
34. Baburam Hembra, — ,,
35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari — Local Authorities
36. Bhola Mandal* — ,,
37. Bidyakar Kavi* — ,,
38. Bir Narain Chand* — ,,
39. Braj Behari Prasad — ,,
40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha — ,,
41. Braj Mohan Agrawala* — ,,
42. Devakinandan Prasad — ,,
43. Deva Saran Sinha — ,,
44. Hari Krishan Lal* — ,,
45. Hari Shankar Prasad* — ,,
46. Jageshwar Mandal — ,,
47. Jamuna Prasad Singh — ,,
48. Janaki Nandan Singh — ,,
49. Kalyan Lal — ,,
50. Kapildeo Narayan Singh — ,,
51. Smt. Kishori Devi — ,,
52. Lakshmi Kant Jha* — ,,
53. Mahadeonand Giri — ,,
54. Mathura Prasad Singh — ,,
55. Mayanand Thakur — ,,
56. Smt. Parvati Devi — ,,
57. Qudratalluh — ,,
58. Radha Krishna Prasad Singh* — ,,
59. Raghunandan Singh Chaudhary — ,,
60. Ram Bilas Sharma* — ,,
61. Ram Lakhan Pande — ,,
62. Ram Prakash Lal — ,,
63. Ritlal Prasad Verma — ,,
64. Sagar Mohan Pathak* — Local Authorities
65. Samu Charan Tubid — ,,
66. Syed Nazir Haidar — ,,
67. Subodh Kumar Sen — ,,
68. Vishnu Shankar* — ,,
69. Anil Kumar Sen — Graduates
70. Harendra Prasad Jha* — ,,
71. Krishna Bahadur* — ,,
72. Lokesh Nath Jha — ,,
73. Ranendra Nath Roy — ,,
74. Ravaneshwar Mishra — ,,
75. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma — ,,
76. Singheshwari Prasad* — ,,
77. Binda Charan Verma — Teachers
78. Bindyeshwar Mishra — ,,
79. Goloke Behari Choudhary — ,,
80. Jagdish Sharma* — ,,
81. Kailash Sinha — ,,
82. Mahendra Prasad* — ,,
83. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh — ,,
84. Tapaswi Nath Jha — ,,
85. Smt. Anis Imam — Nominated
86. Brajnandan Prasad* — ,,
87. Brajraj Krishna — ,,
88. B. R. Mishra — ,,
89. Fateh Narain Singh* — ,,
90. Harendra Bahadur Chandra* — ,,
91. Jagannath Prasad Mishra — ,,
92. Jaideva Prasad — ,,
93. Mohan Lal Mahato — ,,
94. Rameshwar Prasad Singh* — ,,
95. Smt. Savitri Devi — ,,
96. Tridib Nath Banarjee — ,,

*32 members whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) retire on May 6, 1960.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	5,44·83	5,63·24	5,62·59
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,90·66	8,40·83	8,48·68
Estate Duty	30·00	30·00	30·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,02·26	1,22·73	1,18·88
Land Revenue (net)	11,95·78	11,57·25	11,83·27
State Excise Duties	4,84·45	5,01·86	4,91·89
Stamps	2,32·50	2,27·09	2,36·52
Forest	1,17·50	1,55·36	1,65·75
Registration	69·36	67·52	67·17
Taxes on Vehicles	7·00	7·75	8·00
Sales Tax	6,95·34	7,62·06	6,78·62
Other Taxes and Duties	1,13 60	1,25·66	1,31·71
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,06·05	1,06·55	1,41·57
Debt Services	72·67	93·06	82·02
Civil Administration	12,57·07	13,64·64	17,59·56
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	63·30	51·42	92·76
Miscellaneous (net)	3,90·55	1,00·32	4,32·32
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	5,94·63	5,97·82	6,18·38
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works, etc.	2,17·69	2,83 37	2,88·25
Extraordinary	1·43	6·26	6·30
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	71,86·67	71,74·79	79,35·24
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,09·95	6,22·31	6,08·61
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,71·40	1,18·49	78·15
Debt Services (net)	6,22·80	8,20·86	4,64·17
General Administration	4,71·27	4,98·80	5,27·55
Administration of Justice	1,07·77	1,08·09	1,07·92
Jails	1,04·77	1,15·84	1,11·48
Police	4,65·39	5,06·81	5,23·89
Scientific Departments	1·85	1·92	9·57
Education	11,51·16	11,55·58	13,20·49
Medical	2,94·15	2,90·79	3,45·21
Public Health	2,99·04	3,08·88	3,37·15
Agriculture	3,41·80	3,60·13	3,87·23
Veterinary	1,15·76	1,25·33	1,21·54
Co-operation	3,26·16	3,15·39	3,74·50
Industries and Supplies	2,07·72	2,03·73	2,43·86
Miscellaneous Departments	46·15	64·57	66·36
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,24·83	2,93·24	3,41·30
Electricity Schemes	5·68	(–) ·06	·28
Miscellaneous	4,02·02	4,08·88	3,95·42
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5,63·80	6,58·38	7,05·49
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	66,33·47	69,77·96	70,70·17
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (–) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)5,33·20	(+)1,96·83	(+)8,65·07

BOMBAY*

Area : 1,90,038 sq. miles *Population* : 4,82,65,221 *Capital* : Bombay
Principal languages : Marathi and Gujarati

Governor : Sri Prakasa

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Y. B. Chavan	Chief Minister, Political, Services and Home.
Jivraj Mehta	Finance.
R. U. Parikh	Revenue.
Shantilal Shah	Labour and Law.
M. S. Kannamwar	Public Health.
Vasantrao P. Naik	Agriculture.
Ratubhai Adani	Prohibition, Panchayats and Cottage Industries.
Bhagwantrao Gadhe	Forests.
M. C. Shah	Local Self-Government excluding Panchayats.
S. K. Wankhede	Planning, Development, Electricity and Industries.
D. S. Desai	Public Works.
H. K. Desai	Education.
S. G. Kazi	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses and Fisheries.
T. S. Bharde	Co-operation.
N. K. Tirpude	Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Deputy Ministers	
Bhaskar Rambhai Patel	Prohibition.
P. B. Thacker	Roads, Buildings and Ports.
Shankarrao Chauhan	Revenue.
Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosale	Education.
Devisingh Chauhan	Agriculture.
Jaswantlal Shah	Co-operation.
Shamrao Patil	Sarvodaya, Forest, Labour Societies and Khar Land Development.
G. D. Patil	Planning and Development.
Chhotubhai Patel	Transport and Jails.
N. N. Kailas	Public Health.
M. D. Choudhari	Irrigation.
Bahadurbhai K. Patel	Social Welfare.
Parliamentary Secretary	
Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan	Attached to the Chief Minister.

*The Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960, introduced in the Lok Sabha on March 28, 1960, provides for the bifurcation of the State into the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. For broad details of the Bill see Appendices.

Chief Secretary

N. T. Mone

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	H. K. Chainani
Puisne Judges	J. R. Mudholkar, S. T. Desai, Y. S. Tambe, B. N. Gokhale, S. P. Kotval, K. G. Datar, K. T. Desai, J. M. Shelat, N. A. Mody, N. M. Miabhoy, G. B. Badkas, V. M. Tarkunde, D. V. Patel, V. S. Desai, K. K. Desai, V. A. Naik, V. B Raju, S. G. Patwardhan, S. M. Shah.
Advocate-General	H. M. Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	B. D. Deshmukh (Offg.)
Members	N. L. Ahmad, P. S. Lawale, S. N. Mane.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: S. L Silam

Deputy Speaker: Dindayal Gupta

1. *Abadasa*: Jaminyatray Gulabshanker Vaidya (Con.)
2. *Achalpur*: Madhavrao Bhagwantrao Patil (Con.)
3. *Ahmedpur*: Vasant Rao Gangaram Pawar (Con.)
4. *Ahmedhpur (R)*: Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble (Con.)
5. *Ahmedabad*: Bhavanishankar Bapuji Mehta (Con.)
6. *Ahmednagar North*: Prabhakar Kondaji Bhapkar (Ind.)
7. *Ahmednagar South*: Trimbak Shivram Bharde (Con.)
8. *Akalkot*: Chhanusing Kalyansing Chandele (Con.)
9. *Akola*: Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale (Con.)
10. *Akot*: Niyazi Mahammad Subhan Saqui (Con.)
11. *Alibag*: Dattatray Narayan Patil (PWP)
12. *Amalner*: Madhav Gotu Patil (Con.)
13. *Amalner (R)*: Jalamkhan Sandebajkhan Tadavi (Con.)
14. *Ambad*: Nana Jedhe (Con.)
15. *Ambegaon*: Baburao Krishnaji Gholap (Con.)
16. *Amgaon*: Smt. Sushilabai Keshavrao Ingle (Con.)
17. *Amravati*: Ku. Malitibai Wamanrao Joshi (Ind.)
18. *Amreli*: Jivaraj Narayan Mehta (Con.)
19. *Anand North*: M. S. Patel (Con.)
20. *Anand South*: Smt. Kamalben Maganbhai Patel (Con.)
21. *Anjar*: Premji Bhawanji Thacker (Con.)
22. *Ankleshwar*: Harisinh Bhagubawa Mahida (Con.)
23. *Armori*: Vacant
24. *Arvi*: Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con.)
25. *Ashti*: Vishwanath Dagduji (Con.)
26. *Aswa*: Devisingh Venkatsingh Chauhan (Con.)
27. *Aurangabad*: Mir Mahmood Ali (Con.)
28. *Badnera*: Purshottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Con.)
29. *Baglan*: Narayan Manasaram Sonawane (Ind.)
30. *Balapur*: Ghiyasuddin Kazi Syed Nasiruddin (Con.)
31. *Bandra*: Purshottam Ganesh Kher (Con.)
32. *Bansda (R)*: Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con.)
33. *Baramati*: Nanasaheb Babuji Jagtap (PWP)
34. *Baramati (R)*: Sambhaji Bandoba Londhe (SCF)
35. *Bardoli*: Kalyanjibhai Vithalbhai Mehta (Con.)
36. *Baria*: Jayantkumar Kashiram Pandya (MGJP)
37. *Baroda City East*: N. D. Chokshi (Con.)
38. *Baroda City West*: Bhailalbhai Garbaddas Contractor (Con.)
39. *Barsi*: Shivaji Parasharam Arya (Con.)
40. *Bassein*: Sadanand Gopal Warty (PSP)
41. *Basmath*: Rangaro Parasaramji Deshmukh (Con.)
42. *Bayad*: Lalusing Kishorsing Rahewar (MGJP)
43. *Bhadravati*: Narain Harbaji Mathankar (Con.)
44. *Bhandara*: Dada Dajiba Dhote (Con.)

***Recognised State Parties : Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP), All-India Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF and Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad (MGJP).**

45. *Bhandara* (*R*): Sitaram Jairam Bhambore (Con.)
46. *Bhanvad*: Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con.)
47. *Bhavnagar*: Vrijlal Gokaldas Vora (Con.)
48. *Bhiloda*: H. M. Gandhi (Con.)
49. *Bhiloda* (*R*): K. R. Parmar (Con.)
50. *Bhir*: Smt. Shantabai Kotecha (Con.)
51. *Bhiwandi*: Bhalchandra Shivaram Patil (PWP)
52. *Bhiwandi* (*R*): Yeshwant Gunaji Ambekar (PWP)
53. *Bhokardhan*: Bhagwantrao Gadhe (Con.)
54. *Bhor*: Jaysing Parasharam Mali (Ind.)
55. *Bhudagad*: Kaka Gopala Desai (CPI)
56. *Bhuj*: Kundanlal Jashwantlal Dholakia (Con.)
57. *Bhusaval*: Dattatray Senu Bhirud (Con.)
58. *Biloli*: Jayawantrao More (Con.)
59. *Biloli* (*R*): Laxman Jakoji Dange (Con.)
60. *Borivli*: Ishwarlal Pranjivandas Parekh (Con.)
61. *Borsad North*: Shivabhai Ashabhai Patel (Con.)
62. *Borsad South*: Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki (Con.)
63. *Botad*: Chhaganbhai Laljibhai Gopani (Con.)
64. *Brahmapuri*: Murharirao Krishnarao Nagmoti (Con.)
65. *Brahmapuri* (*R*): Govind Bijaji Mesram (Con.)
66. *Broach*: Bhupendrabhai Bapalal Modi (MGJP)
67. *Buldana*: Smt. Indirabai Ramrao Kotamkar (Con.)
68. *Bulsar*: Gopalji Dahyabhai Desai (Con.)
69. *Bulsar* (*R*) : Naranbhai Madhavbhai Rathod (Con.)
70. *Byculla*: Bapurao Dhondiba Jagtap (CIP)
71. *Byculla* (*R*): Paljibhai Hamabhai Boricha (SCF)
72. *Cambay*: Hussein Yawar Najme Sani (Con.)
73. *Chalisgaon*: Rajaram Bhila Sonawane (PSP)
74. *Chanasma*: Khodabhai Shivabhai Patel (MGJP)
75. *Chanda*: Laxmanrao Krishnaji Wasekar (Con.)
76. *Chandgad*: Narsing Bhujang Patil (Ind.)
77. *Chandur*: Pundalik Balkrishna Chore (Con.)
78. *Chembur*: Indravadanrai Manmohanrai Oza (Con.)
79. *Chhota Udepur*: Bhagwanbhai Ranchhod Patel (Con.)
80. *Chhota Udepur* (*R*): Bhaijibhai Garbad Tadavi (Con.)
81. *Chikhli* (*Buldana*): Namdeo Punjaji Pawar (Con.)
82. *Chikhli* (*Surat*) (*R*): Smt. Shantaben Kalidas Patel (Con.)
83. *Chiplun*: Shankar Ganu Tambitkar (CPI)
84. *Chiplun* (*R*): Gangaram Bhikaji Kambale (SCF)
85. *Chorasi*: Smt. Kikiben Bhatt (Con.)
86. *Colaba*: Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con.)
87. *Dabhoi* : Ambalal Chhotalal Shah (Con.)
88. *Dadar*: Trimbakrao Ramchandra Naravane (Con.)
89. *Dahanu* : Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con.)
90. *Dahanu* (*R*): Shantu Devu Thakaria (Con.)
91. *Dangs*: Naranbhai Lashabhai Patel (Ind.)
92. *Dapoli*: Purshottam Vasudev Mandlik (PSP)
93. *Dariapur Kazipur*: Mohanlal Popatlal Vyas (Con.)
94. *Darwha*: Deorao Shioram Patil (Ind.)
95. *Daryapur*: Narayan Uttamrao Deshmukh (Con.)
96. *Daryapur* (*R*): Kisanrao Narayan Khandare (Con.)
97. *Daskroi*: Chhotala Narandas Patel (MGJP)
98. *Deesa*: Popatlal Mulshanker Joshi (Con.)
99. *Deesa* (*R*): Gamanbhai Nanji Parmar (Con)
100. *Dehgam*: Chaturbhai Mangalbhai Amin (MGJP)
101. *Deogad*: Jagannath Ramkrishna Tawade (PWP)
102. *Dhandhuka*: Dwarkadas Amritlal Patel (MGJP)
103. *Dharampur*: Rama Balu Jadav (PSP)
104. *Dharmabad*: Shankarrao Bhaorao Chauhan (Con.)
105. *Dhobi Taluo*: Kailasnarayan Shivanarayan Narola (Con.)
106. *Dholka*: Maneklal Chunilal Shah (Con.)
107. *Dhoraji*: Bhagwanji Bhanji Patel (Con.)
108. *Dhrangadhra*: Bhupatbhai Vrijlal Desai (Con.)
109. *Dhulia North*: Chudaman Ananda Raundale (Con.)
110. *Dhulia South*: Ramdas Bhagwan Chaudhari (CPI)
111. *Digras*: Madhorao Baburao Mahindre (Con.)
112. *Dindori*: Fakirrao Sakharam Daokhar (CPI)
113. *Dindori* (*R*): Ramdas Pandu Bagul (CPI)
114. *Dohad*: Jaysing Mansing Solanki (Con.)
115. *Dongri*: Abdul Kadar Mohiuddin Hafizka (Con.)
116. *Dwarka*: Bhudarji Dosabhai Meshwania (Con.)
117. *Ellis Bridge*: Ganpatram Gokaldas Patel (MGJP)

118. *Erandol*: Sitaram Hirachand Birla (Con.)
119. *Gadhinglaj*: Dnyandeo Santaram Narvekar (PWP)
120. *Gangakhed*: Sakharam Gopalarao Nakhate (Con.)
121. *Gangakhed (R)*: Namdeo Devji Pagare (Con.)
122. *Gangapur*: Smt. Karuna Chandragupta Choudhary (CPI)
123. *Georai*: Limbaji Muktaji Pansambal (Con.)
124. *Gigaum*: Pralhad Keshav Atre (Ind.)
125. *Godhra*: Pratapsing Motising (Con.)
126. *Gomatipur*: Shamprasad Rupshanker Vasavda (Con.)
127. *Gomatipur (R)*: Jesingji Govindbhai Parmar (Con.)
128. *Gondia*. Manoharbhai Babarbhai Patel (Con.)
129. *Goregaon*: Puranlal Dharmabhau Rahangdale (PSP)
130. *Guhagar*: Dattatray Yeshwant Vilankar (JS)
131. *Hadgaon*: Smt. Anjanabai Jaiwantrao (Con.)
132. *Halol*. Vijaysinhji Bharatsinhji Chauhan (Con.)
133. *Halvad*: Trambaklal Mohanlal Dave (Con.)
134. *Hatkanangle*: Santaram Sakharam Patil (Ind.)
135. *Hatkanangle (R)*: Dadasaheb Malharrao Shirke (SCF)
136. *Haveli*. Ram Dasharath Tupe (PSP)
137. *Haveli (R)*: Purushottam Martandrao Chowre (Ind.)
138. *Hinganghat*: Keshaorao Motiram Zade (Con.)
139. *Hingoli*: Baburao Kondji Patil (Con.)
140. *Hingoli (R)* : Surajmal Narayn Choudhari (Con.)
141. *Idar*: Vadilal Premchand Mehta (Con.)
142. *Idar (R)*: Govindbhai Manabaai Bhambhai (Con.)
143. *Igatpuri*: Punjaji Laxman Govardhane (CPI)
144. *Indapur*: Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Con.)
145. *Jalamb*: Vithal Sadashiv Umarkar (Con.)
146. *Jalgaon*: Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao (CPI)
147. *Jalna*: Rustomji Bezonji Jalnawala (Con.)
148. *Jalna (R)*: Dhondiraj Ganpatrao (Con.)
149. *Jamalpur*: Karim Rahmanji Chhipa (Con.)
150. *Jamjodhpur*: Nanji Devji Sinojia (Con.)
151. *Jambusar*: Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel (Con.)
152. *Jamnagar*: Smt. Manjulaben Jayantilal Dave (Con.)
153. *Jamner*: Gajananrao Raghunathrao Garud (PSP)
154. *Jaoli*: Krishnarao Haribhau Tarade (Ind.)
155. *Jasdan*: Akbarali Amiji Jasdanwala (Con.)
156. *Jath*: Vijaysinharo Ramrao Dafle (Con.)
157. *Jawhar*: T. B. Mukane (Con.)
158. *Jetpur*: Gajanan Bhavanishankar Joshi (Con.)
159. *Jhagdia*: Dalpatbhai Amarsinh Vasawa (Con.)
160. *Jhalod*: Narsinhbhai Kanjibhai Hathila (Con.)
161. *Jintur*: Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.)
162. *Jodia*: Kantilal Premchand Shah (Con.)
163. *Junagadh*: Smt. Pushpaben Janardan Mehta (Con.)
164. *Junnar*: Shivaji Mahadu Kale (PSP)
165. *Kadi*: Chhotalal Maganlal Patel (MGJP)
166. *Kagal*: Smt. Vimalabai Vasant Bagal (Ind.)
167. *Kaij*: Ramlingswami Mahalingswami (Con.)
168. *Kaij (R)*: Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad (Con.)
169. *Kaira*: Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patel (MGJP)
170. *Kalam*: Smt. Tarabai Mansing (Con.)
171. *Kalam (R)*: Revappa Krishna Mane (Con.)
172. *Kalmeshwar*: Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con.)
173. *Kalol*: Shankarji Maganji Thakarda (MGJP)
174. *Kalupur*: Jayantilal Ghelabhai Dalal (MGJP)
175. *Kalyan*: Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)
176. *Kamrej*: Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patel (Con.)
177. *Kankavli*: Bhaskar Balkrishna Sawant (PWP)
178. *Kankrej*: Shantilal Sarupchand Shah (Con.)
179. *Kannad*: Baburao Manikrao Patil (Con.)
180. *Kapadwanj*: Nagindas Vadilal Gandhi (MGJP)
181. *Karad North*: Yashvantrao Balvantrao Chavan (Con.)
182. *Karad South*: Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite (Con.)
183. *Karjan*: Smt. Maniben Chandubhai Patel (Con.)
184. *Kasba Peth*: Vishnu Dattatray Chitale (CPI)
185. *Katol*: Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con.)
186. *Kelapur*: Trimbak Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con.)
187. *Khadia*: Brahmakumar Ranchhodlal Bhatt (MGJP)
188. *Khamgaon*: Govinddas Ratanlal Bhatia (Con.)
189. *Khandhar*: Keshavrao Dhondge (PWP)

190. *Khatav*: Keshav Shankar Patil (PSP)
191. *Khed (Poona Dt.)*: Tarachand Hirachand Wadgaonkar (PSP)
192. *Khed (Ratnagiri Dt.)*: Jagannath Shivram Patne (SCF)
193. *Kheralu*: Natwarlal Maganlal Patel (MGJP)
194. *Kinwat*: Uttam Baliram Rathod (Con.)
195. *Kolhapur*: Pandurang Bapurao Salokhe (PWP)
196. *Koregaon*. Vishwasrao Vithalrao Mane (Con.)
197. *Kumbharwada*: Bhanushanker Manchharam Yagnik (Con.)
198. *Kundla*: Amulakhrai Khushalchand Khimani (Con.)
199. *Kunkavav*: Devsibhai Nanjibhai Patel (Con.)
200. *Kunkavav (R)*: Tapubhai Pragji Vaghela (Con.)
201. *Kurla*: Smt. Anjanabai Narhar Magar (Con.)
202. *Kutiyana*: Mathuradas Gordhandas Bhupta (Con.)
203. *Lanja*: Shashishekar Kashinath Athale (Ind.)
204. *Lathi*: Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con.)
205. *Latur*: Keshavrao Sitaram Sonawane (Con.)
206. *Limkheda*: Virsinghbhai Kanjibhai Nisarta (Con.)
207. *Lunawada*: Shivprasad Bapulal Bhatt (MGJP)
208. *Madha*: Namdeo Mahadeo Jagtap (Con.)
209. *Madha (R)*: Ganpat Laxman Sonavane (Con.)
210. *Mahad*: Digambar Vinayak Purohit (PSP)
211. *Mahalaxmi*: Homi Jehangir Taleyarkhan (Con)
212. *Mahim*: F. M. Pinto (PSP)
213. *Mahuva*: Jaswantrai Nanubhai Mehta (PSP)
214. *Malegaon*: Haroon Ahmed Ansari (PSP)
215. *Malia*: Kanji Kachara Mhori (Con.)
216. *Malkapur*: Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con.)
217. *Malsiras*: Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Con.)
218. *Malwan*: Shridhar Balkrishna Manjrekar (JS)
219. *Mandvi (Greater Bombay Dt.)*: Salebhai Abdul Kadar (Con.)
220. *Mandavi (Kutch Dt.)*: Jumakhlal Lakhmichand (Con.)
221. *Mangaon*: Surendranath Govind Tipnis (PSP)
222. *Mangaon (R)*: Tanaji Ganpat Gaikwad (Ind.)
223. *Mangrol (Sorath Dt.)*: Ramji Parbat Vikani (Con.)
224. *Mangrol (R)*: Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar (Con.)
225. *Mangrol (Surat Dt.)*: Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)
226. *Mangrulpir*: S. G. Misal (Con.)
227. *Manjlegaon*: Safdar Ali Sujatali (Con.)
228. *Matar*: Madhavlal Bhailal Shah (Con.)
229. *Matunga*: Madhavrao Ganpatrao Mane (PSP)
230. *Matunga (R)*: Jagannath Ganpatrao Bhatankar (SCF)
231. *Maval*: Ramchandra Kashinath Mhalgi (JS)
232. *Mazgaon*: Vacant
233. *Mehkar*: Shankarrao Vithalrao Deshmukh (Con.)
234. *Mehkar (R)*: Tulsiram Rodu Kakkal (SCF)
235. *Mehsana*: Popatlal Gulabdas Patel (MGJP)
236. *Melghat*: Smt. Kokilabai Jagannath Gawande (Con.)
237. *Miraj*: Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con.)
238. *Morsi*: Smt. Hirabai Anandrao Solao (Con.)
239. *Morvi*: Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar (Con.)
240. *Murbad*: Shantaram Balkrishna Thakare (PWP)
241. *Murtajapur*. Smt. Kusum Wamanrao Korpe (Con.)
242. *Murtajapur (R)*: Dagadu Zangoji Palaspagar (Con.)
243. *Nadiad North*: Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia (Con.)
244. *Nadiad South*: Mahendrabhai Gopaldas Desai (MGJP)
245. *Nagpada*: Vishvanath Rajanna Tulla (Con)
246. *Nagpur*: Ardhendu Bhushan Hemendrakumar Bardhan (CPI)
247. *Nagpur (R)*: Punjabrao Hukam Shambharkar (SCF)
248. *Nagpur I*: Madangopal Jodhraj Agrawal (Con.)
249. *Nagpur II*: Dindayal Nandram Gupta (Con.)
250. *Nanded*: Vithalrao Devidasrao Deshpande (CPI)
251. *Nandgaon*: Bhausaheb Sakharam Hiray (Con.)
252. *Nandod (R)*: Dalpat Buchar Bhil (Con.)
253. *Nasik*. Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande (PWP)
254. *Nasik (R)*: S. L Kamble (SCF)
255. *Nasvadi (R)*: Gordhan Chippa Bhil (Con.)
256. *Navsari*: Lalloobhai Makanji Patel (Con.)
257. *Navsari (R)*: Bhanabhai Dahyabhai Rathod (Con.)
258. *Nawapur (R)*: Abhramji Dongarsing Chaudhari (Con.)
259. *Nilanga*: Shripatrao Gyanurao (PWP)
260. *Niphad*: Deoram Sayaji Wagh (CPI)
261. *North Sholapur*: Smt. Nirmala Raje Vijaysinh Bhosale (Con.)
262. *Omerga*: Vishwambharrao Namdeo Haralkar (Con.)

263. *Osmanabad*: Udhavrao Sahebrao Patil (PWP)
264. *Pachora*: Onkar Narayan Wagh (PSP)
265. *Padra*: Jaswantlal Sobhagyachand Shah (Con.)
266. *Paithan*: Venkatrao Jadhav (Con.)
267. *Palanpur*: Galbabhai Nanjibhai Patel (Con.)
268. *Palanpur (R)*: Dungarbhai Bhagwanbhai Parmar (Con.)
269. *Palghar* : Navnitrai Bhogilal Shah (PSP)
270. *Palitana*: Smt. Kasturben Jorsingh Indrani (Con.)
271. *Pandharpur*: N.P. Patwardhan (Ind.)
272. *Panhala*: Babajirao Balasaheb Desai (Con.)
273. *Panvel*: Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP)
274. *Parbhani*: Annaji Ramchandra Gavane (PWP)
275. *Pardi*: Uttam Hirji Patel (PSP)
276. *Parel*: Vyankatesh Appa Shenoy (PSP)
277. *Parle-Andheri*: Shantilal Harijivan Shah (Con.)
278. *Parner*: Bhaskar Tukaram Auti (CPI)
279. *Parola*: Srinivas Chunilal Marwadi (JS)
280. *Partur*: Bhagwanrao Daulatrao Borade (Con.)
281. *Patan*: Chimanlal Wadilal Shah (Ind.)
282. *Patan (R)*: Laxmanbhai Shamjibhai Bhankharia (MGJP)
283. *Patan (Satara Dt.)*: Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con.)
284. *Pathardi*: Narayan Ganpat Avhad (CPI)
285. *Pen*: Vasantrao Rajaram Raut (PWP)
286. *Pen (R)*: Govind Sonu Katkari (PWP)
287. *Petlad*: Manilal Prabhulal Parikh (Con.)
288. *Phaltan (R)*: Sadashivrao Marutirao Bandisode (SCF)
289. *Phaltan*: Haribhau Vithalrao Nimbalkar (CPI)
290. *Poona Cantt.*: Vithal N. Shivarkar (Con.)
291. *Porbandar*: Maldevji Mandalikji Odedra (Con.)
292. *Prantij*: Smt. Ranjanben Madhukumar Vora (Con.)
293. *Purandhar*: Raghunathrao Anandrao Pawar (PWP)
294. *Pusad*: Vasantrao Phulsing Naik (Con.)
295. *Pusad (R)*: Daulat Laxman Khadse (Con.)
296. *Radhanagari*: Dnyandeo Santaram Khandekar (PWP)
297. *Radhanpur*: Maneklal Nathalal Vakharia (Con.)
298. *Rahuri*: Laxmanrao Madhavrao Patil (Con.)
299. *Rajapur*: Prabhat Mahadev Kulkarni (PSP)
300. *Rajkot*: Jayasukhlal Karshanji Shah (Con.)
301. *Rajula*: Surogbhai Kalubhai Varu (Con.)
302. *Rajura*: Ramchandra Ganapati Dhote (Con.)
303. *Ramtek*: Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Con.)
304. *Ratnagiri*: Atmaram Vasudev Modak (PSP)
305. *Raver*: Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari (Con.)
306. *Raver (R)*: Keshavrao Raghav Wankhede (Con.)
307. *Renapur*: Gangadharappa C Chaudhary (Con.)
308. *Roha*: Pandurang Ramji Sanap (PWP)
309. *Sakoli* : Adku Sonu Paulzagde (Con.)
310. *Sakoli (R)*: Nasikrao Khantadu Tirpude (Con.)
311. *Sakri*: Shankarrao Chinduji Bedse (Ind.)
312. *Sakri (R)*: Rama Jirya Padvi (Ind.)
313. *Sanand*: Vardhmanbhai Lalbhai Mehta (MGJP)
314. *Sangmeshwar*: Arjun Bapuji Vichare (Ind.)
315. *Sangamner*: Datta Appaji Deshmukh (Ind.)
316. *Sangamner (R)*: Narayan Ramji Navali (PSP)
317. *Sangli*: Vasantrao Banduji Patil (Con.)
318. *Sangola*: Keshavrao Shripatrao Raut (Con.)
319. *Sangola (R)*: Maruti Mahadeo Kambale (Con.)
320. *Santrampur*: Smt. Hiraben Lalchandbhai Ninama (Con.)
321. *Saoli*: Marotrao Sambashio Kannamwar (Con.)
322. *Saoner*: Mohammad Abdulakhan Pathan (Con.)
323. *Satara*: Vithal Nanasaheb Patil (Ind.)
324. *Savli*: Jasbhai Hathibhai Amin (Con.)
325. *Savli (R)*: Ramchandra Chittabhai Solanki (Con.)
326. *Sawantwadi*: Smt. Parvati Devi Khem Sawant Bhonsle (Ind.)
327. *Sewree*: S.G. Patkar (CPI)
328. *Shahada*: Vyankat Tanaji Dhobi (Con.)
329. *Shahada (R)*: Chandrasing Dhanka Bhandari (Con.)
330. *Shahuwadi*: Tryambak Sitaram Karkhanis (PWP)
331. *Shehra*: Dalabhai Raijibhai Parmar (Con.)
332. *Sheogaon*: Eknath Laxman Bhagwat (CPI)
333. *Shirala*: Yashwant Chandru Patil (PWP)
334. *Shirdi*: Bhaskarrao Sadashiv Galande (CPI)

335. *Shirdi* (*R*): Arjun Giri Pawar (Ind.)
336. *Shirol*: Satgonda Revagonda Patil (PSP)
337. *Shivajinagar*: Jayant Shirdhar Tilak (HM)
338. *Sholapur City North*: Keshavlal Veerchand Shah (Con.)
339. *Sholapur City South*: Rajaram Savalaram Dhavale (Con.)
340. *Shrigonda*: Nawsherwan Navrozji Satha (Ind.)
341. *Shrigonda* (*R*): Ramchandra Devkaji Pawar (Ind.)
342. *Shukrawarpeth*: Sridhar Mahadeo Joshi (PSP)
343. *Sidhapur*: Mafatlal Motilal Patel (Con.)
344. *Sillod*: Nagorao Vishwanathrao Pathak (Con.)
345. *Sindkheda*: Shankar Gorakh Sonawane (PSP)
346. *Sinnar*: Shankar Kondaji Navale (PSP)
347. *Sironcha*: Narayansinh Sampatsinh Weakey (PSP)
348. *Sironcha* (*R*): Vishwesharrao (Ind.)
349. *Sirur*: Shyamkant Damodar More (PSP)
350. *Somnath*: Hamir Sarman Solanki (Con.)
351. *Songadh*: Mavjibhai Chimabhai Chaudhari (Con.)
352. *South Sholapur*: Shantirappa Basappa Basawanti (Con.)
353. *Surat City East*: Ishwarlal Gulabbhai Desai (Con.)
354. *Surat City West*: Mohd. Husein Abdul Samad Golandaz (Con.)
355. *Surendranagar*: Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh (Con.)
356. *Surendranagar* (*R*): Pethabhai Ganeshbhai Parmar (Con.)
357. *Talaja*: Jorsinh Kasalbhai Indrani (Con.)
358. *Taloda* (*R*): Gorji Surji Padvi (PSP)
359. *Tasgaon*: Ganpati Dada Lad (PWP)
360. *Thana*: Dattatray Balkrishna Tamhane (PSP)
361. *Tharad*: Dahyalal Manilal Mehta (Con.)
362. *Thasra*: Kishorsinh Chhagusingh Gohil (MGJP)
363. *Thasra* (*R*): Khushalbhai Morarbhai Dave (Con.)
364. *Tirora*: Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Con.)
365. *Tuljapur*: Sahebrao Dadarao Hangargekar (Con.)
366. *Tumsar*: Aoo Malku Makade (Con.)
367. *Ulhasnagar*: Nevandram Vishindas Gurbani (Con.)
368. *Umrer*: Sadashiv Rajaram Samarth (Con.)
369. *Umrer* (*R*): Anantram Dayal Choudhari (Con.)
370. *Una*: Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani (Con.)
371. *Vagad*: Smt. Trilochana Ushakant Dholakia (Con.)
372. *Vagra*: Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana (Con.)
373. *Vaijapur*: Machhendranath Ramchandra Jadhav (Ind.)
374. *Vallabhipur*: Karsanbhai Jerambhai Bharodia (Con.)
375. *Vengurla*: Narayan Mahadeo Chammankar (PSP)
376. *Vijapur North*: Gangaram Chunilal Raval (MGJP)
377. *Vijapur South*: Bechardas Hargovinddas Patel (MGJP)
378. *Viramgam*: Dilipsinhji Pratapsinhji Desai (MGJP)
379. *Visvadar*: Parmananddas Jivanbhai Kathrecha (Con.)
380. *Visnagar*: Ramniklal Trikamlal Maniar (MGJP)
381. *Vita*: Bhagwanrao Nanasaheb More (PWP)
382. *Vita* (*R*): Pirajirao Tayapa Madhale (SCF)
383. *Wai*: Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap (Ind.)
384. *Walkeshwar*: Sayaji Laxman Silam (Speaker)
385. *Walva*: Nagnath Ramchandra Nayakvadi (Ind.)
386. *Wani*: Shirdharrao Nathobaji Jawade (Con.)
387. *Wani* (*R*): Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao (Con.)
388. *Wankaner*: Smt. Hiralaxmi Keshavlal Sheth (Con.)
389. *Wardha*: Mahadeo Tukaram Thakre (Con.)
390. *Wardha* (*R*): Shankarrao Vithalrao Sonawane (Con.)
391. *Washim*: Jaisingrao Dinkarrao Rajurkar (Con.)
392. *Washim* (*R*): Rambhau Chinkaji Salve (Con.)
393. *Worli*: Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhandare (SCF)
394. *Yawal*: Smt. Ramabai Narayan Deshpande (Con.)
395. *Yeola*: Dagu Shankar Kanade (PSP)
396. *Yeotmal*: Ramchandra Jagoba Kadu (Con.)
397. *Nominated*: Norman R. Ferguson

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala *Deputy Speaker*: Ku. Jethi T. Sipahimalani

1.	Smt. A.C. Shah	Legislative Assembly	54.	Devji Rattansey	Local Authorities
2.	A.C.P. Rebello		55.	D.F. Shaw*	
3.	A.N. Patil	"	56.	D.K. Mehta	"
4.	A.R. Bhat	"	57.	D.N. Trivedi*	"
5.	B.D. Suryavanshi	"	58.	G.B. Mehta	"
6.	Smt. B.M. Parekh	"	59.	G.D. Mali	"
7.	B.P. Badave*	"	60.	G.N. Koli	"
8.	B.R. Patel*	"	61.	G.R. Thete	"
9.	B.V. Shende	"	62.	H.V. Kotecha	"
10.	C.C. Mehta	"	63.	I.B. Deshmukh*	"
11.	C.K. Shah*	"	64.	J.H. Girame*	"
12.	C.N. Bhadlavala*	"	65.	J.H. Jawade	"
13.	D. Amin	"	66.	K.R. Patil*	"
14.	Smt. D.P. Sanghavi*	"	67.	L.C. Diwanji	"
15.	G.H.W. Momin	"	68.	L.D. Acharya	"
16.	G.M. Nalavade	"	69.	M.B. Gaikwad	"
17.	H.B. Bhide*	"	70.	M.B. Patel	"
18.	H.D. Awode	"	71.	P.B. Patwari*	"
19.	Smt. J.B. Shukla	"	72.	P.P. Naik	"
20.	J.N. Korpe*	"	73.	R.N. Balbudhe	"
21.	K.H. Thacker*	"	74.	S.K. Galwankar	"
22.	K.M. Agarwal	"	75.	S. K.M. Mehta	"
23.	K.M. Veer*	"	76.	V.B. Deshmukh*	"
24.	L.K. Maniar*	"	77.	V.R. Parashar*	"
25.	Smt. M.A. Nagori	"	78.	W.G. Yardi	"
26.	Smt. M.R. Sarnaik	"	79.	A.S. Sthalekar	Graduates
27.	M.S. Alshi	"	80.	B.S. Vyas*	"
28.	Mohmed Taher Habib	"	81.	D.C. Shukla	"
29.	Nemichand Kisandas	"	82.	D.D. Karve*	"
30.	Panditrao	"	83.	M.B. Harris	"
31.	P.V. Gadgil*	"	84.	M.D. Patel	"
32.	R.P. Samarth	"	85.	P.N. Khode	"
33.	R.S. Bhatt	"	86.	V.D. Sathaye*	"
34.	S.A. Pathan*	"	87.	V.M. Subhedar	"
35.	S.L. Benadikar	"	88.	D.H. Sahasrabuddhe	Teachers
36.	S.M. Dahanukar	"	89.	D.V. Deshpande	"
37.	S.M. Thorat	"	90.	L.N. Chhapekar	"
38.	S.S. Agarwal	"	91.	M.N. Kale	"
39.	Tilawant Ali*	"	92.	M.V. Donde*	"
40.	V.G. Phatak	"	93.	R.M. Dave	"
41.	V.M. Madhavrao Katneshwarkar	"	94.	S.L. Ogale	"
			95.	S.R. Londhe*	"
42.	V.S. Page*	"	96.	T.S. Thakore*	"
43.	Abdul Rahamankhan Mohamed Yusufkhan	Local Authorities	97.	B.P. Rawat*	Nominated
			98.	D.S. Sodhi	"
44.	B.A. Dalal*	"	99.	G.D. Ambekar*	"
45.	B.D. Lala	"	100.	H.D. Trivedi	"
46.	B.D. Shukla	"	101.	Ku. J.T. Sipahimalani	"
47.	B. Narsingrao	"	102.	K.A. Hamied	"
48.	C.C. Bhatt	"	103.	Leo Rodrigues	"
49.	C.D. Barfivala*	"	104.	M.P. Desai*	"
50.	C M. Patel	"	105.	P.S. Dhok	"
51.	C.N. Bajpai	"	106.	Ratanlal Mohanlal*	"
52.	C.P. Meta*	"	107.	Smt. S.J. Kulakrni	"
53.	D.B. Agarwal*	"	108.	Smt. S. Paranjape	"

*36 members whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) retire on April 24, 1960.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY*

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS		
Union Excise Duties	1,498·26	15,14·18
Taxes on Income other than corporation tax	1,255·96	13,36·08
Estate duty	41·34	52·25
Taxes on railway fares	1,77·29	2,06·10
Land revenue (net)	1,289·86	12,35·49
State excise duties	89·80	80·54
Stamps	5,68·41	6,50·22
Forest	5,57·45	6,74·02
Registration	53·49	55·90
Taxes on vehicles	5,80·24	6,75·25
Sales Tax	3,078·89	36,50·00
Other taxes and duties	1,015·62	10,93·22
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,03·84	1,05·55
Debt services	6,41·49	6,99·09
Civil administration	16,22·35	18,40·35
Civil works and miscellaneous public improvements (net)	3,85·27	3,98·33
Miscellaneous (net)	3,76·01	3,76·48
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments.	1,65·19	90·24
Community Development Projects. NES and Local development works.	1,69·20	2,67·50
Extraordinary	3·78	5·23
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	136,73·74	150,06·02
REVENUE EXPENDITURE		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	15,68·55	16,98·09
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, and Drainage Works.	3,64·68	3,89·09
Debt Services (net)	11,32·63	13,74·31
General Administration	9,03·63	9,38·34
Administration of Justice	2,72·66	2,84·27
Jails	1,19·22	1,24·06
Police	13,28·50	14,27·13
Ports and Pilotage	79·84	92·71
Dangs District	76·91	79·88
Scientific Departments	21·36	17·37
Education	25,05·21	26,57·86
Medical	8,39·09	7,55·40
Public Health	3,25·64	4,10·00
Agriculture	4,11·82	3,67·75
Animal Husbandry	1,50·16	1,45·13
Co-operation	2,26·42	2,83·31
Industries and Supplies	2,42·87	2,71·57
Miscellaneous Departments	5,91·31	7,28·46
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,62·19	7,73·35
Electricity Schemes	·72	0·73
Miscellaneous	14,35·14	15,92·05
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works.	3,13·43	5,88·27
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	137,71·98	149,99·13
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 98·24	(+) 6·89

*Revised estimates for 1959-60 are not available.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area: 86,024 sq. miles *Population*: 44,10,000 *Capital*: Srinagar
Principal languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Sadar-i-Riyasat: Yuvraj Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bakshi Gulam Mohammad	Prime Minister, General Administration, Services, Cabinet, Civil Secretariat, Finance, Budget, Planning, Statistics, Law and Order, Police, Militia, Civil Liaison, Information, Publicity, Stationery and Printing.
S.L. Saraf	Industrial Administration, Industries including Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Silk Weaving, Government Woollen Mills, Emporia and Central Market, Forest Industries including Joinery Mills, Drug Manufacture, Banking including Jammu and Kashmir Bank, Labour Administration and Labour Organisation, Trade Commissioner, Delhi and Trade Agencies.
D.N. Mahajan	Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation, Land Revenue and Land Records, Relief, Rehabilitation and Evacuee Property, Jurisdictional Jagirs, Debt Conciliation Boards, Compassionate Fund Board, Charitable and Religious Institutions and Endowments.
G.M. Rajpori	Health, Sanitoria, Jails, Tourism and General Records
Chuni Lal Kotwal	Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Housing, Water Supply, Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and Power.
Shams-ud-Din	Agriculture and Horticulture, Dehat Sudhar (C.P. and N.E.S.), Animal Husbandry, Sheep and Cattle breeding including Dairy Farms, Co-operation and Rakhs and Farms.
Ministers of State	
Harbans Singh Azad	Education, Libraries, Research and Publications and N.C.C.
Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami	Forests, Game Preservation, Fisheries and Reception and Tawaza.
Abdul Gani Trali	Food, Supplies and Price Control, Central Purchases and Stores and Transport
Kushak Bakula	Ladakh Affairs.
Amar Nath Sharma	Local Self-Government.
Bhagat Chhajuram	Social Welfare.

Chief Secretary
Ghulam Ahmed

JAMMU AND KASHMIR HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	J.N. Wazir
Puisne Judges	M. Fazl Ali, K.V.G. Nair
Advocate-General	Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	Yadunath Singh
Members	Ghulam Mohammad, Uday Chand, A.H. Durrani

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Asadullah Mir *Deputy Speaker*: Mohd. Ayub Khan

1. *Akhnoor* : Sahdev Singh (PP)
2. *Akhnoor-Chhamb (R)* : Sat Dev (PP)
3. *Amirakadal* : Sham Lal Saraf (NC)
4. *Anantnag* : Shams-ud-Din (NC)
5. *Arnas* : Mohammad Ayub Khan (NC)
6. *Badgam* : Syed Ali Shah (NC)

*National Conference (NC); Democratic National Conference (DNC) and Praja Parishad (PP).

7. *Bandipora Gurez*: Kabir Khan (NC)
8. *Barmulla*: Harbans Singh Azad (NC)
9. *Basohli*: Mahesh Chand (PP)
10. *Berua*: Abdul Qadoos Azad (NC)
11. *Bhaderwah*: Chuni Lal Kotwal (NC)
12. *Bhalesa-Bunjwah*: Abdul Gani Goni (NC)
13. *Billawar*: R.C. Khajuria (NC)
14. *Bishna-Samba*: Ram Piara Saraf (DNC)
15. *Bishna-Samba (R)*: Naher Singh (DNC)
16. *Charai-Sharif*: Abdul Qayum (NC)
17. *Dachnpora*: Ghulam Ahmed Mir (NC)
18. *Darpal*: Mohammad Iqbal (NC)
19. *Devsar*: Abdul Aziz (NC)
20. *Doda*: Ghulam Ahmed Dev (NC)
21. *Doru*: Mir Qasim (DNC)
22. *Darhgam*: Ghulam Mohammad Mir (DNC)
23. *Drugumula*: Mohammad Sultan (NC)
24. *Ganderbal*: Ghulam Ahmed Sofi (NC)
25. *Habakadal*: D.P. Dhar (DNC)
26. *Hamal*: Ghulam Rasool Kar (DNC)
27. *Handwara*: Ghulam Qadir Masala (NC)
28. *Hazratbal*: Mohammad Yehyah Sidiqi (NC)
29. *Jammu City (North)*: Prem Nath Dogra (PP)
30. *Jammu City (South)*: Ram Chand Mahajan (NC)
31. *Jammu Tehsil*: Rajinder Singh (PP)
32. *Jammu Tehsil (R)*: Milkhi Ram (Harijan Mandal)
33. *Jasmergarh*: G.L. Dogra (DNC)
34. *Kangan*: Mian Nazam-ud-Din (NC)
35. *Kargil*: Aga Syed Ibrahim Shah (NC)
36. *Karnah*: Mohammad Yunis (NC)
37. *Kathua*: Piar Singh (NC)
38. *Khansahib*: Abdul Rehman Mir Rahat (NC)
39. *Khanyar*: Abdul Rehman Butt (NC)
40. *Khorepora*: Noor Din Dar (NC)
41. *Kishtwar*: Mir Badshah (DNC)
42. *Kothar*: Manohar Nath Kaul (NC)
43. *Kulgam*: Abdul Kabir (NC)
44. *Lander Tikri*: Moti Ram Baigra (DNC)
45. *Lolab*: Ghulam Nabi Wani (NC)
46. *Leh*: Kushak Bakula (NC)
47. *Magam*: Ghulam Mohammad Wani (NC)
48. *Mendhar*: Pir Jamait Ali Shah (NC)
49. *Nandi*: Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
50. *Narvaw*: Ghulam Hassan Khan (NC)
51. *Nawshera*: Krishen Dev Sethi (DNC)
52. *Nowbung*: Syed Hussain (DNC)
53. *Pampore*: Ghulam Jilani (NC)
54. *Pattan*: Ghulam Mohammad Butt Jalib (NC)
55. *Poonch*: Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
56. *Pulwama*: Sona Ullah Sheikh (NC)
57. *Ramban*: Asadullah Mir (Speaker)
58. *Rajouri*: Abdul Aziz Shawl (NC)
59. *Rajpora*: Ghulam Mohammed Rajpuri (NC)
60. *Ramhal*: Ghulam Mohammed Wani (NC)
61. *Ramnagar*: Hem Raj Jandial (NC)
62. *Riasi*: Reshi Kesh (NC)
63. *R.S. Pura*: Kulbir Singh (NC)
64. *R.S. Pura (R)*: Chajju Ram (NC)
65. *Safa Kadal*: Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad (NC)
66. *Samba*. Sagar Singh (NC)
67. *Sanwara*: Abdul Khaliq Bhutt (NC)
68. *Shopian*. Abdul Majid Bandery (NC)
69. *Sopore*: Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
70. *Tangamarg*: Mohammad Akbar (NC)
71. *Tankipora*: Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (DNC)
72. *Tral*: Abdul Ghani Trali (NC)
73. *Udhampur*: Amar Nath Sharma (NC)
74. *Uri*: Mohammad Afzal Khan (NC)
75. *Zadibal*: Vacant

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Shiv Narayan Fotedar

Deputy Chairman: Ghayas-ud-Din

1.	Amar Chand	Legislative Assembly
2.	Chela Singh	,,
3.	Ganga Ram	,,
4.	Gulam Hussain	,,
5.	Gulam Mohi-ud-din Khan	,,
6.	Gulam Mustafa Tak	,,
7.	Habib Ullah	,,
8.	Haji Safdar Ali	,,
9.	Mansukh Rai	,,
10.	Mohammad Anwar	,,
11.	Mohammad Moqbool Mahjoo	,,
12.	Mohan Singh	,,
13.	Om Prakash Mehta	,,
14.	Peer Ghayas-ud-Din	,,
15.	Peer Ghulam Mohammad Masudi	,,
16.	Ram Krishan	,,
17.	Rattan Singh	,,
18.	Sanam Wangal	,,
19.	Sheikh Ghulam Rasul	Legislative Assembly
20.	Shiv Narayan Fotedar	,,
21.	Beli Ram	,,
22.	Ahsan Mir	Local Authorities
23.	Buaditamal	,,
24.	Dina Nath Mahajan	,,
25.	Ghulam Mohammad Pampori	,,
26.	Mukhtar Ahmed	,,
27.	Shiv Singh	,,
28.	Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani	,,
29.	Dina Nath Kaul	Teachers
30.	G.R. Azad	,,
31.	G.R. Renzu	Nominated
32.	Jatinder Dev	,,
33.	Madan Lal	,,
34.	Mir Alam	,,
35.	Mohammad Shafi	,,
36.	R.N. Chopra	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	1,08·42	1,21·41	1,23·35
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	88·84	83·61	84·41
Land Revenue (net)	69·24	71·52	69·47
State Excise Duties	30·00	30·00	40·00
Stamps	12·50	14·02	15·00
Forest	3,08·97	3,07·40	3,53·35
Registration	4·17	5·52	5·02
Taxes on Vehicles	7·80	9·80	10·30
Sales Tax	19·50	14·25	25·00
Other Taxes and Duties	9·50	3·75	5·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	16·51	19·95	17·69
Debt Services	11·36	11·05	10·17
Civil Administration..	92·33	99·30	1,58·27
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,33·68	2,64·61	2,63·66
Miscellaneous (net)	54·98	44·64	1,47·37
Grants-in-aid from Central Government ..	3,00·05	3,00·15	3,00·15
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works.	31·54	33·01	41·74
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	12,99·39	14,33·99	16,69·95
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	1,25·98	1,25·11	1,28·26
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	46·59	53·71	47·89
Debt Services (net)	80·00	79·87	79·48
General Administration	56·65	55·96	58·51
Administration of Justice	11·73	11·78	15·13
Jails	6·51	6·41	6·28
Police	77·15	71·37	81·23
Scientific Departments	·93	·91	·36
Education	1,75·01	77·46	1,94·63
Medical	72·28	67·96	85·12
Public Health..	9·61	8·95	26·54
Agriculture	33·18	25·34	40·86
Animal Husbandry	21·71	19·07	23·54
Co-operation	14·65	13·51	13·63
Industries	8·69	7·82	23·65
Miscellaneous Departments	24·79	25·25	42·53
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	73·88	2,42·24	2,17·92
Miscellaneous	1,51·93	1,84·78	1,99·35
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works.	88·97	87·61	98·49
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	10,80·24	12,65·11	13,83·40
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 2,19·15	(+) 1,68·88	(+) 2,86·55

KERALA

Area: 15,003 sq. miles *Population*: 1,35,49,118 *Capital*: Trivandrum
Principal Language: Malayalam

Governor: B. Ramakrishna Rao

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Pattom A. Thanu Pillai	Chief Minister; General Administration, Planning, Community Development, Municipalities and Panchayats.
R. Sankar	Finance, Social Welfare and Co-operation.
P.T. Chacko	Home, Police and Jails.
K.A. Damodara Menon	Industries, Commerce, Information and Publicity.
P.P. Ummer Koya	Education and Sports
K.T. Achuthan	Transport and Labour.
E.P. Poulose	Food and Agriculture
V.K. Velappan	Public Health, Electricity, Devaswoms and Charitable Institutions
D. Damodaran Potti	Public Works and Tourism.
K. Chandrasekharan	Law, Revenue, Justice, Excise and Prohibition
K. Kunhambu	Harijan Uplift and Registration

Chief Secretary

A. G. Menon

KERALA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. M A Ansari,
Puisne Judges .. M.S. Menon, T.K. Joseph, P.T. Raman Nayar, C A Vaidialingam, S Velu Pillai, Smt Anna Chandy, P. Govinda Menon, T C. Raghavan
Advocate-General .. K V. Suryanarayana Iyer

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. V.K Velayudhan
Members .. N P Verghese, P T Bhaskara Panicker, C.O.T Kunhi Pakki, M A. Kesavan

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: K. M. Seethi Sahib *Deputy Speaker*: Smt. Nafeesath Beebi

1. *Alathur*: R. Krishnan (CPI)
2. *Alleppey*: Smt. Nafeesath Beebi (Con.)
3. *Alwaye*: T.O Bawa (Con.)
4. *Anadathode*: B.V. Seethi Thangal (ML)
5. *Aranmula*: K. Gopinathan Pillai (Con.)
6. *Arianad*: Antony De Cruz (PSP)
7. *Aroor*: P.S. Karthikeyan (Con.)
8. *Attingal*: N. Kunjuraman (Con.)
9. *Badagara*: M. Krishnan (PSP)
10. *Balussery*: M. Narayana Kurup (PSP)
11. *Cannanore I*: R. Sankar (Con.)
12. *Cannanore II*: P. Madhavan (Con.)
13. *Chadayamangalam*: V. Bhargavan (CPI)
14. *Chalakudy*: C.G. Janardanan (PSP)
15. *Chalakudy (R)*: K.K. Balakrishnan (Con.)
16. *Changanacherry*: N. Bhaskaran Nair (Con.)
17. *Chengannur*: Smt. K.R. Saraswathi Amma (Con.)
18. *Chevayur*: P.C. Raghavan Nair (CPI)
19. *Chittur*: P. Balachandra Menon (CPI)
20. *Chittur (R)*: K.V. Narayanan Thandan (CPI)
21. *Cranganore*: P.K. Abdul Khader (Con.)
22. *Devicolam*: M. Sundaram (CPI)
23. *Devicolam (R)*: T. Murugesan (Con.)
24. *Elapulli*: A.K. Raman Kutty (CPI)
25. *Eravipuram*: P. Ravindran (CPI)
26. *Ernakulam*: A. L. Jacob (Con.)
27. *Ettumanoor*: George Joseph Podipara (Con.)
28. *Guruvayur*: K.G. Karunakara Menon (Con.)
29. *Haripad*: N.S. Krishna Pillai (Con.)
30. *Hosdrug*: K. Chandrasekharan (PSP)

*Recognised State Party: Indian Union Muslim League (ML)

31. *Irikkur*: T.C. Narayanan Nambiar (CPI)
32. *Irinjalkuda*: C. Achutha Menon (CPI)
33. *Kaduthuruty*: M.C. Abraham (Con.)
34. *Kalloopparа*: M.M. Mathai (Con.)
35. *Kanayannor*: T.K. Ramakrishnan (CPI)
36. *Kanjirapally*: K.T. Thomas (Con.)
37. *Karikode*. Smt. Kusumam Joseph (Con.)
38. *Karunagapally*: Baby John (Ind.)
39. *Karthigapally*: R. Sugathan (CPI)
40. *Kasaragode*: M.K. Nambiar (Con.)
41. *Kayamkulam*: Smt. K.O. Aiysha Bai (CPI)
42. *Koduvally*: M. Gopalankutty Nair (Con.)
43. *Kondotty*: M.P. Ahmed Kurikkal (ML)
44. *Kothakulangara*: M.A. Antony (Con.)
45. *Kottarakara*: D. Damodaran Potti (PSP)
46. *Kottayam*: M.P. Govindan Nair (Con.)
47. *Kozhikode I*: Smt. O.T. Sarada Krishnan (Con.)
48. *Kozhikode II*: P. Kumaran (Con.)
49. *Krishnapuram*: P.K. Kunju (PSP)
50. *Kunnamkulam*: P.R. Krishnan (Con.)
51. *Kunnamangalam*: Smt. Leela Damodara Menon (Con.)
52. *Kunnathur*: G. Chandrasekhara Pillai (Con.)
53. *Kunnathur (R)*: P. C. Adichan (Ind.)
54. *Kuttipuram*: K.M. Seethi Sahib (Speaker)
55. *Kuthuparamba*: P. Kurup (PSP)
56. *Kuzhalmannam*: K.V. John (Ind.)
57. *Madai*: P. Gopalan (Con.)
58. *Malappuram*: K. Hassan Gani (ML)
59. *Manalur*: Kuroor Neelakantan Namboodiripad (Con.)
60. *Manjeri*: P.P. Ummer Koya (Con.)
61. *Manjeri (R)*: M. Chatayan (ML)
62. *Manjeshwar*: M Mahabala Bhandari (Ind.)
63. *Mankada*: P. A. Abdul Majid (ML)
64. *Mannarghat*: Kongassery Krishnan (CPI)
65. *Mararikulam*: S. Kumaran (CPI)
66. *Mattancherry*: K.K. Viswanathan (Con.)
67. *Mattanur*: N.E. Balram (CPI)
68. *Mavelikkara*: N. Gopala Kurup (CPI)
69. *Mavelikkara (R)*: P. K. Kunjachan (CPI)
70. *Meenachil*: P.T. Chacko (Con.)
71. *Muvattupuzha*: K.M. George (Con.)
72. *Nadapuram*: H.H. Shammad (ML)
73. *Narakkal*: K.C. Abraham (Con.)
74. *Nattika*: K.T. Achuthan (Con.)
75. *Nedumangad*: N.N. Pandarathil (CPI)
76. *Nemom*: P. Wiswambharan (PSP)
77. *Neyyattinkara*: P. Narayanan Thampi (PSP)
78. *Nileswar*: C. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Con.)
79. *Nileswar (R)*: O. Koran (PSP)
80. *Ollur*: P.R. Francis (Con.)
81. *Ottapalam*: P. V. Kunhunni Nair (CPI)
82. *Palghat*: R. Raghava Menon (Con.)
83. *Palluruthy*: Alexander Parambithara (Con.)
84. *Parassala*: Kunjukrishnan Nadar (Ind.)
85. *Parli*: A.R. Menon (Ind.)
86. *Parur*: K.A. Damodara Menon (Con.)
87. *Pathanamthitta*: Harishchandran Nair (SSP)
88. *Pathanapuram*: R. Balakrishna Pillai (Con.)
89. *Pattambi*: E.M.S. Namboodiripad (CPI)
90. *Perambra*: P.K. Narayanan Nambiar (PSP)
91. *Perintalamanna*: E.P. Gopalan (CPI)
92. *Perumbavoor*: K M. Chacko (Con.)
93. *Ponnani*: P.V.C. Thangal (ML)
94. *Ponnani (R)*: K. Kunhambu (Con.)
95. *Poonjar*: T.A. Thomman (Con.)
96. *Puthupally*: P C. Cherian (Con.)
97. *Puliyannoor*: Joseph Chazhikatt (PSP)
98. *Punalur*: K. Krishna Pillai (CPI)
99. *Quilandy*: P. M. Kunhiraman Nambiar (PSP)
100. *Quilon*: A.A. Rahim (Con.)
101. *Ramamangalam*: E.P. Poulose (Con.)
102. *Ranni*: Vyala Idicula (Con.)
103. *Sherthalai*: Smt. K.R. Gowri (CPI)
104. *Tanur*: C. H. Mohammed Koya (ML)
105. *Tellicherry*: P. Kunhiraman (Con.)
106. *Thakazhi*: Thomas John (Con.)
107. *Tirur*: K. Mohideen Kutty (ML)
108. *Tirurangadi*: Avukkader Kutty Naha (ML)
109. *Thiruvalla*: P. Chacko (Con.)
110. *Thodupuzha*: C.A. Mathew (Con.)
111. *Thrikkadavoor*: C.M. Stephen (Con.)
112. *Thrikkadavoor (R)*: T. Krishnan (Con.)
113. *Trichur*: T. A. Dharmaraja Iyer (Con.)
114. *Trivandrum I*: E.P. Eapen (PSP)
115. *Trivandrum II*: Pattom A. Thanu Pillai (PSP)
116. *Ulloor*: Alikunju Shastri (PSP)
117. *Vadakkekara*: K.R. Vijayan (CPI)
118. *Vaikom*: P.S. Srinivasan (CPI)
119. *Varkala*: P.M. Shamsuddin (Con.)
120. *Varkala (R)*: K. Balakrishnan (CPI)
121. *Vazhoor*: V.K. Velappan (Con.)
122. *Vilappil*: P. G. Sreedhar (PSP)
123. *Wadakkancherry*: K. Balakrishna Menon (PSP)
124. *Wadakkancherry (R)*: K. Kochukuttan (Con.)
125. *Wynad*: P. C. Balakrishnan Nambiar (Con.)
126. *Wynad (R)*: V. Mathura (Con.)
127. *Nominated*: C.F. Periera

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties..	2,41·42	2,50·84	2,49·50
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,48·85	4,49·72	3,54·50
Estate Duty	7·44	10·63	11·73
Taxes on Railway fares	19·71	23·66	22·92
Land Revenue	1,67·46	1,41·63	1,52·13
State Excise Duties	2,16·87	2,32·69	2,57·44
Stamps	1,27·86	1,24·00	1,34·00
Forest	3,23·00	3,25·07	3,45·28
Registration	33·57	34·42	34·48
Taxes on Vehicles	1,74·88	1,90·50	1,99·00
Sales Tax	6,00·00	7,00·00	8,00·00
Other Taxes and Duties	18·61	18·09	19·68
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	9·04	3·08	4·03
Debt Services	1,25·43	1,25·54	1,28 13
Civil Administration	6,97 38	7,19·88	7,92·62
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,22·18	1,02·45	1,39·41
Miscellaneous (net)	2,27·74	1,92·96	2,40·44
Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	1,75·35	1,99·74	3,01·99
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	59 18	57·09	1,06 87
Extraordinary	50 80	50·68	0·68
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	38,46·77	39,52·67	42,94 82
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,99·51	2,95·71	3,08·97
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	75·72	98·41	1,16·32
Debt Services (net)	1,57·66	2,19·92	1,92·76
General Administration	1,48·40	1,64·08	1,56·14
Administration of Justice	87·86	84 43	89·19
Jails	31·77	36·17	34·01
Police	2,03·43	2,24·54	2,23·60
Ports and Pilotage	—	—	5·85
Scientific Departments	4·88	4·86	4·65
Education	13,01·66	13,66·61	14,73·30
Medical	2,98·64	2,66·57	3,11·92
Public Health	1,58·27	1,56·14	1,83·31
Agriculture and Rural Development	1,61·28	1,48·81	1,82·87
Animal Husbandry	26·75	27·04	31·71
Co-operation	25·36	28·12	26·22
Industries and Supplies	75·24	64·84	80·02
Miscellaneous Departments	1,70·59	1,86·49	2,74·33
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,03·03	2,92·77	3,36·19
Miscellaneous	2,76·00	2,90·87	3,20·05
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works.	1,18·49	99·16	1,42·72
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	39,24 .54	40,55 .54	44,94 .13
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 77·77	(—) 1,02·87	(—) 1,99·30

MADHYA PRADESH

Area: 1,71,210 sq. miles *Population*: 2,60,71,637 *Capital*: Bhopal
Principal language: Hindi

Governor: H.V. Pataskar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K.N. Katju	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity, Planning and Development, Agriculture, Co-ordination and Anti-Corruption.
B.A. Mandloi	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms, Local Self-Government (Urban) and Commerce and Industry.
Shambhunath Shukla	Forests and Natural Resources.
S.D Sharma	Education, Law and Tourism.
Mishrilal Gangwal	Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics and Registration
Shankarlal Tiwari	Public Works, Irrigation (excluding Chambal Project) and Electricity.
V.V Dravid	Labour, Rehabilitation, Housing and Chambal Project.
Nareshchandra Singh	Tribal Welfare
Ganesh Ram Anant	Social Welfare, Co-operation and Local Self-Government (Rural).
Smt. Padmavati Devi	Public Health.
A.Q Siddiqui	Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.
Deputy Ministers	
Narsinghrao Dixit	Home
Kesholal Gomashta	Commerce and Industry.
Jagmohan Das	Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records, Land Reforms and Local Self-Government.
Mathura Prasad Dube	Finance, Separate Revenue, Econcmics and Statistcs, Registration and Public Health.
Shivbhanu Solanki	Tribal Welfare, Labour, Rehabilitation and Social Welfare.
Sajjan Singh Vishnar	Forests, Natural Resources, Jails, Food and Civil Supplies.
Dashrath Jain	Public Works and Electricity.
Shyam Sunder Narain Mushran	Agriculture and Co-operation.

Chief Secretary
H.S. Kamath

MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	P.V. Dixit
Puisne Judges	T.P. Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan, V.R. Newaskar, T.C. Shrivastava, P.K. Tare, H.R. Krishnan, K.L. Pandey, S.P. Shrivastava, S.B. Sen, P. Sharma, N.M. Golvalkar
Advocate-General	M. Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	H.C. Seth
Members	J.S. Dave, Lal Pradyuman Singh.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: K.L. Dube *Deputy Speaker* : A.S. Patwardhan

1. *Agar*: Madan Lal Bhandari (JS)
2. *Alirajpur* (*R*): Chatrasingh Dariyab Singh (Con.)
3. *Alot*: Devi Singh (Con.)
4. *Alot* (*R*): Main Ram (Con.)
5. *Akaltara*: Bhuwan Bhaskar Singh (Con.)
6. *Amarpatan*: Ramhit (JS)
7. *Ambah*: Ram Niwas (Con.)
8. *Ambikapur*: Brijbhusan Prasad Sinha (Con.)
9. *Ambikapur* (*R*): Prit Ram Kurre (Con.)
10. *Arang*: Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.)
11. *Arang* (*R*): Jagmohandas Guru Gosai (Con.)
12. *Ashoknagar*: Ramdayal Singh (Con.)
13. *Ashoknagar* (*R*): Dulichand Sumerchand Ahirwar (Con.)
14. *Ater*: Hargyan Singh Bauhare (PSP)
15. *Badnagar*: Kanhya Lal Bhurabhai Mehta (Con.)
16. *Badnawar*: Manohar Singh Mehta (Con.)
17. *Baihar*: Murlidhar Bhatadal Asanti (Con.)
18. *Baihar* (*R*): Harsingh Bakhatsingh Uike (Con.)
19. *Balaghat*: Nandkishore Jairaj Sharma (Con.)
20. *Balod*: Kesholal Gomastha (Con.)
21. *Baloda-Bazar*: Brijlal Verma (PSP)
22. *Baloda-Bazar* (*R*): Bahadur (Con.)
23. *Banda*: Krishnanand Ramcharan (Con.)
24. *Bandhwagarh*: Chhotelal Patel (Con.)
25. *Barghat*: Ravindranath Bhargava (Con.)
26. *Bargi*: Chandrika Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
27. *Badwah*: Virendrasingh Motisingh Mandloi (Con.)
28. *Badwani* (*R*) : Gulal (JS)
29. *Basna*: Virendra Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
30. *Bemetara*: Laxman Prasad Vaidya (Con.)
31. *Bemetara* (*R*). Shivlal Kurre (Con.)
32. *Beohari*: Ram Kishore Shukla (Ind.)
33. *Beohari* (*R*): Smt. Jhalkan Kumari (Con.)
34. *Bairasia*: Bhagwan Singh (Con.)
35. *Bairasia* (*R*): Harikrishna Singh (Con.)
36. *Betul*: Deepchand Lakshmichand Gothi (Con.)
37. *Betul* (*R*). Mohakamsingh Sabsingh Uike (Con.)
38. *Bhainsdehi* (*R*): Somdatta Deo Dhurve (Con.)
39. *Bhatapara*: Chakrapani Shukla (Con.)
40. *Bhatgaon*: Jitendra Vijay Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
41. *Bhatgaon* (*R*): Mookchand Jangde (Con.)
42. *Bhilai*: Udairam (Con.)
43. *Bhilai* (*R*): Gopal Singh (Con.)
44. *Bhind*: Narsinghrao Dixit (Con.)
45. *Bhoma*: Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.)
46. *Bhoma* (*R*): Dipsingh (Con.)
47. *Bhopal*: Shakir Ali Khan (CPI)
48. *Biaora*: Laxman Singh Yadav (Ind.)
49. *Bicchia* (*R*): Baredi (Con.)
50. *Bijai-Raghogarh*: Kunjilal Swarnakar (Con.)
51. *Bijai-Raghogarh* (*R*): Smt. Chandabai (Con.)
52. *Bijawar*: Smt. Gayatri Pumar (Con.)
53. *Bijawar* (*R*): Hansraj (Con.)
54. *Bijapur* (*R*): B R Pambhoi (Con.)
55. *Bilaspur*: Shivdulare (Con.)
56. *Bindranawagarh*: Shyamcharan Shukla (Con.)
57. *Bindranawagarh* (*R*). Smt. Shyamakumari Devi (Con.)
58. *Birendranagar*: Smt. Padmavati Devi (Con.)
59. *Budhni*: Smt. Surajkala Sahay (Con.)
60. *Burhanpur*: Abdul Qadar Siddiqui (Con.)
61. *Champa*. Ramkrishna Rathore (Con.)
62. *Chachaura*: Sagarsingh Sisodia (Con.)
63. *Chandrapur*. Smt. Jyotsna Devi (Con.)
64. *Chandrapur*(*R*). Vedram (Con.)
65. *Chhatarpur*: Dasrath Jain (Con.)
66. *Chhatarpur*(*R*): Govind Das (Con.)
67. *Chhindwara*: Smt. Vidyawati Mehta (Con.)
68. *Chhindwara* (*R*). Nokhelal Dehariya (Con.)
69. *Chitrakote*(*R*): Sukhadu (Con.)
70. *Chitrakoot*: Kaushalendra Pratap Singh (Ind.)
71. *Chowki* (*R*). Smt Kanak Kumari Devi (Con.)
72. *Damoh*: Harishchandra Marothi (Con.)
73. *Dantewara* (*R*): Shiv Ram Negi (Con.)
74. *Datia*: Shyam Sunderdas (Con.)
75. *Deori*. Balaprasad Mishra (Con.)
76. *Deosar*: Bhailal (Ind.)
77. *Deosar* (*R*): Jagdeo Singh (PSP)
78. *Depalpur*: Nandlal Joshi (Con.)
79. *Depalpur* (*R*). Sajjan Singh Vishnar (Con.)
80. *Dewas*: Anant Sadhashiv Patwardhan (Con.)
81. *Dewas* (*R*): Bapulal Kishan Malviya (Con.)
82. *Dhamda*: Ganeshram (Con.)

*Recognised State Party: Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM)

83. *Dhamtari*: Purshottamdas Patel (Con.)
84. *Dhamtari (R)*: Jhitakuram (Con.)
85. *Dhar*: Vasant Sadashiv Pradhan (HM)
86. *Dharamjaigarh*: Chandrachud Prasad Singh Deo (Con.)
87. *Dharamjaigarh (R)*: Ummed Singh (Con.)
88. *Dharsiwan*: Khubchand Baghel (PSP)
89. *Dindori*: Dwarika Prasad Bilthare (Con.)
90. *Dindori (R)*: Akali Basori Bhoi (Con.)
91. *Dondi Lohara (R)*: Smt. Jhamati Kunwar Devi (Con.)
92. *Dongargaon*. Dhannalal Jain (Con.)
93. *Dongargarh*: Vijaylal (Con.)
94. *Dongargarh (R)*: Bhootnath (Con.)
95. *Durg* Vishwanath Yadavrao Tamaskar (PSP)
96. *Gadarwara*: Kishorilal Paliwal (Con.)
97. *Gadarwara (R)*: Narmada Prasad (Con.)
98. *Garoth*: Vimal Kumar Chauradiya (JS)
99. *Garoth (R)*: Smt. Saraswati Devi Sharda (Con.)
100. *Gharghoda*: Gauri Shankar Shastri (Con.)
101. *Gharghoda (R)*: Lalit Kumar Singh (Con.)
102. *Gird*: Murlidhar Vishwanath Ghule (Con.)
103. *Gohad*: Smt. Sushila Devi Bhadauria (Con.)
104. *Gategaon*: Shyam Sunder Narain Mushran (Con.)
105. *Gaurela*: Mathura Prasad Dube (Con.)
106. *Guna*: Daulat Ram (Con.)
107. *Gurh*: Shivnath Prasad (JS)
108. *Gwalior*: Ramchandra Anant Sarvate (CPI)
109. *Harda*: Laxmanrao Bhikajee Naik (Con.)
110. *Harda (R)*: Smt Gulabbai Agnibhoj (Con.)
111. *Harsud*: Kalusingh Shersingh (Con.)
112. *Harsud (R)*: Ram Singh Galiba (Con.)
113. *Hatta*. Gaya Prasad Pandey (Con.)
114. *Hatta (R)*: Kadorelal Chaudhary (Con.)
115. *Hoshangabad*: Nanhelal Bhurelal (Con.)
116. *Indore*: Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid (Con.)
117. *Indore City Central*: Babulal Patondi (Con.)
118. *Indore City East*: Homi Framroj Daji (Ind.)
119. *Indore City West*: Mishrilal Gangwal (Con.)
120. *Itarsi*: Hari Prasad Chaturvedi (Con.)
121. *Jabalpur I*: Kunjilal Dube (Speaker)
122. *Jabalpur II*: Jagdish Narayan Awasthi (Con.)
123. *Jabalpur III*: Jagmohan Das (Con.)
124. *Jagdalpur*: Videshdatta Vishesh-wardatta Mishra (Con.)
125. *Jagdalpur (R)*: Derha Prasad (Con..)
126. *Janjgir*: Lakheshwarlal Paliwal (Con.)
127. *Jaora*: Kailash Nath Katju (Con.)
128. *Jashpur*: Vijaibhushan Singh Deo (Con.)
129. *Jashpur (R)*: Johan (Con.)
130. *Jatara*: Kamta Prasad (Con.)
131. *Jawad*: Virendra Kumar Sakhlecha (JS)
132. *Jhabua (R)*: Sursingh Mansingh (Con.)
133. *Jobat (R)*: Smt Gangabai (Con.)
134. *Jaura*. Chhotelal Kashi Prasad (Ind.)
135. *Kanker*: Smt. Pratibha Devi (Con.)
136. *Kanker (R)*: Visram (Con.)
137. *Kannod*: Smt. Manjulabai Wagle (Con.)
138. *Karera*: Gautam Sharma (Con.)
139. *Katangi*: Ramniklal Amritlal Trivedi (Con.)
140. *Katghora*: Banwarilal (Con).
141. *Katghora (R)*: Rudrasharan Pratap Singh (Con.)
142. *Kawardha*: Vishwaraj Singh (Ind.)
143. *Keskal (R)*: Saradu (Con.)
144. *Kahchrod*. Virendra Singh (HM)
145. *Khairagarh*: Rituparan Kishordas (Con.)
146. *Khairalanjee*: Shankarlal Tiwari (Con.)
147. *Khandwa*: Bhagwantrao Mandloi (Con.)
148. *Khandwa (R)*: Deokaran Balchand Patel (Con.)
149. *Khargone*: Ramakant Vishwanath Khode (Con).
150. *Khargone (R)*: Swamisingh Mandloi (Con.)
151. *Khilchipur*: Prabhudayal Chaube (Con.)
152. *Khurai*: Rishabh Kumar (Con.)
153. *Khurai (R)*: Bhadai Halke Chaudhari (Con.)
154. *Kirnapur*: Tejlal Harichandra Tenbhare (Con.)
155. *Kirnapur (R)*: Motiram Udgoo (Con.)
156. *Kaularas*: Vaidehicharan Parashar (Con.)
157. *Konta (R)*: Soyam Jogaya (Con.)
158. *Kota*: Kashiram Tewari (Con.)
159. *Kota (R)*: Smt. Suraj Kuuwar Devi (Con.)
160. *Kotma*: Smt. Hariraj Kunwar (Con.)
161. *Kotma (R)*: Vacant

162. *Kukshi (R):* Ratu Singh Ram Singh (Con.)
163. *Kurwai*: Takhtmal Jain (Con.)
164. *Kurud*: Bhopalrao Bisuji (Con.)
165. *Lahar* : Smt. Premkumari Raje (Con.)
166. *Lahar (R)*: Gokul Prasad Katraulia (Con.)
167. *Lakhandon* (*R*): Vasantrao Uike (Con.)
168. *Lashkar*: Ram Niwas Bangad (Con.)
169. *Laundi*: Smt. Vidyawati Chaturvedi (Con.)
170. *Lormi*: Ganga Prasad Upadhyaya (Ind.)
171. *Mahasamund*: Nainchand (Con.)
172. *Mahasamund* (*R*): Bajirao Miri (Con.)
173. *Maheswar*: Ballabhadas Mahajan (Con.)
174. *Maheshwar* (*R*): Sitaram Sadho (Con.)
175. *Mahidpur* : Rameshwar Dayal Mahadev Totala (Con.)
176. *Mahidpur* (*R*): Durgadas Suryavanshi (Con.)
177. *Maihar*: Gopal Sharan Singh (Con.)
178. *Majhauli*: Arjun Singh (Ind.)
179. *Manasa*: Sunderlal Patwa (JS)
180. *Manawar East* (*R*): Ranjit Singh (HM)
181. *Manawar West* (*R*): Shivbhanu Solanki (Con.)
182. *Mandla*: Smt. Narayani Devi (Con.)
183. *Mandsaur*: Shyam Sunder Patidar (Con.)
184. *Manendragarh*: Vacant
185. *Manendragarh* (*R*): Vacant
186. *Mangawan*: Rukamini Raman Pratap Singh (Ind.)
187. *Masod*: Marotrao Lahanuji Deshmukha (PSP)
188. *Masturi*: Bashir Ahmad Kureshi (Con.)
189. *Masturi* (*R*): Ganesh Ram Anant (Con.)
190. *Mauganj*: Achutanand Mishra (Ind.)
191. *Mauganj* (*R*): Sahdeo (Con.)
192. *Mehedwan* (*R*): Ramaisingh (Con.)
193. *Mehgaon*: Yugul Kishore (PSP)
194. *Mhow* : Rustomji Kawasji Jal (Con.)
195. *Morar*: Smt. Chandrakala Sahai (Con.)
196. *Morena*: Yashwant Singh Kushwah (Con.)
197. *Morena* (*R*): Smt. Chamelibai Sagar (Con.)
198. *Multai*: Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande (PSP)
199. *Mungavali*: Khalaksingh Nandvanshi (HM)
200. *Mungeli*: Ambika Sao Kesharwani (Ind).
201. *Mungeli* (*R*): Ramlal Ghasia Satnami (Ind.)
202. *Murwara*: Ramdas Agarwal (Ind.)
203. *Narainpur* (*R*): Mahipal Singh Toor Singh (Ind.)
204. *Narsimhapur*: Smt. Sarla Devi Pathak (Con.)
205. *Narsinghgarh*: Radhavallabh Vijayavargiya (Con.)
206. *Narsinghgarh* (*R*): Bhanwarlal Jiwan (Con.)
207 *Nawagarh*: Visahoo Das (Con.)
208. *Nimuch*: Sitaram Surajmal Jaju (Con.)
209. *Niwari*: Lakshmi Narain Naik (PSP)
210 *Niwari* (*R*): Nathuram Ahirwar (Con.)
211. *Niwas* (*R*): Sahjoo (Con.)
212. *Nohata*: Kunj Bihari Lal Guru (Con.)
213 *Pagara* (*R*): Udayabhanu Shah (Con.)
214 *Pal*: Kapildeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
215. *Pal* (*R*): Bhandari Ram (Con.)
216. *Panagar*: Parmanand Mohanlal Patel (Con.)
217. *Panna*: Davendra Vijay Singh (Ind.)
218. *Parasia*. Kashi Prasad Varma (Con.)
219 *Parasia* (*R*): Phulbhanu Shah (Con.)
220. *Patan*. Nek Narayan Singh (Con.)
221. *Patan* (*R*). Smt. Deva Devi (Con.)
222 *Pawai*: Narendra Singh (Con.)
223. *Pawai* (*R*) Ramdas Chaudhari (Con.)
224 *Pichhore Gird*. Brindra Sahay (Con.)
225. *Pichhore Gird* (*R*): Raja Ram Singh (Con.)
226. *Pichhore* (*Shivpuri*) . Laxmi Narayan Gupta (HM)
227. *Pushparajgarh* (*R*): Lalan Singh (Con.)
228. *Raigarh*: Ramkumar Agarwal (PSP)
229. *Raipur*. Sharda Charan Tewari (Con.)
230. *Rajgarh*: Ram Charan Dube (Ind.)
231. *Rajanandgaon*: J P L Francis (PSP)
232. *Rajapur* (*R*): Mangilal Tejsingh (Con.)
233. *Rampur Baghelan*: Lal Govind Narayan Singh (Con.)
234. *Ratlam*: Smt. Suman Jain (Con.)
235. *Rehali*: Mani Bhai Jaber Bhai Patel (Con.)
236. *Rewa*: Jagdish Chandra Joshi (Ind.)
237. *Sabalgarh*: Bal Mukand Mudgal (Con.)
238. *Sabalgarh* (*R*): Baboolal Maurya (Con.)
239. *Sagar*: Mohammed Shafi Mohammad Subrati (Con.)
240. *Sakti*: Liladhar Singh (PSP)

241. *Sanchi*: Khuman Singh (Con.)
242. *Sanchi* (*R*): Daulat Singh (Con.)
243. *Saraipali*: Jaideo Gadadhar Satpathi (Con.)
244. *Sarangarh*: Nareshchandra Singh (Con.)
245. *Sarangarh* (*R*): Ku. Nanhudai (Con.)
246. *Sardarpur*. Shankar Lal Garg (Con.)
247. *Satna*: Shivanand (Con.)
248. *Satna* (*R*): Vishweshwar Prasad (Con.)
249. *Sausar*: Raichand Bhai Shah (Con.)
250. *Sausar* (*R*): Ranchusingh Iwanati (Con.)
251. *Sehore*: Diwanchand Mahajan (JS)
252. *Sehore* (*R*): Umrao Singh (Con.)
253. *Seondhawa* (*R*): Barkoo Chauhan (Con.)
254. *Seondha*: Kamta Prasad Saxsena (Con.)
255. *Seoni*: Dadu Mahendranath Singh (Con.)
256. *Shahpur*. Keshavrao Yashwantrao Deshmukh (PSP)
257. *Shajapur*: Pratap Bhai (Con.)
258. *Shajapur* (*R*): Kishanlal Malviya (JS)
259. *Sheopur*: Raghunath Singh (HM)
260. *Shivpuri*: Malojirao Narsinghrao Shitole (Ind.)
261. *Shivpuri* (*R*): Tularam Sagar (Con.)
262. *Shujalpur*: Vishnu Charan Joshi (Con.)
263. *Sidhi*: Chandra Pratap Tewari (PSP)
264. *Sihora*: Kashi Prasad Pande (Con.)
265. *Sihora* (*R*): Harbhagat Singh (Con.)
266. *Singrauli*: Shyam Kartik (Ind.)
267. *Sirmour*: Smt. Champa Devi (Con.)
268. *Sironj*: Madan Lal Agarwal (HM)
269. *Sitamau*: Bhanwarlal Rajmal Nahta (Con.)
270. *Sitapur* (*R*): Haribhajan Singh (Con.)
271. *Sohagpur*: Shambhu Nath Shukla (Con.)
272. *Sohagpur*: Narayansingh Dangalsingh Jaiwar (Con.)
273. *Sohagpur* (*R*): Smt. Ratan Kumari (Con.)
274. *Sonkatcha* : Bhagirath Singh (JS)
275. *Surajpur*: Dhirendra Nath Sharma (Con.)
276. *Surajpur* (*R*): Mahadeo Singh (Con.)
277. *Surkhi*: B. B. Rai (Con.)
278. *Susner*: Haribhau Joshi (JS)
279. *Tanakhar* (*R*): Smt. Yagyaseni Kumari Devi (Con.)
280. *Teonthai*: Banspati Singh (Con.)
281. *Thandla* (*R*): Nathu Lal (Ind.)
282. *Tikamgarh*: Ram Krishna Mishra (Con.)
283. *Udaipura*: Shankar Dayal Sharma (Con.)
284. *Ujjain North*: Smt. Rajdan Kunwar Kishori (Con.)
285. *Ujjain South*: Viswanath Ayachit (Con.)
286. *Vidisha*: Ajai Singh (Con.)
287. *Vidisha* (*R*): Hiralal Pippal (Con.)
288. *Waraseoni*: Thansingh Visen (Con.)
289. *Nominated*: P. Bernard.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties..	5,36·19	5,33·75	4,65·06
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,31·91	5,58·07	3,51·19
Estate Duty	12·75	13·59	13·59
Taxes on Railway Fares	90·50	1,08·61	1,05 20
Land Revenue (net)	10,10·47	9,98·20	9,93·50
State Excise Duties	3,85·68	3,98·81	4,03·09
Stamps	1,33·83	1,40·39	1,46·59
Forests	7,46·64	8,00·00	8,48 77
Registration	24·00	24·70	25·10
Taxes on Vehicles	1,15·00	1,36·15	1,70·16
Sales Tax	4,64·90	4,89·00	5,16·00
Other Taxes and Duties	85·10	1,20 40	1,57·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net).	65·00	55 15	64·74
Debt Services	1,47·83	2,06·67	1,94·40
Civil Administration	5,01·62	5,54·55	6,81·54
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	34·55	70·10	75·50
Miscellaneous (net)	1,60·84	1,11 08	1,07 58
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	4,28·63	5,14·88	7,99 27
Community Projects NES, and Local Development Works	2,11·71	2,03·32	2,24 22
Extraordinary	2,50·00	2,07·99	1,24·99
GRAND TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS	59,37·15	62,45·41	64,67·49
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	6,53 98	6,46·61	7,14·78
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	74·98	77·28	78·56
Debt Services (net)	3,41·76	4,39·32	4,67·10
General Administration	3,56·82	3,56·46	3,71·13
Administration of Justice	92·95	96·13	1,00·56
Jails	40·14	49·74	48·12
Police	5,53·91	5,93·09	6,17·29
Scientific Departments	6·64	6·36	6·07
Education	11,62·64	11 65·36	13,09·78
Medical	2,55·23	2,64·75	2,93·40
Public Health..	1,82·52	1,91·41	2,15·12
Agriculture	2,38·35	2,38·08	2,49·42
Animal Husbandry	1,09·43	97·96	1,13·74
Co-operation	58·70	53·49	67·80
Industries and Supplies	1,30·01	1,20·08	1,42·77
Miscellaneous Departments	2,51·49	2,84·60	3,14·16
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,36·43	4,19·65	4,50·77
Miscellaneous	4,96·26	4,87·88	5,14·77
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,02·05	4,08·20	4,55·10
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	58,44·29	59 96·45	65,30·44
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 92·86	(+) 2,48·96	(—) 62·95

MADRAS

Area: 50,132 sq. miles *Population*: 2,99,74,936 *Capital*: Madras
Principal language: Tamil

Governor: Bishnuram Medhi

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K. Kamaraj Nadar	Chief Minister, Planning and Community Development.
M. Bhaktavatsalam	Home including Courts and Prisons, Prohibition, Food and Agriculture.
C. Subramaniam	Finance, Education, Information and Law.
M.A. Manickavelu	Revenue and Public Health.
R. Venkataraman	Industries, Labour, Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Housing and Nationalised Transport.
P Kakkan	Public Works excluding Electricity and Harijan Welfare.
V. Ramaiah	Electricity, Transport, and Registration.
Smt. Lourdammal Simon	Local Administration and Fisheries.

Chief Secretary

T.N.S. Raghavan

MADRAS HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. P.V. Rajamannar

Puisne Judges .. .. .. P. Rajagopalan, N. Somasundaram, P.V.B Ayyar, P.N. Ramaswami, S.R. Ayyar, S.G. Pillai, M. Ananthanarayanan, G.R. Jagadisan, K. Veeraswami, V.S. Nadar.

Advocate-General .. .. .. V.K. Thiruvenkatachari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. V.R. Mudaliar

Members .. .. V.R. Nagarajan, A.M. Alla Pichai.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: U. Krishna Rao *Deputy Speaker*: B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu

1. *Adirampatnam*: A.R. Marimuthu (PSP)
2. *Aduthurai*: T.R. Ramamirta Thondaman (Con.)
3. *Alangudi*: V. Arunachala Thevar (Con.)
4. *Alangudi (R)*: V. Chinniah (Con.)
5. *Alangulam*: S. Pandiaraj (Con.)
6. *Ambasamudram*: Gomathisankara Deekshitar (Con.)
7. *Ambur*: Krishnamoorthy (Con.)
8. *Ambur (R)*: S.R. Munusami (Ind.)
9. *Andanallur*: G. Annamalai Muthuraja (Con.)
10. *Arantangi*: S. Ramasami Thevar (INDC)
11. *Aravakurichi*: S. Sadasivam (Con.)
12. *Arcot*: S. Khadir Sheriff (Con.)
13. *Ariyalur*: S. Ramalinga Padayachi (Con.)
14. *Arkonam*: Sadayappa Mudaliar (Con.)
15. *Arni*: B. Doraisami Reddiar (INDC)
16. *Aruppukkottai*: S. Sundara Bharati (INDC)
17. *Attur*: M. P. Subramaniam (DMK)
18. *Attur (R)*: T. Irusappan (DMK)
19. *Authoor*: A. Arumugasamy (Con.)
20. *Avanashi*: K. Marappa Goundar (Con.)
21. *Basin Bridge*: Ku. Anandanayaki (Con.)
22. *Bhavani*: G.G. Gurumurthi (Con.)
23. *Bhavani (R)*: P.G. Manickam (Con.)
24. *Bhuvanagiri*: Samikannu Padayachi (Con.)
25. *Bodinayakkanoor*: A.S. Subbaraj (Con.)

*Recognised State Parties: Indian National Democratic Congress (INDC) and Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam (DMK)

26. *Chengam*: T. Karia Goundar(Con.)
27. *Chennimalai*: K.R. Nallasivam (Ind.)
28. *Cheyyar*: P. Ramachandran (Con.)
29. *Chidambaram*: G. Vagheesam Pillai (Con.)
30. *Chidambaram (R)*: P. Arasan (Con.)
31. *Chingleput*: Muthuswami Nayagar (Con.)
32. *Chingleput (R)*: P. Appavu (Con.)
33. *Coimbatore I*. Smt. Savitri Shanmugham (Con.)
34. *Coimbatore II*: Palaniswami (Con.)
35. *Coimbatore II (R)*: Marudachalam (CPI)
36. *Colachel*: Smt. Lourdammal Simon (Con.)
37. *Coonoor*: J. Matha Gowder (Con.)
38. *Cuddalore*: Sreenivasa Padayachi (Con.)
39. *Dharapuram*: A. Senapathi Goundar (Con.)
40. *Dharmapuri*: M. Kandasami Kandar (Con.)
41. *Dindigul*: M.J. Jamal Moideen (Con.)
42. *Egmore*: K. Anbazhagan (DMK)
43. *Erode*: V.S. Manickasundaram (Con.)
44. *Gandarvakottai* Krishnasami Gopalar (Con.)
45. *Gingee*: M. Jangal Reddiar (INDC)
46. *Gopichettipalayam*: P.G. Karuthiruman (Con.)
47. *Gudiyattam*: V.K. Kothandaraman (CPI)
48. *Gudiyattam (R)*: T. Manavalan (Con.)
49. *Gummudipundi*: Smt Kamalambujammal (Con.)
50. *Harbour*. U. Krishna Rao (Speaker)
51. *Harur*: P.M. Munisamy Goundar (Con.)
52. *Harur (R)*: M.K. Mariappan (Con.)
53. *Hosur*: K. Appavoo Pillai (INDC)
54. *Jayankondan*: K.R. Viswanathan (Con.)
55. *Kadambur*: K. Ramasubbu (Con.)
56. *Kadambur (R)*: S. Sangli (Con.)
57. *Kadayam*. D.S. Authimoolam (Ind.)
58. *Kallakurichi*: C. Natarajan (DMK)
59. *Kallakurichi (R)*: M. Anandan (DMK)
60. *Kancheepuram*: C.N. Annadurai (DMK)
61. *Kangayam*: K.G. Palanisamy Goundar(Con.)
62. *Kanyakumari*: T.S. Ramasami Pillai (Ind.)
63. *Karaikudi*: M.A. Muthiah Chettiar (Con.)
64. *Karur*: T.M. Nallaswamy (Con.)
65. *Killiyoor*: A. Nesamony (Con.)
66. *Kodaikanal*: M. Alagirisamy (Con.)
67. *Koilpalayam*: C. Subramaniam (Con.)
68. *Koilpatti*: V. Subbiah (INDC)
69. *Krishnagiri*: Nagaraja Monigar (Con.)
70. *Kulitalai*: M. Karunanithi (DMK)
71. *Kumbakonam*: T. Sampath (Con.)
72. *Lalgudi*: S. Lazar (Con.)
73. *Madurai Central*: V. Sankaran (Con.)
74. *Madurai East*: Smt. P.K.R. Lakshmikantam (Con.)
75. *Madurantakam*: O. Venkatasubba Reddi (Con.)
76. *Madurantakam (R)*: P.S. Ellappan (INDC)
77. *Manamadurai*: R. Chidambara Bharathi (Con.)
78. *Manapparai*: Chinnaya Kavundar (Con.)
79. *Mannargudi*. T.S. Swaminatha Odayar (Con.)
80. *Mayuram*: G. Narayanasami Naidu (Con.)
81. *Mayuram (R)*: P. Jayaraj (Con.)
82. *Melur*. M. Periakaruppan Ambalam (Con.)
83. *Melur (R)*. P. Kakkan (Con.)
84. *Mettupalayam*: Smt. D. Raghupathi Devi (Con.)
85. *Mettur*: Arthanareeswara Goundar (Con.)
86. *Mudukulathur*: T.L. Sasivarna Thevar (INDC)
87. *Mudukulathur (R)*: A. Perumal (INDC)
88. *Musiri*: V.A. Muthiah (Con.)
89. *Musiri (R)*: T.V. Sannasi (Con.)
90. *Mylapore*: C.R. Ramasamy (Con.)
91. *Nagapattinam*: N.S. Ramlingam (Con.)
92. *Nagercoil* Chidambaranatha Nadar (Con.)
93. *Nallur*: P. Vedamanickam (Ind.)
94. *Namakkal*. P. Kolanda Goundar (Con.)
95. *Namakkal (R)*: M.P. Periasami (Con.)
96. *Nambiyur*: K.L. Ramaswamy (Con.)
97. *Nanguneri*: M.G. Sankar (Con.)
98. *Nannilam*: M.D. Thiagaraja Pillai (Con.)
99. *Nannilam (R)*: M.C. Muthukumaraswamy (Con.)
100. *Nellikuppam*: S. Ramaswamy Padayachi (Con.)
101. *Nellikuppam (R)*: S. Thangavelu (Con.)
102. *Nilakkottai*: W.P.A.R. Chandrasekharan (Con.)
103. *Nilakkottai (R)*: Smt. A.S. Ponnamal (Con.)
104. *Ootacamund*: B.K. Linga Gowder (Con.)
105. *Ottanchatram*: Karuthappa Gounder (Con.)
106. *Padmanabhapuram*: Thompson Tharmaraj Daniel (Con.)
107. *Palani*: Lakshmipathiraj (Con.)

108. *Palladam*: P.S. Chinna Durai (PSP)
109. *Panjapatti*: Karunagiri Muthiah (Con.)
110. *Papanasam*: Venkatachala Nattar (Con.)
111. *Papanasam (R)*: R. Subramaniam (Con.)
112. *Paramakudi*: K. Ramachandran (Ind.)
113. *Pattukkottai*: R. Srinivasa Ayyar (Con.)
114. *Pennagaram*: Smt. Hemalatha Devi (Con.)
115. *Perambalur* : R. Krishnasamy Reddiar (Con.)
116 *Perambalur (R)*: K. Periannan (Con.)
117. *Perambur*: S. Pakkirisami Pillai (Ind.)
118. *Perambur (R)*: Smt. Sathiavani-muthu (DMK)
119. *Perundurai*: N K Palanisami (CPI)
120. *Pollachi*: N Mahalingam (Con.)
121. *Pollachi (R)*: K. Ponnian (Con.)
122. *Polur*: S.M. Annamalai (DMK)
123. *Ponneri*: Govindaswami Naidu (DMK)
124. *Ponneri (R)*: T.P. Elumalai (Con.)
125. *Radhapuram*: A.V. Thomas (Con.)
126. *Ramanathapuram*: R. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupati (Ind.)
127. *Ranipet*: A.E. Chandrasekhara Nayagar (Con.)
128. *Rasipuram*: A. Raja Goundar (Con.)
129. *Saidapet*: Duraiswami Reddiar (Con.)
130. *Salem I*: A. Mariappan (Con.)
131. *Salem II*: A. Rathnavel Gounder (Con.)
132. *Sankarankoil*: A.R. Subbiah Mudaliar (Con.)
133. *Sankarankoil (R)*: P. Urkavalan (Con.)
134. *Sankari*: K.S. Subramania Goundar (Con.)
135. *Sathiamangalam*: K. Gopala Koundar (INDC)
136. *Sattankulam*: S.B. Adityan (Ind.)
137. *Sattur*: K. Kamaraj Nadar (Con.)
138. *Sendamangalam*: T. Sivagnanam Pillai (Con.)
139. *Sholinghur* : B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu (Con.)
140. *Sirkali*: C. Muthiah Pillai (Con.)
141. *Sirkali (R)*: K.B.S. Mani (Con.)
142. *Sivaganga*: D. Subramania Rajkumar (INDC)
143. *Sivakasi*: S. Ramasami Naidu (Con.)
144. *Sriperumbudur*: M. Bhaktavatsalam (Con.)
145. *Srirangam*: K. Vasudevan (Con.)
146. *Srivikuntam*: A.P.C. Veerabahu (Con.)
147. *Srivilliputtur*: R. Krishnasami Naidu (Con.)
148. *Srivilliputtur (R)*: A. Chinnasami (Con.)
149. *Sulur*: Smt. K.O. Kulanthai Ammal (Con.)
150. *Tanjore*: A.Y.S. Parisutha Nadar (Con.)
151. *Taramangalam*: N.S. Sundararajan (Con.)
152. *Tenkasi*: K. Sattanatha Karayalar (Ind.)
153. *Theni*: N.R. Thiagarajan (Con.)
154. *Theni (R)*: N.M. Velappan (Con.)
155. *Thiagarayanagar*: K. Vinayakam (Con.)
156. *Thirumangalam*: A.V.P. Periavala Guruva Reddi (INDC)
157. *Thirmayam*: V. Ramaiah (Con.)
158 *Thirupparankundram*: S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con.)
159. *Thiruthuraipundi*: A. Vedaratnam Pillai (Con.)
160. *Thiruthuraipundi (R)*: V. Vedayyan (Con.)
161. *Thousand Lights*: A.V.P. Asaithambi (DMK)
162. *Thurinjapuram*: M.A. Manickavelu (Con.)
163. *Tindivanam*: P. Veerappa Kounder (INDC)
164. *Tindivanam (R)*: M. Jagannathan (INDC)
165. *Tiruchendur*: M.S. Selvarajan (Con.)
166. *Tiruchengode*: T.M. Kaliannan (Con.)
167. *Tiruchengode (R)*: R. Kandasami (Con.)
168. *Tiruchirapalli I*: E.P. Mathuram (Ind.)
169. *Tiruchirapalli II*: M. Kalyanasundaram (CPI)
170. *Tirukoilur*: S.A.M. Annamalai Odayar (DMK)
171. *Tirukoilur (R)*: P. Kuppusami (Con.)
172. *Tirukoshtiyur*: N.V. Chhokalingam (Con.)
173. *Tirunelveli*: Smt. Rajathi Kunjithapatham (Con.)
174. *Tirunelveli (R)*: M.K. Somasundaram (Con.)
175. *Tiruppatur*: R.C. Samanna Goundar (Con.)
176. *Tiruppur*: K.N. Palanisami Goundar (Con.)
177. *Tiruvadanai*: S. Ramakrishna Thevar (Con.)
178. *Tiruvallur*: Ekambara Mudali (Con.)
179. *Tiruvallur (R)*: V.S. Arunachalam (Con.)
180. *Tiruvannamalai*: P.U. Shanmugam (DMK)
181. *Tiruvannamalai (R)*: P.S. Santhanam (DMK)
182. *Tiruvayar*: R. Swaminatha Merkondar (Con.)
183. *T. Palur*: T. K. Subbiah (Con.)
184. *Triplicane*: K.S.G. Haja Shareef (Con.)
185. *Tuticorin*: Sunder Singh (Con.)

186. *Udamalpet*: S.T. Subbayya Goundar (Ind.)
187. *Uddanapalli*: M. Muni Reddi (INDC)
188. *Ulundurpet*: Kandasami Padayachi (Con.)
189. *Usilampatti*: P.K. Mookiah Thevar (INDC)
190. *Uthamapalayam* : K. Pandiaraj(Con.)
191. *Uttiramerur*: V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (INDC)
192. *Vadamadurai*: T. Thiruvenkadasamy Naicker (INDC)
193. *Valavanur*: A. Govindasamy Nayagar (DMK)
194. *Vaniyambadi*: A.A. Rasheed (Con.)
195. *Vedasandur*: Smt. T.S. Soundaram Ramachandran (Con.)
196. *Veerapandy*: M.R. Kandasamy Mudaliar (Con)
197. *Vellore*: M.P. Sarathi (DMK)
198. *Vilavankode*: M. William (Con.)
199. *Villupuram*: V.P. Sarangapani (Con.)
200. *Vriddhachalam*: M. Selvaraj (DMK)
201. *Wandiwash*: M. Ramachandra Reddy (Con)
202. *Wandiwash (R)*: D. Dasarathan (Con.)
203. *Washermanpet*: M. Mayandi Nadar (Con.)
204. *Yercaud*. S. Lakshmana Gounder (Con.)
205. *Yercaud (R)*: Kulandaisami Gounder (Con)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : P.V. Cherian *Deputy Chairman* . V.K. Palaniswami Gounder

1.	Abdul Hamid Khan	Legislative Assembly
2	N. Annamalai Pillai*	
3	A.J. Arunachalam	,,
4.	T.S. Arunachalam*	,,
5	V.S. Balasundaram	,,
6	M. Ethirajalu	,,
7	A.G. Nayagar	,,
8.	L.S. Karayalar	,,
9.	T.G. Krishnamoorthy*	,,
10.	P.S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar*	,,
11.	A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar	,,
12	Mohamed Raza Khan	,,
13.	T. Muthukannappan	,,
14.	B.K. Nallaswamy	,,
15.	N. Sarkarai Manradiar	,,
16.	P.T. Rajan	,,
17.	K V. Ramaswamy*	,,
18.	V.V. Ramaswami*	,,
19.	A. Subramanyam*	,,
20	V.M. Surendram	,,
21.	R. Venkataraman	,,
22.	S.T. Adityan	Local Authorities
23.	A. Chidambara Mudaliar	,,
24.	K.M. Desikar	,,
25.	T V. Devaraja Mudaliar*	,,
26	I. Durairaj*	,,
27.	T. Joghee Gowder	,,
28.	S.V. Kalyanaraman*	,,
29.	K.T. Kosalram	,,
30.	P Madurai Pillai	,,
31	A.K. Masilamani Chettiar*	,,
32.	V.K. Palaniswamy Gounder	,,
33.	E. Janakirama Mudaliar*	,,
34.	S.R.P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar	Local Authorities
35.	T. Purushotam*	,,
36.	T.S. Sankaranarayana Pillai	,,
37.	M. Seshachariar	,,
38.	S.P. Sivasubramanya Nadar	,,
39.	A. Somasundara Reddiar	,,
40.	M. Subramania Karayalar*	,,
41.	M V. Sudarsanam Naidu	,,
42.	P.B.K. Thiagaraja Reddiar	,,
43.	K. Balasubramanya Ayyar	Graduates
44.	P.V. Cherian	,,
45.	S.K. Sambandam*	,,
46.	A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	,,
47.	T.V. Sivanandam	,,
48.	A. Sreenivasan*	,,
49.	A. Chidambaranathan	Teachers
50.	G.R. Damodaran	,,
51.	S. Natarajan	,,
52.	G. Krishnamoorthy*	,,
53.	K.M Ramasamy Gounder	,,
54.	T.P. Srinivasavaradan*	,,
55.	Smt. Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav*	Nominated
56.	Smt. Jothi Vencatachellum	,,
57.	Vacant	,,
58.	Smt. S. Manjubhashini*	,,
59.	V. Ramalingam Pillai	,,
60.	O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar	,,
61.	Smt. Saraswathy Pandurangam	,,
62.	Smt. K.B. Sundarambal	,,
63.	M. Patanjali Sastri	,,

*20 members whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) retire on April 20, 1960.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	5,81·00	6,00·00	6,10·0
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,25·00	6,50·00	4,37·00
Taxes on Agricultural Income	1,47·00	1,47·00	1,50·00
Estate Duty	28 41	24·00	24·00
Taxes on Railway Fares	70·00	80·00	82·00
Land Revenue (net)	5,03·38	4,55·35	4,61·35
State Excise Duties	25·70	23·39	23·39
Stamps	3,60·45	4,02·63	4,27·63
Forest	1,00·09	1,34·29	1,35·84
Registration	76·95	87·03	87·03
Taxes on Vehicles	4,78·02	5,19·01	5,30 02
Sales Tax	15,26·56	15,42·60	15,85·51
Other Taxes and Duties	1,86·95	2,07·17	2,12·60
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,31·02	1,42·50	1,48·12
Debt Services	5,65·09	6,01·62	6,87 42
Civil Administration	13,33·39	13,90·84	14,45·36
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net).	98·88	1,05·86	1,19·69
Miscellaneous (net)	2,65·60	3,82·97	4,03·45
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	5·31	32·48	2,74·88
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,99·57	3,00 97	2,41 94
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	73,08·37	78,29·71	80,87·23
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	5,51·54	5,91·29	5,74 45
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,96·71	3,09·63	3,24·29
Debt Services (net)	6,32·98	6,18·67	7,89·82
General Administration	5,03·94	5,26·12	5,34·25
Administration of Justice	1,28·18	1,36·16	1,36·44
Jails	95·50	1,09·56	1,09·41
Police	5,29·15	5,40·92	5,50·00
Scientific Departments	2·87	3·66	2·92
Education	13,28·95	14,78·12	15,50·12
Medical	4,40·66	4,59·37	4,80·27
Public Health	1,23·92	2,39·99	2,07·36
Agriculture	2,92·25	3,04·82	3,12·33
Animal Husbandry	93·74	95·70	1,11·03
Co-operation	1,86·49	1,88·15	1,87·93
Industries and Supplies	4,17·20	4,08·88	4,88·88
Miscellaneous Departments	3,32·31	3,57·95	3,99·55
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,57·11	6,28·14	6,19·79
Miscellaneous	4,06·45	4,62·24	4,09·44
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,49·16	3,12·47	3,32·60
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	71,69·11	77,71·84	81,20·88
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,39·26	(+)57·87	(—)33·65

MYSORE

Area: 74,122 sq. miles | *Population*: 1,94,01,193 | *Capital*: Bangalore.
Principal language: Kannada

Governor: His Highness Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
B D Jatti	Chief Minister, Planning and Development, Home, Commerce and Industries excluding Cottage and Rural Industries.
Kadidal Manjappa	Revenue, Land Tenure and Records, and Stamps and Registration
T. Subramanya	Law, Labour, Local Self-Government including Village Panchayats, Housing and Rural Water Supply.
T Mariappa	Finance
H.M. Channabasappa	Public Works and Electricity
K.F. Patil	Food, Forests and Transport
M. Marivappa .. .	Co-operation, Marketing, Warehousing and Cottage and Rural Industries
K K. Hegde	Medical and Public Health
Anna Rao Ganamukhi ..	Education
N. Rachiah	Agriculture, Social Welfare, Excise and Prohibition, and Amelioration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

Deputy Ministers

Smt. Grace Tucker .. .	Education.
H.C. Linga Reddy	Planning and Development
M.N. Naghnoor . ..	Public Works and Electricity.
Smt. Leelavati V. Magadi ..	Rural Industries
J.H. Shamsuddin	Finance
B. Basavalingappa . ..	Home

Chief Secretary

N.S. Hirannayya

MYSORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	S R. Das Gupta
Puisne Judges	N. Srinivasa Rao, H. Hombe Gowda, A.R. Somanatha Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, K.S. Hegde, A Narayana Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, Mir Iqbal Hussain, B.M. Kalgate.
Advocate-General	G.R. Ethirajulu Naidu.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	K.N. Padmanabhaiah
Members	Pampan Gowda, M.K. Appajappa

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: S.R. Kanthi | *Deputy Speaker:* L.H. Thimma Bovi

1. *Afzalpur*: Anna Rao Ganamukhi (Con.)
2. *Aland*: Chandrasekhar S. Patel (Con.)
3. *Aland (R)*: Ramachandra Veerappa (Con.)
4. *Anekal*: J.C. Ramaswami Reddy (Con.)
5. *Ankola*: R.G. Kamat (Con.)
6. *Arkalgud*: Puttegowda (Ind.)
7. *Ariskere*: A.R. Karisiddappa (Con.)
8. *Athani*: J.B. Pawar (Ind.)
9. *Badami*: V.H. Patil (Con.)
10. *Bagalkot*: B.T. Murnal (Con.)
11. *Bagewadi*: Smt. Sushilabai Hirachand Shah (Con.)
12. *Baindur*: Y. Manjaya Shetty (Con.)
13. *Bangalore North*: K.V. Byregowda (Con.)
14. *Bangalore North (R)*: Y. Ramakrishna (Con.)
15. *Bangalore South*: A.V. Narasimhareddy (Con.)
16. *Bangalore South (R)*: B. Basavalingappa (Con.)
17. *Bangarapet*: L. Narayana Gowda (PSP)
18. *Basavanagudi*: L.S. Venkaji Rao (Con.)
19. *Belgaum I*: V.S. Patil (PWP)
20. *Belgaum II*: N. O. Samaji (PWP)
21. *Balgaum City*: B.R. Sunthankar (Ind.)
22. *Bellary*: M. Gangappa (Ind.)
23. *Belur*: B.N. Borannagowda (Con.)
24. *Belur (R)*: H.K. Siddiah (Con.)
25. *Belthangady*: D. Ratnavaram Hegade (Con.)
26. *Bhadravathi*: D.T. Seetarama Rao (Con.)
27. *Bhalki*: Balwant Rao (Ind.)
28. *Bhalki (R)*: B. Sham Sunder (SCF)
29. *Bidar*: Maqsood Ali Khan (Con.)
30. *Bijapur*: B.K. Nagur (Ind.)
31. *Bilgi*: R.M. Desai (Con.)
32. *Biligere*: G.M. Chinnaswamy (Ind.)
33. *Brahmavar*: B. Jagajjeevandas Shetty (Con.)
34. *Broadway*: Mahmood Shariff (Con.)
35. *Challakere*: A. Bheemappa Naik (Con.)
36. *Challakere (R)*: T. Hanumaiah (Con.)
37. *Chamarajanagar*: U.M. Madappa (PSP)
38. *Chamarajanagar (R)*: B. Rachiah (Con.)
39. *Chamarajapet*: Smt. Lakshmidevi Rammanna (Con.)
40. *Chandrasekharapura*: N. Huchamasthy Gowda (Con.)
41. *Chhannapatna*: B.K. Puttaramiya (PSP)
42. *Chennagiri*: Kundar Rudrappa (Con.)
43. *Chickballapur*: S. Muni Raju (Con.)
44. *Chickballapur (R)*: A. Muniyappa (Con.)
45. *Chikmagalur*: A.M. Basave Gowda (PSP)
46. *Chikmagalur (R)*: L.H. Thimma Bovi (Con.)
47. *Chicknaikanahalli*: C.K. Rajaiahsetty (PSP)
48. *Chickpet*: G.E. Hoover (Ind.)
49. *Chikodi*: S.D. Kothavale (Con.)
50. *Chincholi*: Veerendra Patil (Con.)
51. *Chintamani*: Vacant
52. *Chitaldrug*: G. Sivappa (Con.)
53. *Chitaldrug (R)*: G. Duggappa (Con.)
54. *Chitapur*: Smt. Vijaya Raghavender Rao (Con.)
55. *Coondapoor*: V. Srinivas Shetty (PSP)
56. *Cubbonpet*: V.P. Deenadayalu Naidu (Con.)
57. *Davangere*: K.T. Jambanna (PSP)
58. *Deodurg*: B. Sivanna Warad (Con.)
59. *Dharwar*: M.B. Inamati (Con.)
60. *Dodballapur*: T. Siddalingaiya (Con.)
61. *Gadag*: K.P. Gadag (Con.)
62. *Gandasi*: Smt. Dyavamma (Con.)
63. *Gandhinagar*: Smt. Nagarathnamma (Con.)
64. *Gangavati*: B.V. Desai (Con.)
65. *Gauribidanur*: K.H. Venkata Reddy (PSP)
66. *Gokak I*: N.A. Karlinganavar (Con.)
67. *Gokak II*: A.R. Panchagavi (Con.)
68. *Gubbi*: C.J. Muckkanappa (Ind.)
69. *Gulbarga*: Mohamed Ali (Con.)
70. *Guledgud*: M.R. Pattanashetti (Con.)
71. *Gundlupet*: Smt. K.S. Nagarathnamma (Ind.)
72. *Hadagalli*: M.M. Patcel (Con.)
73. *Hangal*: B.R. Patil (Ind.)
74. *Harapanahalli*: M.M.J. Sadyojathappaiah (Ind.)
75. *Harapanahalli (R)*: M. Danappa (PSP)
76. *Harihar*: M. Ramappa (PSP)
77. *Hosakote*: S.R. Ramiah (Con.)
78. *Hosakote (R)*: Smt. Rukmaniamma (Con.)
79. *Hassan*: K.T. Dasappa (Ind.)
80. *Haveri*: Smt. Shiddavva Mailar (Con.)

*Recognised State Parties: Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP), All India Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF).

81. *Hebbur*: K.L. Narasimhiah (Con.)
82. *Holenarasipur*: Y. Veerappa (PSP)
83. *Honawar*: J.H. Shamsuddin (Con.)
84. *Honnali*: H.S. Rudrappa (Con.)
85. *Honnali* (*R*): A.S. Dudhya Naik (Con.)
86. *Hosadurga*: B.S. Shankarappa (PSP)
87. *Hospet*: R. Nagan Gowda (Con.)
88. *Hirekerur*: G.B. Shankar Rao (Con.)
89. *Hiriyur*: K. Kencheppa (PSP)
90. *Hubli*: M.R. Patil (Con.)
91. *Hubli City*: F.H. Mohsin (Con.)
92. *Hukeri*: M.P. Patil (Con.)
93. *Hukeri* (*R*): Smt. Champabai Bhogale Piraji (Con.)
94. *Hulsur*: Madhav Rao (PSP)
95. *Humnabad*: M.S. Kamtikar (Con.)
96. *Hungund*: S.R. Kanthi (Speaker)
97. *Hunsur*: D. Devaraj Urs (Con.)
98. *Hunsur* (*R*): N. Rachiah (Con.)
99. *Indi*: M.K. Surpur (Con.)
100. *Indi* (*R*): J.L. Kabadi (Con.)
101. *Jamkhandi*: B.D. Jatti (Con.)
102. *Jewargi*: S. Sharangowda (Ind.)
103. *Kadur*: D.H. Rudrappa (Con.)
104. *Kalghatgi*: B.A. Desai (Ind.)
105. *Kalgi*: S.R. Patil (Con.)
106. *Kalyani*: Smt. Annapurna Bai Ragate (Con.)
107. *Kanakapura*: M. Linge Gowda (PSP)
108. *Kaup*: F.X. Denis Pinto (Con.)
109. *Karkal*: K. K. Hegde (Con.)
110. *Karkal* (*R*): Manjappa Ullal (Con.)
111. *Karwar*: S.D. Gaonkar (Con.)
112. *Khanapur*: L.B. Birje (Ind.)
113. *Kolar*: D. Abdul Rasheed (Con.)
114. *Kolar Gold Fields*: M.C. Narasimhan (Ind.)
115. *Kolar Gold Fields* (*R*): C.M. Arumugham (Ind.)
116. *Kollegal*: T.P. Boriah (Con.)
117. *Kollegal* (*R*): Smt. Kempamma (Con.)
118. *Koppal*: M.S. Patil (Con.)
119. *Krishnarajanagar*: H.M. Channabasappa (Con.)
120. *Krishnarajpet*: M.K. Bomme Gowda (Con.)
121. *Kumta*: Smt. V.V. Mirjankar (Con.)
122. *Kundgol*: T.K. Kambli (Con.)
123. *Kunigal*: T.N. Mudalagirigowda (Con.)
124. *Kurugodu*: Smt. Allum Sumangalamma (Con.)
125. *Kushtagi*: E. Pundlikappa (Con.)
126. *Lingsugur*: Basangowda (Con.)
127. *Maddur*: H.K. Veerranna Gowdh (Con.)
128. *Madhugiri*: Mali Mariappa (Con.)
129. Madhugiri (*R*): R. Channigaramiah (Con.)
130. *Magadi*: T.D. Maranna (Con.)
131. *Malavalli*: H.V. Veere Gowda (Con.)
132. *Malavalli* (*R*): M. Mallikarjunaswamy (Con.)
133. *Malleswaram*: T. Parthasarathy (Ind.)
134. *Malur*: H.C. Linga Reddy (Con.)
135. *Mandya*: G.S. Bommegowda (Ind.)
136. *Mangalore I*: B. Vaikunta Baliga (Con.)
137. *Mangalore II*: Gajanan Pandit (Con.)
138. *Manvi*: Smt. Basavarajeswari (Con.)
139. *Mercara*: K. Mallappa (Con.)
140. *Molakalmuru*: S. Nijalingappa (Con.)
141. *Muddebihal*: P.G. Sidhanti (Con.)
142. *Mudhol*: H.B. Shah (Con.)
143. *Mulbagal*: B.L. Narayanaswamy (Ind.)
144. *Mulbagal* (*R*): J. Narayanappa (Con.)
145. *Mundargi*: C.S. Hulkoti (Con.)
146. *Mysore*: K. Puttaswamy (Con.)
147. *Mysore City*: K S. Suryanarayana Rao (Con.)
148. *Mysore City North*: A. Mohamed Sait (Ind.)
149. *Nagamangala*: T. Mariappa (Con.)
150. *Nanjangud*: J.B. Mallaradhya (PSP)
151. *Nargud*: A.S Patil (Con.)
152. *Navalgund*: R.M. Patil (Con.)
153. *Nelamangala*: Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)
154. *Nelamangala* (*R*): M. Hanumanthaiah (Con.)
155. *Nipani*: B.D. Naik (Ind.)
156. *Pandavapura*: B. Chamaih (PSP)
157. *Paliyam*: G. Venkataigowda (Ind.)
158. *Panemangalore*: K Nagappa Alva (Con.)
159. *Parasgad*: S.B. Paduki (Ind.)
160. *Periyapatna*: K.M. Devayya (Con.)
161. *Puttur*: K. Venkataramana Gowda (Con.)
162. *Puttur* (*R*): S. Subbaya Naik (Con.)
163. *Ramanagaram*: K. Hanumanthaiya (Con.)
164. *Ramdurg*: M.S. Pattan (Ind.)
165. *Raibag*: V.L. Patil (Ind.)
166. *Raibag* (*R*): S.P. Talwalkar (SCF)
167. *Raichur*: Syed Easa (Con.)
168. *Raichur* (*R*): G. Bhimanna (Con.)
169. *Ranibennur*: K.F. Patil (Con.)
170. *Ranibennur* (*R*): Smt. Sambrani Yallawwa (Con.)
171. *Ron*: A.J. Doddameti (Con.)
172. *Sadalga*: B.G. Khot (Ind.)
173. *Sagar*: D. Mookappa (Con.)
174. *Sampagaon I*: H.V. Koujalgi (Con.)
175. *Sampagaon II*: M.N. Naghnoor (Con.)
176. *Sandur*: M.Y. Ghorpade (Con.)
177. *Serum*: Mallappa Lingappa (Con.)

178. *Serum (R)*: J.P. Sarwesh (SCF)
179. *Shahpur*: Y. Virupakshappa (Con.)
180. *Shiggaon*: R.C. Patil (Con.)
181. *Shimoga*: Smt. Rathnamma Madhav Rao (Con.)
182. *Shirahatti*: Smt. Leelavati Venkatesh Magadi (Con.)
183. *Shorapur*: V. Kumar Naik (Con.)
184. *Sidlaghatta*: J. Venkatappa (Ind.)
185. *Sindgi*: S. Y. Patil (Con.)
186. *Sindhanur*: B. Basawant Rao (Con.)
187. *Sira*: T. Taregowda (Con.)
188. *Sira (R)*: P. Anjanappa (Con.)
189. *Siruguppa*: B.E. Ramaiah (Con.)
190. *Sirsi*: R.K. Hegde (Con.)
191. *Sravanabelagola*: N.G. Narasimhegowda (PSP)
192. *Sringeri*: K. Manjappa (Con.)
193. *Srirangapatna*: A.G Chunche Gowda (PSP)
194. *Surathkal*: K. Doomappa (Con.)
195. *Talikot*: K.A. Patil (PSP)
196. *Tarikere*: T.R. Parameshwaraiah (Con.)
197. *Thirthahalli*: A.R. Badri Narayan (Con.)
198. *Tiptur*: K.P. Revanasiddappa (PSP)
199. *Tikota*: C.J. Ambli (Con.)
200. *T. Narasipur*: M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)
201. *Tumkur*: G.N. Puttanna (PSP)
202. *Turuvekere*: T. Subramanya (Con.)
203. *Udipi*: U.S. Nayak (PSP)
204. *Ulsoor*: Smt. Grace Tucker (Con.)
205. *Virajpet*: K.P. Karumbayya (PSP)
206. *Virupakshipur*: S. Kariappa (Con.)
207. *Yadgir*: B. Nadagowda (Ind.)
208. *Yelburga*: Veerabhadra Sirur (Ind.)
209. *Nominated*: F.W. Corbett

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: V. Venkatappa

Deputy Chairman: Keshav Rao Nitturkar

No.	Member	Elected by
1.	H.C. Boriah	Legislative Assembly
2.	B. Chikkannaswamy	,,
3.	B. Hutche Gowda*	,,
4.	M.P. Eswarappa	,,
5.	K. Kanthappa Shetty	,,
6.	H. Basappa	,,
7.	Manik Rao*	,,
8.	G.K. Mogali	,,
9.	Timmappa Manyappa Hegde*	,,
10.	Mukunda Mylarappa	,,
11.	K.M Nanjundappa	,,
12.	S. Narasapaya*	,,
13.	S.S. Narayana Moorthy	,,
14.	Narayanappa Konda	,,
15.	Raghavendra Char	,,
16.	S.C. Sooryanarayana Chetty	,,
17.	P. Thirumale Gowda*	,,
18.	V.S. Timmareddy	,,
19.	Smt. S. Veeramma	,,
20.	M. Velluri*	,,
21.	V. Venkatappa*	,,
22.	C.H. Venkataramanappa	Local Authorities
23.	M.T. Srikantiah	,,
24.	T.N. Kempahonniah	,,
25.	R. Subbanna	,,
26.	J. Deviah*	,,
27.	S.H. Thammiah	,,
28.	T. Venkatarmanaiah*	,,
29.	Y. Dharmappa*	,,
30.	K.T. Shamaiah Gowda	,,
31.	K.V. Narasappa	,,
32.	K. Rangappa	,,
33.	K. Sanjeeva Reddy*	Local Authorities
34.	S C. Edke	,,
35.	H F. Kattimani*	,,
36.	D.C. Shaha	,,
37.	G.B. Patil*	,,
38.	P.M. Nada Gowda*	,,
39.	L.H. Hire Goudar	,,
40.	Ayyangoda Lingan Gowda	,,
41.	K. Channabasavana Gouda	,,
42.	V.S. Chatnalli	,,
43.	G.V. Anjannappa	Graduates
44.	M.L. Sreekantiah	,,
45.	A.N. Rama Rao*	,,
46.	Smt. M.R. Lakshamma	,,
47.	Balakrishna Gangadharrao Deshpande	,,
48.	V.C. Pavate*	,,
49.	M.P.L. Sastry	Teachers
50.	M.G. Mahadevaswamy*	,,
51.	S. Mukunda Rao	,,
52.	B.V. Banumaiah	,,
53	Basawantappa Balappa Mamadapur	,,
54.	Keshav Rao Nitturkar*	,,
55.	N.A. Aiengar*	Nominated
56.	Tejosingh Rathod	,,
57.	S. Champa	,,
58.	Rumale Chennabasaviah*	,,
59.	L. Ramiah	,,
60.	Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar	,,
61.	Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin*	,,
62.	K. Balakrishna Rao	,,
63.	S C. Nandimath	,,

*21 members whose names are shown with an asterisk (*) retire on May 13, 1960.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties..	3,50·15	3,64·36	3,61·89
Tax on other than Corporation Tax	5,05·58	5,29·97	5,33·20
Estate Duty	14·04	12·66	13·25
Taxes on Railway Fares	48·46	58·16	56·34
Land Revenue (net)	4,45·00	4,33·23	4,66·10
State Excise Duties	2,92·67	3,02·77	3,01·16
Stamps	1,60·35	1,88·35	2,04·50
Forest	5,04·50	5,70·00	6,04·13
Registration	27·52	31·53	31·68
Taxes on Vehicles	2,32·45	3,09·00	3,10·00
Sales Tax	6,85·00	8,10·87	8,12·30
Other Taxes and Duties	1,44·77	1,88·00	1,98·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	40·63	39·24	38·48
Debt Services	2,43·83	2,99·46	2,80·34
Civil Administration	24,07·56	23,55·15	26,04·70
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,27·25	1,24·50	1,78·50
Miscellaneous (net)	2,15·25	2,03·75	2,34·98
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	6,10·45	6,10·16	6,10·47
Community Development Projects, NES, Local Development Works	1,11·93	1,22·08	1,84·42
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	71,67·39	75,53·24	80,24·44
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,31·19	5,92·83	8,47·31
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,00·33	3,07·32	3,15·33
Debt Services (net)	3,76·35	3,22·57	4,18·54
General Administration	2,59·00	2,66·70	2,80·65
Administration of Justice	87·78	84·17	86·32
Jails	34·80	33·56	42·03
Police	3,22·56	3,50·70	3,35·78
Ports and Pilotage	8·00	7·83	9·09
Scientific Departments	7·98	8·46	8·79
Education	11,32·43	10,99·58	13,21·27
Medical	2,92·53	2,78·96	3,10·57
Public Health	2,13·87	1,90·71	2,32·67
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,69·42	3,57·29	3,61·64
Animal Husbandry	1,03·40	86·60	1,02·11
Co-operation	73·51	72·02	92·49
Industries and Supplies	17,90·41	17,02·86	17,58·68
Miscellaneous Departments	63·21	57·06	70·49
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,78·53	5,81·50	5,95·00
Miscellaneous	4,74·66	4,37·50	4,20·65
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,99·03	2,20·22	3,07·20
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	71,18·99	70,58·44	79,16·61
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)48·40	(+)4,94·80	(+)1,07·83

ORISSA

Area: 60,162 sq. miles *Population*: 1,46,45,946 *Capital*: Bhubaneswar
Principal language: Oriya

Governor. Y.N. Sukthankar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Harekrushna Mahtab ..	Chief Minister, Political, Services, Home, Education, Planning and Co-ordination.
Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo	Finance, Industries, Mining and Geology, Planning (excluding matters relating to Rourkela Steel Plant) and Law.
Radhanath Rath	Development.
Satyapriya Mohanty	Revenue, Excise and Administration of new Capital.
Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo	Works.
Nilamani Routry	Supply and Commerce.
Udip Pratap Sekhar Deo ..	Administrative Tribunal, Vigilance, River Valley Development and matters relating to Rourkela Steel Plant.
Brindaban Naik	Transport and Works (Roads and Buildings).
Ram Parsad Misra	Health, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Laxmi Prasad Misra	Community Development, N.E.S & Gram Panchayats.
Rajballabh Misra	Tribal and Rural Welfare and Labour.

Chief Secretary
V. Ramanathan

ORISSA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice .. .. .. R.L. Narasimham
Puisne Judges .. .. .. S.P. Mahapatra, G.C. Das, S.B. Barman, J.K. Misra.
Advocate-General .. .. . D. Mohanty.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman . .. . G.B. Mishra
Members .. . . M.L. Pandit, B.C. Pattanaik.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Nilakantha Das
Deputy Speaker: Jadumani Mangaraj

1. *Anandpur:* Upendranath Jena (GP)
2. *Anandpur (R):* Makar Sethi (Con.)
3. *Angul:* Kumud Chandra Singh (Ind.)
4. *Angul (R):* Narendrakumar Nayak (CPI)
5. *Aska:* Harihoro Dass (CPI)
6. *Athgarh:* Radhanath Rath (Con.)
7. *Athmallik:* Khetramohan Panigrahy (GP)
8. *Aul:* Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo (Con.)
9. *Bahalda (R):* Sundar Mohun Hemrom (Ind.)
10. *Baisinga:* Prasanna Kumar Dash (PSP)
11. *Baisinga (R):* Panchanan Das (Con.)
12. *Balasore:* Rabindramohan Das (PSP)
13. *Balikuda:* Baikunthanath Mohanty (PSP)
14. *Balliguda (R):* Lokanath Patra (GP)
15. *Bangiriposi (R):* Radha Mohan Naik (GP)
16. *Banki:* Jogesh Chandra Rout (Con.)
17. *Baramba:* Smt. Kanakalata Debi (GP)
18. *Barchana:* Jadumoni Mangaraj (Con.)
19. *Bargarh:* Nikunjabihari Singh (GP)
20. *Bargarh (R):* Bahadur Mahanand (GP)
21. *Baripada:* Harihar Mohanty (PSP)
22. *Baripada (R):* Samai Majhi (Ind.)
23. *Basta:* Akshaya Narayan Praharaj (Con.)

*Recognised State Party: All India Ganatantra Parishad (GP)

24. *Berhampur:* Lingaraj Panigrahi (Con.)
25. *Berhampur (R):* Dandapani Das (Con.)
26. *Begunia :* Satyananda Champatiray (Con.)
27. *Bhadrak:* Nityananda Mohapatra (Ind.)
28. *Bhanjanagar:* Govind Pradhan (CPI)
29. *Bhanjanagar (R):* Suma Naik (CPI)
30. *Bhatli:* Natabar Banchhor (CPI)
31. *Bhawani Patna:* Karunakar Bhoi (GP)
32. *Bhawani Patna (R):* Chandra Sekhar Pradhan (GP)
33. *Bhograi:* Durgasankar Das (Con.)
34. *Bhubaneswar:* Satyapriya Mohanty (Con.)
35. *Binjharpur:* Bankabehari Das (PSP)
36. *Bisra (R):* Nirmal Munda (Ind.)
37. *Bolangir:* Nanda Kishore Misra (GP)
38. *Bolangir (R):* Ramesh Chandra Bhoi (GP)
39. *Bonai (R) :* Arjun Naik (GP)
40. *Brahmagiri:* Padma Charan Samantsinhar (Con.)
41. *Champua:* Rajaballav Misra (GP)
42. *Champua (R):* Gurbcharan Naik (GP)
43. *Chandbali:* Nilamani Routray (Con.)
44. *Chandbali (R):* Nandakishore Jena (Con.)
45. *Chatrapur:* Yatiraj Praharaj (Ind.)
46. *Cuttack City:* Biren Mitra (Con.)
47. *Cuttack Sadar :* Rajakrushna Bose (Con.)
48. *Cuttack Sadar (R):* Punananda Samal (Con.)
49. *Daspalla:* Purna Deo Bhanj (Con.)
50. *Daspalla (R):* Sridhar Naik (GP)
51. *Deogarh:* Smt. Jyotimanjari Debi (GP)
52. *Deogarh (R):* Jayadev Thakur (GP)
53. *Dhamnagar:* Muralidhar Jena (Con.)
54. *Dharamsala:* Madan Mohan Patnaik (Con.)
55. *Dharamsala (R):* Mayadhar Sinha (Con.)
56. *Dharamgarh:* Birakeshari Deo (GP)
57. *Dharamgarh (R):* Janardhan Majhi (GP)
58. *Dhenkanal:* Sankar Pratap Singh-Deo (GP)
59. *Dhenkanal (R):* Kalia Dehuri (GP)
60. *Digapahandi:* Smt. Anangamanjari Devi (Con.)
61. *Digapahandi (R):* Mohan Naik (Con.)
62. *Dura:* Pakanati Venkata Jagganatha Rao (Con.)
63. *Ersama:* Lokanath Choudhury (CPI)
64. *G. Udaigiri (R):* Sarangadhar Pradhan (GP)
65. *Gunupur:* Norasimho Patro (Con.)
66. *Gunupur (R):* Sanyasi Charan Pidikaka (Con.)
67. *Hinjili:* Brundaban Nayak (Con.)
68. *Jagatsinghpur:* Birakishore Das (Con.)
69. *Jagatsinghpur (R):* Kanduricharan Malik (PSP)
70. *Jajpur:* Gadadhar Dutta (Con.)
71. *Jajpur (R):* Santanu Kumar Das (Con.)
72. *Jaleswar:* Prasanna Kumar Pal (PSP)
73. *Jarsuguda:* Bijayakumar Pani (Con.)
74. *Jarsuguda (R):* Manohar Naik (GP)
75. *Jashipur (R):* Mochiram Tiria (GP)
76. *Jeypur:* Harihar Misra (GP)
77. *Jeypur (R):* Laichan Naik (GP)
78. *Kakatpur:* Mohan Das (CPI)
79. *Kakatpur (R):* Bharat Das (CPI)
80. *Karanjia:* Nalini Chandra Bhanja Deo (GP)
81. *Kasipur:* Krishorchandra Deo (GP)
82. *Kasipur (R):* Manik Rai Naik (GP)
83. *Katarbaga:* Purusottam Panda (GP)
84. *Kendrapara:* Dinabandhu Sahu (Con.)
85. *Kendrapara (R):* Prahalad Malik (Con.)
86. *Keonjhar:* Janardan Bhanj Deo (GP)
87. *Keonjhar (R):* Krushnachandra Mahapatra (Ind.)
88. *Khalikote:* Narayan Sahu (Ind.)
89. *Khandpara:* Harihar Singh Maradaraj Bhramarabar Roy (Con.)
90. *Khurda:* Prananath Patnaik (CPI)
91. *K. Nagar:* Smt. Ratnaprava Devi (GP)
92. *Kodala East:* Rama Chandra Maradaraj Deo (Con.)
93. *Kodala West:* Harihar Das (Ind.)
94. *Koraput (R):* Lachuman Pujari (GP)
95. *Loisingha:* Ram Prasad Misra (GP)
96. *Malkangiri (R) :* Madkami Guru (GP)
97. *Nawapara:* Anup Singh Deo (Ind.)
98. *Nawapara (R) :* Ghasiram Majhi (Ind.)
99. *Nayagarh :* Krushnachandra Singh Manadhata (Ind.)
100. *Nilgiri :* Nilambar Das (Con.)
101. *Nowrangpur :* Jagannath Tripathy (Con.)
102. *Nowrangpur (R) :* Harijan Miru (Con.)
103. *Omarkote :* Abdur Rahiman (GP)
104. *Padampur :* Lal Mitroday Singh Bariha (GP)
105. *Padampur (R):* Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha (Con.)
106. *Padwa:* Laxmana Goudo (GP)
107. *Pal-Lahara:* Mrutyunjoy Pal (GP)
108. *Parlakemedi:* Nalla Kurmunaikulu (Ind.)

109. *Patnagarh:* Ainthu Sahoo (GP)
110. *Patnagarh (R):* Asharam Bhoi (GP)
111. *Patkura:* Loknath Mishra (Con.)
112. *Phulbani:* Himanshu Shekhar Padhi (GP)
113. *Phulbani (R):* Anirudha Dipa (GP)
114. *Pipili:* Ram Chandra Patnaik (Ind.)
115. *Pipili (R)*· Gopinath Bhoi (Con.)
116. *Pottangi (R):* Mallu Santa (Con.)
117. *Puri:* Harihar Bahinipati (PSP)
118. *Rairangpur (R):* Hardev Triya (Ind.)
119. *Rajgangpur: (R):* Shanti Prakas Oram (Ind.)
120. *Rajnagar:* Anantacharan Tripathy (Ind.)
121. *Ranpur:* Smt. Basantmanjari Devi (Con.)
122. *Rayaghada (R):* Kamayya Mandangi (Con.)
123. *R. Udaigiri (R):* Ram Bhuya (Con.)
124. *Salepur:* Pradiptakishore Das (PSP)
125. *Salepur (R):* Baidhar Bahera (PSP)
126. *Sambalpur :* Lakshmiprasad Misra (GP)
127. *Sambaipur (R):* Bhikhari Ghasi (GP)
128. *Satyabadi:* Nilakantha Das (Speaker)
129. *Sonepur:* Anantaram Nanda (GP)
130. *Sonepur (R):* Daulata Ganda (GP)
131. *Soro:* Harekrushna Mahtab (Con.)
132. *Soro (R):* Chaitanya Sethi (Con.)
133. *Sundergarh:* Udit Pratap Shekar Deo (GP)
134. *Sundergarh (R):* Gangadhar Pradhan (GP)
135. *Surula:* Bijayananda Patnaik (Con.)
136. *Talcher:* Pabitramohan Pradhan (Con.)
137. *Tirtole:* Nishamani Khuntia (PSP)
138. *Tilagarh:* Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (GP)
139. *Tilagarh (R):* Achyutanand Mahanand (GP)
140. *Udala (R):* Manmohan Tudu (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,54·95	2,59·35	2,62·47
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,97·11	2,98·82	1,96·88
Estate Duty	6·88	7·25	7·25
Taxes on Railway Fares	19·38	23·26	22·53
Land Revenue (net)	3,24·58	2,78·58	2,93·41
State Excise Duties	99·57	1,06·03	1,07·47
Stamps	57·02	58·41	58·41
Forest	2,73·67	2,85·92	2,55·52
Registration	16·40	16·90	17·50
Taxes on Vehicles	70·82	76·66	78·46
Sales Tax	2,15·51	2,15·54	2,57·29
Other Taxes and Duties	34·91	19·69	76·21
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	7·25	(—)2·70	17·43
Debt Services	44·84	73·88	66·73
Civil Administration	5,36·42	4,13·16	6,06·54
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	43·71	45·00	70·43
Multi-purpose River Schemes	—	—	1,73·52
Electricity Schemes	53·60	54·80	76·49
Miscellaneous (net)	1,41·04	1,48·49	1,53·92
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	3,79·29	4,62·33	6,16·28
Community Development Projects, NES, Local Development Works	1,41·74	1,51·33	1,74·42
Extraordinary	46·06	10·56	78·13
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	30,64·69	30,03·26	36,67·29
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,58·57	2,55·16	2,98·57
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	46·34	45·92	62·17
Debt Services (net)	2,08·52	1,94·96	2,95·88
General Administration	2,46·28	2,60·44	2,60·73
Administration of Justice	30·72	30·66	31·44
Jails	30·90	31·71	30·79
Police	1,80·80	1,79·87	2,14·10
Ports and Pilotage	·14	·10	2·07
Scientific Departments	86·29	22·82	88·37
Education	3,98·86	4,12·51	4,77·07
Medical	1,20·11	1,26·72	1,70·10
Public Health	82·83	81·56	88·63
Agriculture	1,23·21	1,21·06	1,15·31
Animal Husbandry	62·60	58·64	67·52
Co-operation	51·83	50·02	62·22
Industries and Supplies	72·78	71·27	78·09
Miscellaneous Departments	2,26·85	2,27·03	2,67·70
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,09·10	3,24·58	8,13·54
Miscellaneous	2,19·02	2,20·04	2,24·29
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,02·64	2,87·25	3,69·00
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	30,58·39	30,02·22	40,17·59
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)6·30	(+)1·04	(—)3,50·30

PUNJAB

Area: 47,084 sq. miles *Population*: 1,61,34,890 *Capital*: Chandigarh
Principal languages: Punjabi and Hindi

Governor: N.V. Gadgil

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Pratap Singh Kairon	Chief Minister, General Administration including Publicity, Elections, Law and Order, Anti-Corruption, Integration, Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Tribal Areas, Medical and Health.
Gopichand Bhargava	Finance, Planning and Statistics.
Mohan Lal	Industries, Civil Supplies, Local bodies (excluding Panchayats), Jails, Justice and Legislative Department.
Kartar Singh	Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Gian Singh Rarewala	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests.
Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Labour, Education, Printing and Stationery and Languages.
Gurbanta Singh	Community Development, Panchayats and Co-operatives.
Birendra Singh Rao	Irrigation and Power, Consolidation, Transport and Sports.
Surajmal	Public Works, Capital Project, Public Health Engineering and Housing.
Deputy Ministers	
Yashwant Rai	Attached to the Chief Minister and the Industries Minister: Local Self-Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Harijan Welfare.
Smt. Parkash Kaur	Attached to the Chief Minister: Health, Medical and Social Welfare.
Yashpal	Attached to the Education and Labour Minister: Education, Printing and Stationery and Languages.
Dalbir Singh	Attached to the Irrigation and Power Minister: Community Projects and Irrigation and Power.
Banarsi Das	Attached to the Industries Minister: Jails, Food and Supplies.
Pratap Singh	Attached to the Chief Minister and Agriculture Minister: Development of Hilly Backward Areas and Forests.
Harbans Lal	Attached to the Chief Minister and Agriculture Minister: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Law and Order.
Niranjan Singh Talib	Attached to Public Works Minister: Public Works, Capital Project, Public Health Engineering and Housing.
Chief Parliamentary Secretary	
Hans Raj Sharma	Publicity.

Chief Secretary

E.N. Mangat Rai

PUNJAB HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	G.D. Khosla
Puisne Judges	D. Falshaw, S.S Daulat, B. Narain, G.L. Chopra, Mehar Singh, Tek Chand, K.L. Gosain, S.B. Capoor, R.P. Khosla, A.N. Grover, I.D. Dua, Harbans Singh, D.K. Mahajan, Jagjit Singh Bedi, Shamsher Bahadur, P.C. Pandit.
Advocate-General	S.N. Sikri

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	Vacant
Members	Hardwari Lal, Achhra Singh, P.S. Jain, Abdul Majid Khan.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Gurdial Singh Dhillon

Deputy Speaker: Sarup Singh

1. *Abohar:* Sahi Ram (JS)
2. *Ajnala:* Achhar Singh Chhina(CPI)
3. *Amb :* Smt. Krishna (Con.)
4. *Ambala Cantonment:* Dev Raj Anand (Con.)
5. *Ambala City:* Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con.)
6. *Amritsar City Civil Lines:* Sarup Singh (Con.)
7. *Amritsar City East:* Baldev Parkash (JS)
8. *Amritsar Sadar :* Waryam Singh (Con.)
9. *Amritsar Sadar (R):* Charan Singh (Con.)
10. *Amritsar City West:* Balramdas Tandan (JS)
11. *Anandpur:* Balu Ram (Con.)
12. *Bahadurgarh:* Sri Chand (Con.)
13. *Barnala:* Kartar Singh Diwana (Con.)
14. *Batala:* Gorakh Nath (Con.)
15. *Beas:* Sohan Singh Jalalusman (Con.)
16. *Bhagapurana:* Gurmit Singh (Con.)
17. *Bhagapurana: (R):* Sohan Singh (Con.)
18. *Bhatinda:* Harbans Lal (Con.)
19. *Bhiwani:* Ram Kanwar (Con.)
20. *Butana:* Chambal Singh (Con.)
21. *Chandigarh:* Niranjan Singh Talib (Con.)
22. *Dadri :* Attar Singh (JS)
23. *Dadri (R):* Sis Ram (JS)
24. *Dasuya:* Kartar Singh (Con.)
25. *Dera Baba Nanak:* Waryam Singh (Con.)
26. *Dera Gopipur:* Mehar Singh (Con.)
27. *Dharamsala:* Hari Ram (Con.)
28. *Dhariwal:* Harbans Singh (Con.)
29. *Dhuri:* Jasdev Singh (Con.)
30. *Dhuri (R):* Jangir Singh (CPI)
31. *Faridkot:* Vacant
32. *Fatehabad:* Mani Ram Godara (Con.)
33. *Fatehgarh:* Joginder Singh (Con.)
34. *Fazilka:* Radha Krishan (Con.)
35. *Ferozepur:* Kundan Lal Bhandari (Con.)
36. *Ferozepur Jhirka:* Mohammed Yasin Khan (Con.)
37. *Ganaur:* Lehri Singh (Con.)
38. *Garhshankar:* Bhag Singh Canadian (CPI)
39. *Garhshankar (R):* Dasondha Singh (Con.)
40. *Gharaunda:* Multan Singh (Con.)
41. *Gohana:* Bharat Singh (Ind.)
42. *Gohana (R):* Chajju Ram (Ind.)
43. *Gurdaspur:* Prabodh Chander (Con.)
44. *Gurdaspur (R):* Sunder Singh (Con.)
45. *Gurgaon :* Gajraj Singh (Con.)
46. *Guru Har Sahai:* Bhaktawar Singh (Con.)
47. *Hamirpur:* Smt. Sarla Devi (Con.)
48. *Hamirpur (R):* Rup Singh (Ind.)
49. *Hansi:* Saroop Singh (Con.)
50. *Hansi (R):* Dalbir Singh (Con.)
51. *Hasanpur:* Sumer Singh (Con.)
52. *Hissar City:* Balwant Rai Tayal (Con.)
53. *Hissar Sadar:* Smt. Sneh Lata (Con.)
54. *Hoshiarpur:* Balbir Singh (Ind.)
55. *Hoshiarpur (R):* Karam Chand (SCF)
56. *Jagadhri:* Amar Nath Vidyalankar (Con.)
57. *Jagadhri (R):* Ram Prakash (Con.)
58. *Jagraon:* Smt. Har Parkash Kaur (Con.)
59. *Jaitu:* Smt. Jagdish Kaur (Ind.)
60. *Jatusana:* Abhai Singh (Con.)
61. *Jhajjar:* Sher Singh (Con.)
62. *Jhajjar (R).* Phul Singh (CPI)
63. *Jind:* Inder Singh (SCF)
64. *Jind (R):* Bhalla Ram (SCF)
65. *Jullundur City North-East:* Lal Chand Sabharwal (JS)
66. *Jullundur City South-West:* Jagat Narain (Ind.)
67. *Kaithal:* Vacant
68. *Kalanaur:* Nanhu Ram (Con.)
69. *Kangra:* Amar Nath (Con.)
70. *Kapurthala:* Harnam Singh (Con.)
71. *Karnal:* Ram Piara (Con.)
72. *Kartarpur:* Karam Singh (Con.)
73. *Kartarpur (R).* Gurbanta Singh (Con.)
74. *Khalra:* Gurwaryam Singh (Ind.)
75. *Kulu:* Raghbir Singh (Con.)
76. *Kulu (R):* Jit Ram (Con.)
77. *Ludhiana City:* Lajpat Rai (JS)
78. *Ludhiana North:* Har Bhagwan Maudgil (Con.)
79. *Ludhiana South:* Ram Dayal Singh (Con.)
80. *Majitha:* Smt. Parkash Kaur (Con.)
81. *Malerkotla:* Chanda Singh (Con.)
82. *Malout:* Prakash Singh (Con.)
83. *Malout (R):* Teja Singh (Con.)
84. *Mansa:* Harcharan Singh (Con.)
85. *Mansa (R):* Kirpal Singh (Con.)
86. *Moga:* Jagraj Singh (Con.)
87. *Mohindergarh:* Nihal Singh (Con.)
88. *Mukerian:* Ralla Ram (Con.)
89. *Mukerian (R):* Guran Das (Con.)
90. *Muktsar:* Harcharan Singh (Con.)
91. *Nabha:* Balwant Singh (Con.)
92. *Nakodar:* Umrao Singh (Con.)
93. *Nakodar (R):* Sant Ram (Con.)
94. *Naraingarh:* Sadhu Ram (Con.)
95. *Naraingarh: (R):* Roshan Lal (Con.)
96. *Narnaul:* Devki Nandan (JS)
97. *Nawanshahr:* Harguranand Singh (Con.)
98. *Nawanshahr (R):* Jagat Ram (Con.)

*Recognised State Party: All-India Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF).

99. *Nuh:* Abdul Ghani (Con.)
100. *Nurmahal:* Darbara Singh (Con.)
101. *Nurpur:* Ram Chandra (Con.)
102. *Pakka Kalan:* Inder Singh Lehri (Con.)
103. *Pakka Kalan* (*R*): Dhanna Singh Gulshan (Con.)
104. *Palampur:* Pratap Singh (Con.)
105. *Palwal:* Gurudutt (Con.)
106. *Palwal* (*R*): Bhule Ram (Con.)
107. *Panipat:* Parma Nand (Con.)
108. *Pataudi:* Mohan Lal (Con.)
109. *Pathankot:* Bhagirath Lal (Con.)
110. *Patiala:* Bhalindra Singh (Ind.)
111. *Patti:* Narain Singh Shahbazpuri (Con.)
112. *Pehwa:* Jagdish Chandra (Con.)
113. *Phagwara:* Hans Raj Sharma (Con.)
114. *Phillaur:* Udham Singh (Con.)
115. *Phul:* Ram Nath Seth (Con.)
116. *Pundri:* Bhag Singh (SCF)
117. *Rai:* Hukam Singh (CPI)
118. *Raikot:* Pal Singh Romi (Con.)
119. *Raikot* (*R*): Bhag Singh (Con.)
120. *Rajaund:* Baru Ram (SCF)
121. *Rajpura:* Prem Singh (Con.)
122. *Rewari:* Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)
123. *Rohtak:* Mangal Sen (JS)
124. *Rupar:* Sadhu Singh (Ind.)
125. *Rupa* (*R*): Pratap Singh (Con.)
126. *Safidon* Sri Krishna (Con.)
127. *Samana:* Bhupender Singh Mann (Con.)
128. *Samana* (*R*): Harchand Singh (Con.)
129. *Sambhalka:* Dharam Singh Rathi (Ind.)
130. *Sampla:* Suraj Bhan (Ind.)
131. *Samrala:* Ajmer Singh (Con.)
132. *Samrala* (*R*): Jagir Singh (Con.)
133. *Sangrur:* Rajinder Singh (Con.)
134. *Sarhali:* Pratap Singh Kairon (Con.)
135. *Sadhaura:* Dev Datt Puri (Con.)
136. *Simla:* Muni Lal (PSP)
137. *Sirhind:* Gian Singh Rarewala (Con.)
138. *Sirhind* (*R*): Mihan Singh Gill (Con.)
139. *Sirsa:* Devi Lal (Con.)
140. *Sirsa* (*R*): Kesra Ram (Con.)
141. *Sonepat:* Sri Ram Sharma (Ind.)
142. *Sri Gobindpur:* Gurbachan Singh Bajwa (Con.)
143. *Sultanpur:* Atma Singh (Con.)
144. *Sunam:* Mahesh Inder Singh (Ind.)
145. *Sunam* (*R*): Pritam Singh Sahoke (Con.)
146. *Tarn Taran:* Gurdial Singh Dhillon (Speaker)
147. *Tarn Taran* (*R*): Niranjan Singh (Con.)
148. *Thanesar:* Banarsi Dass (Con.)
149. *Thanesar* (*R*): Ran Singh (Con.)
150. *Tohana:* Surajmal (Con.)
151. *Tosham:* Chandar Bhan (Ind.)
152. *Una:* Ram Krishan (CPI)
153. *Zira:* Gurdit Singh (Con.)
154. *Zira* (*R*): Smt. Jaswant Kaur (Con.)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Kapoor Singh — *Deputy Chairman:* Chand Ram

1.	A.C. Bali*	Legislative Assemby
2.	Balwant Singh Ahluwalia	,,
3.	Chand Ram	,,
4.	Desh Raj	,,
5.	Gopichand Bhargava	,,
6.	Gurdit Singh	,,
7.	Hukam Singh	,,
8.	Hans Raj Kapoor*	,,
9.	Harinder Singh*	,,
10.	Kapoor Singh	,,
11.	Kartar Singh*	,,
12.	Mohan Lal	,,
13.	Milkhi Ram*	,,
14.	Prithvi Singh Azad	,,
15.	Sahib Ram	,,
16.	Sultan Singh	,,
17.	Teja Singh Namdhari*	,,
18.	Yashpal	,,
19.	Birendra Singh*	Local Authorities
20.	Darbari Lal Gupta	,,
21.	Daya Kishan*	,,
22.	Gulab Singh	,,
23.	Gurbaksh Singh	,,
24.	Hari Singh*	,,
25.	Kalyan Singh*	,,
26.	Krishan Lal	Local Authorities
27.	Kundan Lal Ahjua	,,
28.	Prem Singh Lalpuri	,,
29.	Premsukh Dass*	,,
30.	Raghuvir Saran Sharma	,,
31.	Ranjit Singh*	,,
32.	Sagar Dina Nath	,,
33.	Siri Chand Babu*	,,
34.	Tek Chand	,,
35.	Umrao Singh	,,
36.	Smt. Ila Rani Ahooja	Graduates
37.	Ram Chandra*	,,
38.	Suraj Bhan	,,
39.	Virendra	,,
40.	Chaman Lal	Teachers
41.	Gurcharan Singh*	,,
42.	Prem Chand Markanda	,,
43.	Ude Singh	,,
44.	Smt. Balwant Kaur*	Nominated
45.	Smt. Gian Kaur	,,
46.	Smt. Pritpal Kaur	,,
47.	Ram Dhan Sharma	,,
48.	Suraj Ram	,,
49.	S.F. Deane	,,
50.	Yashwant Rai*	,,
51.	Ku. V. G. Bhan	,,

*17 members whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) retired on April 26, 1960.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	3,69·52	3,78·83	3,78·70
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,33·35	3,36·32	2,20·73
Estate Duty	8·51	9·55	9·55
Taxes on Railway Fares	88·31	1,06·00	1,02·67
Land Revenue (net)	4,48·36	4,45·21	5,09·50
State Excise Duties	5,18·26	5,22·40	5,46·90
Stamps	1,97·75	2,06·63	2,10·95
Forest	81·26	1,00·47	1,03·18
Registration	44·62	46·85	48·00
Taxes on Vehicles	73·01	75·15	79·80
Sales Tax	5,48·49	6,16·90	6,25·31
Other Taxes and Duties	3,59·10	3,67·55	3,87·46
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,39·71	2,09·93	1,22·26
Debt Services	3,75·23	4,32·04	4,74·26
Civil Administration	7,34·48	7,51·83	7,65·11
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,01·53	1,00·02	1,14·21
Multi-purpose River Schemes (Gross) ..	2,19·99	2,53·74	2,50·39
Miscellaneous (net)	3,39·19	3,69·03	4,60·40
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	2,42·19	2,60·14	3,89·36
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works.	58·34	98·16	1,32·91
Extraordinary	6·47	1·81	10·25
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	52,87·67	56,88·56	59,41·90
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,64·36	4,32·55	4,77·54
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,51·26	1,55·63	2,11·00
Debt Services (net)	4,48·77	4,00·02	3,51·17
General Administration	2,98·25	2,89·78	3,20·69
Administration of Justice	67·02	67·97	69·80
Jails	63·25	59·90	58·23
Police	4,63·69	4,57·14	4,94·13
Scientific Departments	4·55	3·20	3·85
Education	11,09·61	10,63·26	12,02·45
Medical	2,49·15	2,34·08	2,87·35
Public Health..	1,29·25	1,09·52	1,81·84
Agriculture	1,58·61	1,68·57	1,90·09
Animal Husbandry	71·88	57·11	83·56
Co-operation	63·95	63·02	90·08
Industries	85·14	71·46	1,38·57
Miscellaneous Departments..	40·81	38·11	44·33
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,86·34	6,08·86	5,98·40
Miscellaneous	5,77·82	6,70·03	7,30·24
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,86·75	1,66·29	2,39·53
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	53,20·46	51,16·50	57,72·85
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)32·79	(+)5,72·06	(+)1,69·05

RAJASTHAN

Area: 1,32,150 sq. miles *Population*: 1,59,70,774 *Capital*: Jaipur
Principal languages: Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor: Gurmukh Nihal Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mohan Lal Sukhadia	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Appointments, Planning and Development, Education and Mines and Mineral-based Industries.
Haribhau Upadhyaya	Finance, Community Development, Village Industries and Panchayats.
Ram Kishore Vyas	Home, Law and Transport.
Damodar Lal Vyas	Revenue, Devasthan Department, Relief and Rehabilitation and Famine Relief.
Badri Prasad Gupta	Medical and Public Health, Stationery and Printing, Legislative Assembly and Elections and Labour.
Nathu Ram Mirdha	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Food.
Sampat Ram	Municipalities and Forests.
Bheekha Bhai	Irrigation except Rajasthan and Bhakra Canal Projects and Ayurved.
Rikhab Chand Dhariwal	Industries except mineral-based industries, Civil Supplies and Social Welfare.
Harish Chandra	Buildings, Roads and Power.
Ramchandra Chaudhry	Excise and Taxation and Bhakra and Rajasthan Canal Projects.
Deputy Ministers	
Poonam Chand Vishnoi	Education and Finance.
Daulat Ram	Agriculture and Irrigation.
Barkatullah	Planning (Co-ordination), Power State Enterprises and Technical Education.

Chief Secretary

B.L. Rawat

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	Sarjoo Prasad
Puisne Judges	J.S. Ranawat, D.S. Dave, I.N. Modi, D.M. Bhandari, J. Narayan, L.N. Changani and C.B. Bhargava
Advocate-General	G.C. Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	L.L. Joshi
Members	R.K. Tilak, S.L. Ahuja

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ram Niwas Mirdha *Deputy Speaker* : Niranjannath Acharya

1. *Abu:* Dalpat Singh (Ind.)
2. *Ahore:* Madho Singh (Con.)
3. *Ajmer City East:* Mahendra Singh Pawar (Ind.)
4. *Ajmer City West:* Arjan Das (Ind.)
5. *Aklera:* Sampatraj (Con.)
6. *Aklera (R):* Bhairon Lal (Con.)
7. *Alwar :* Chhotu Singh (Con.)
8. *Amber:* Sahdeo (Con.)
9. *Amber (R):* Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.)
10. *Asind:* Jai Singh Ranawat (Con.)
11. *Aspur:* Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.)
12. *Bagidora (R):* Nathuram (Con.)
13. *Bairath:* Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.)
14. *Bali:* Moti (Ind.)
15. *Bali (R):* Dewa (Con.)
16. *Balotra:* Anope Singh (RRP)
17. *Balotra (R):* Rawat (Con.)
18. *Bandikui:* Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.)
19. *Banera:* Taj Mal (Con.)
20. *Bansur* Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.)
21. *Banswara (R):* Mogji (Ind.)
22. *Baran* : Dalip Singh (Con.)
23. *Baran (R) :* Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.)
24. *Bari:* Subedar Singh (Con.)
25. *Barmer* : Tan Singh (RRP)
26. *Bayana:* Sribhan Singh (Con.)
27. *Bayana (R):* Gordhan Singh(Con.)
28. *Beawar:* Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.)
29. *Begun :* Sugan Chand (Con.)
30. *Behror:* Chander Singh (Ind.)
31. *Bharatpur:* Moti Lal (Ind.)
32. *Bhilwara:* Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.)
33. *Bhim:* Fateh Singh (Ind.)
34. *Bikaner City:* Murlidhar Vyas (PSP)
35. *Bilara:* Bhairon Singh (Con.)
36. *Bundi:* Sajjan Singh (Con.)
37. *Chhabra.* Daya Krishna (JS)
38. *Chhabra (R):* Dhanna Lal Harit (Con)
39. *Chittorgarh:* Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.)
40. *Chohtan:* Vali Mohammed (Con.)
41. *Churu:* Mohar Singh (Ind.)
42. *Churu (R):* Rawata (Con.)
43. *Dag:* Harishchandra (Con.)
44. *Dag (R):* Ramchandra (Con.)
45. *Danta Ramgarh:* Madan Singh (RRP)
46. *Dausa:* Ram Dhan (Ind.)
47. *Dausa (R):* Gajja (Ind.)
48. *Deedwana:* Motilal Chaudhury (Con.)
49. *Deeg:* Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.)
50. *Degana:* Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.)
51. *Dholpur:* Bahadur Singh (Con.)
52. *Dudu:* Narendra Singh (RRP)
53. *Dudu (R):* Ladu Chamar (RRP)
54. *Dungargarh:* Daulat Ram (Con.)
55. *Dungarpur (R):* Balmukand (Ind.)
56. *Fatehpur:* Abdul Ghafiar Khan (Con.)
57. *Gangapur:* Ridhi Chand (Ind.)
58. *Gangapur (R):* Prithvi Raj (Ind.)
59. *Ganganagar:* Dev Nath (Con.)
60. *Ghatol:* Harideo Joshi (Con.)
61. *Gogunda (R):* Laxman (Con.)
62. *Guda Malandi:* Ramdhan (Con.)
63. *Gudha:* Shiv Nath Singh (Con.)
64. *Hanumangarh:* Ram Chandra Chowdhary (Con.)
65. *Hawamahal:* Ramkishore Vyas (Con.)
66. *Hindoli:* Bhanwarlal (Con.)
67. *Hindoli (R):* Modulal (Con.)
68. *Jaisalmer:* Hukam Singh (Ind.)
69. *Jalore:* Narpat Singh (RRP)
70. *Jalore (R):* Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.)
71. *Jamwa Ramgarh:* Doongarsi Dass (Ind.)
72. *Jamwa Ramgarh (R).* Ram Lal Bansiwal (Con.)
73. *Jayal :* Manak Chand (Con.)
74. *Jhalrapatan:* Jayendra Singh (Con.)
75. *Jhunjhunu:* Narottam Lal Joshi (Con.)
76. *Jodhpur City I .* Anand Singh (Con)
77. *Jodhpur City II:* Barkatullah Khan (Con.)
78. *Johri Bazar:* Satish Chandra Agarawal (JS)
79. *Kama:* Nathi Singh (Ind.)
80. *Kapasin:* Bhawani Shanker (Con.)
81. *Kapasin (R):* Jai Chand (Con.)
82. *Karanpur:* Smt. Satwant Kaur (Con.)
83. *Karauli:* Brijendrapal (Ind.)
84. *Karauli: (R):* Umed Lal (Con.)
85. *Kekri:* Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.)
86. *Kekri (R):* Hazari (Con.)
87. *Kharchi:* Veno (Ind.)
88. *Kharchi (R):* Manroop (Ind.)
89. *Khetri:* Shis Ram Ola (Con.)
90. *Khetri (R):* Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.)
91. *Kishangarh:* Purshottam Lal (Con.)
92. *Kishanpole:* Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.)
93. *Kotah:* Rameshwar Dayal (Con.)
94. *Kotputli :* Ram Karan Singh (JS)
95. *Kumbhalgarh:* Shri Manohar (Con.)
96. *Kushalgarh (R):* Heera (Ind.)
97. *Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.):* Bhola Nath (Con.)
98. *Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R):* Gokul Chand (Con.)
99. *Lachmangarh (Sikar Dt.):* Kishan Singh (Con.)
100. *Ladnu:* Ram Niwas Mirdha (Speaker)
101. *Lalsot:* Prabhu Lal (Ind.)
102. *Lalsot (R):* Nathu Lal (RRP)
103. *Luni:* Poonam Chand (Con.)

*Recognised State Party: Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP).

104. *Lunkaransur:* Bhimsen (Con.)
105. *Mahwa:* Chuttan Lal (Con.)
106. *Mahwa (R):* Gopi Sahai (Con.)
107. *Malpura:* Damodarlal Vyas (Con.)
108. *Mandal:* Shivcharan Dass (RRP)
109. *Mandal (R):* Kalu (JS)
110. *Mandalgarh:* Ganapati Lal Verma (Con.)
111. *Mandawa* : Lachhu Ram (CPI)
112. *Masuda* : Narain Singh (Con.)
113. *Mavli* : Janardhan Rai (Con.)
114. *Merta* : Gopal Lal (Con.)
115. *Nagaur* : Nathuram Mirdha (Con.)
116. *Nasirabad*: Jwala Prasad (Con.)
117. *Nathdwara* : Kishan Lal (Con.)
118. *Nawalgarh* : Sri Ram (Ind.)
119. *Nawan* : Kishanlal Shah (Con.)
120. *Nawan (R)* : Jeth Mal (Con.)
121. *Neem-Ka-Thana* : Gyan Chand Modi (Con.)
122. *Neem-Ka-Thana (R):* Narayan Lal (Con.)
123. *Nimbahera:* Sri Niwas Sharda (Con.)
124. *Nohar* : Ram Kishan Bhambhu (Ind.)
125. *Nohar (R)* : Dharampal (Con.)
126. *Nokha* : Vacant
127. *Nokha (R)* : Roopa Ram (Ind.)
128. *Osian* : Parsh Ram (Con)
129. *Pali* : Mool Chand (Con.)
130. *Phalasia (R)*: Vidyasagar (Con.)
131. *Phalodi* : Kesari Singh (RRP)
132. *Phalodi (R)* : Suraj Mal (RRP)
133. *Phulera* : P.K. Choudhari (Con.)
134. *Pipalda* : Rikhab Chand Dhariwal (Con.)
135. *Pipalda (R)* : Ram Narayan (JS)
136. *Pilani* : Smt. Sumitra (Con.)
137. *Pratapgarh*: Amritlal Payaka (Con.)
138. *Pratapgarh (R)* : Amra (Con.)
139. *Pushkar* : Smt. Prabha (Con.)
140. *Raipur* : Shanker Lal (Con.)
141. *Raisinghnagar* : Chuni Lal (Con.)
142. *Rajgarh* : Raghubir Singh (RRP)
143. *Rajgarh (R)* : Hari Kishan (Con.)
144. *Rajakhera* : Mahendra Singh (Ind.)
145. *Rajsamand* : Niranjannath Acharya (Con.)
146. *Ramgarh* : Smt. Ganga Devi (Con.)
147. *Raniwara* : Mangal Singh (RRP)
148. *Ratangarh* : Kishna (Ind.)
149. *Sagwara (R)* : Bhika Bhai (Con.)
150. *Salumber* : Sohan Lal (Con.)
151. *Salumber (R)* : Phoola (Con.)
152. *Sanchore* : Lakshmi Chand (RRP)
153. *Sarada (R)* : Devilal (Con.)
154. *Sardar-shahar* : Chandan Mal Baid (Con.)
155. *Sawai Madhopur* : Abid Ali (Con.)
156. *Sawai Madhopur (R)* : Mangi Lal (Con.)
157. *Shahpura*: Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
158. *Shahpura (R)* : Kana (Con.)
159. *Sikar* : Jagdish Prasad (JS)
160. *Singrawat* : Ramdeo Singh (Con.)
161. *Sirohi* : Mohabbatsingh (Con.)
162. *Sirohi (R)* : Veerka (Ind.)
163. *Sojat* : Teja Ram (Con.)
164. *Sri Madhopur* : Bhairon Singh (JS)
165. *Sujangarh* : Smt. Shanno Devi (Ind.)
166. *Suratgarh* : Rajaram (Con.)
167. *Tijara* : Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.)
168. *Tijara (R)* : Sampat Ram (Con.)
169. *Tonk* : Narain Singh (Con.)
170. *Tonk (R)* : Laloo Ram (Con.)
171. *Udaipur* : Mohan Lal Sukhadia (Con.)
172. *Uniara* : Sardar Singh (RRP)
173. *Vallabhnagar* : Gulabsingh (Con.)
174. *Vallabhnagar (R)* : Hari Prasad (Con.)
175. *Weir* : Mansingh (Ind.)
176. *Weir (R)* : Tej Mal (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties..	2,80·02	2,89·73	2,95·75
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,30·00	3,41·57	3,49·80
Estate Duty	10·00	9·85	10·66
Taxes on Railway fares	73·73	88·48	88·71
Land Revenue (net)	7,05·50	7,70·00	8,05·00
State Excise Duties	3,38·00	3,85·00	3,92·00
Stamps	89·65	93·00	95·00
Forest	74·50	75·00	82·00
Registration	11·50	12·00	12·40
Taxes on Vehicles	90·00	92·50	1,00·00
Sales Tax	3,25·00	3,20·00	3,40·00
Other taxes and Duties	48·70	72·50	90·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	70·98	60·27	70·26
Debt Services	90·33	94·70	97·75
Civil Administration	6,47·68	5,85·36	7,16·88
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	60·48	59·83	55·60
Electricity Schemes	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (net)	1,59·11	1,51·35	2,07·90
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	2,78·19	3,27·08	3,20·19
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,01·71	1,14·95	1,03·05
Extraordinary	1,42·00	55·02	2,82·01
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS.	39,27·08	39,98·19	45,14·96
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,37·80	3,59·26	3,64·90
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	72·07	76·16	78·30
Debt Services (net)	3,68·89	3,38·93	4,29·67
General Administration	2,29·34	2,50·58	2,61·01
Administration of Justice	51·45	52·46	52·85
Jails	32·68	32·46	33·57
Police	4,30·68	4,43·68	4,35·00
Scientific Departments	24·22	29·05	24·89
Education	8,45·27	8,52·48	9,87·31
Medical	2,63·15	2,63·61	3,13·73
Public Health	1,54·18	1,76·46	1,91·57
Agriculture	1,13·21	1,10·00	1,46·34
Animal Husbandry	76·04	80·36	83·40
Co-operation	56·73	51·25	72·17
Industries and Supplies	62·16	60·79	66·53
Miscellaneous Departments	1,54·41	2,11·39	2,26·42
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,10·53	2,17·00	2,36·63
Miscellaneous	3,12·56	3,94·05	4,25·41
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works.	1,18·85	1,37·58	1,59·52
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	39,14·22	41,37·55	45,89·22
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)12·86	(—)1,39·36	(—)74·26

UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 1,13,452 Sq. miles *Population* : 6,32,15,742 *Capital* : Lucknow
Principal language : Hindi.

Governor : V.V. Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sampurnanand ..	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Industries and Labour.
Hukum Singh Visen	.. Revenue, Health, Relief and Rehabilitation and Justice.
Girdhari Lal .	.. Public Works and Irrigation and Power.
Syed Ali Zaheer ..	.. Finance and Forests.
Kamalapati Tripathi	.. Home, Education, Harijan Welfare and Information.
Vichitra Narain Sharma	.. Local Self-Government.
Mohan Lal Gautam	.. Co-operation and Agriculture.
Ministers of State	
Sita Ram	.. Excise and Transport.
Jagmohan Singh Negi	.. Food and Civil Supplies.
Lakshmi Raman Acharya	Social Security and Social Welfare
Deputy Ministers	
Sultan Alam Khan	.. Planning.
Baldeo Singh Arya	.. Health, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Ram Swaroop Yadav	.. Home.
H.N. Bahuguna ..	. Labour, Heavy and Small-scale Industries.
Mahabir Singh ..	.. Public Works.
Virendra Verma ..	.. Co-operation.
Jai Ram Verma ..	.. Local Self-Government.
Mahabir Prasad Shukla	.. Revenue
Din Dayal Shastry	.. Education.
Kali Charan Agarwal	.. Agriculture.
Narendra Singh Bisht	.. Parliamentary Affairs.
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Kripa Shanker ..	.. Attached to the Chief Minister.
Raj Behari Singh ..	.. Attached to the Chief Minister.
Istafa Hussian ..	.. Attached to the Minister for Home, Education, Harijan Welfare and Information.
Dharam Singh ..	.. Attached to the Revenue Minister.
Dharam Datt Vaid	.. Attached to the Transport Minister.
Mahmood Ali Khan	.. Attached to the Finance Minister.

Chief Secretary
Govind Narain

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	.. O.H. Mootham
Puisne Judges	.. R. Dayal, M.C. Desai, V. Bhargava, R.N. Gurtu, N. Beg, B. Mukherji, B.R. James, A.N. Mulla, S.N. Sahai, V.D. Bhargava, B. Upadhya, V.G. Oak, A.P. Srivastava, J.K. Tandon, J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J.N. Takru, B.N. Nigam, S.S. Dhavan, S.K. Verma, W. Broome, D.S. Mathur, D.B. Uniyal, S.N. Dwivedi, R.A. Misra.
Advocate-General ..	.. Kanhaiya Lal Misra

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	.. Radha Krishna
Members	.. S.N.M. Tripathi, Girish Chandra, M.S. Bisht, M. H. Faruqi.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : A.G. Kher

Deputy Speaker : R.N. Tripathi

1. *Afzalgarh* : Shiv Ram (JS)
2. *Aggota* : Jagbir Singh (PSP)
3. *Agra City I* : Adi Ram Singhal (Con.)
4. *Agra City II* (*R*) : Chhatrapati Ambesh (Con.)
5. *Agra City II* : Deokinadan Vibhav (Con.)
6. *Ahraura* : Raj Narain Singh (Con.)
7. *Akbarpur* : Vacant
8. *Akbarpur* : Devi Prasad Misra (SP)
9. *Akbarpur* (*R*) : Smt. Ram Rati Devi (Con.)
10. *Allahabad City South* : Kalyan Chandra Mohiley (PSP)
11. *Allahabad City North* : Kailash Narain Gupta (Con.)
12. *Aliganj* : Bhup Kishore (Ind).
13. *Aligarh* : Anant Ram Verma (Con.)
14. *Almora* . Govind Singh (JS)
15. *Amethi* : Rama Kant Singh (Con.)
16. *Amroha* : Ram Kumar (Ind).
17. *Amsin* : Madan Gopal Vaidya (Con.)
18. *Anupshahr*: Din Dayalu Sharma(Con.)
19. *Anupshahr*(*R*) : Dharam Singh (Con.)
20. *Aonla* : Nawal Kishore (Con.)
21. *Atheha* : Smt. Amola Devi (Con.)
22. *Atrauli* . Nek Ram Sharma (Con.)
23. *Atraulia* : Padmakar (PSP)
24. *Auraiya* : Bhajan Lal (SP)
25. *Auraiya*(*R*): Shukh Lal (Con.)
26. *Azamgarh* : Vishram Rai (PSP)
27. *Baberu* : Ram Sanehi Bhartiya (Con.)
28. *Bachhrawan* : Chandrika Prasad (Con.)
29. *Bachhrawan* (*R*): Rameshwar Prasad (Con.)
30. *Badrinath* : Ghanshyam (Ind.)
31. *Bah* : Mahendra Ripudaman Singh (Ind.)
32. *Baghpat* : Raghubir Singh (Con.)
33. *Bahraich South* : Virendra Vikram Singh (Ind.)
34. *Bahraich North* Zargham Haider (PSP)
35. *Baheri* : Ram Murti (Con.)
36. *Bahjoi* : Budhi Singh (PSP)
37. *Ballia* : Gauri Shankar (PSP)
38. *Balrampur* ; Din Dayal Karun (Con.)
39. *Balrampur* (*R*) : Dashrath Prasad (JS)
40. *Barsati* : Ramesh Chandra Sharma (Con.)
41. *Bareilly Cantonment* : Mohammad Hussain (Con.)
42. *Bareilly City* : Jagdish Saran Agarwal (Con.)
43. *Bara Banki* (*R*) : Natha Ram Rawat (SP)
44. *Bara Banki* : Bhagwati Prasad Varma (SP)
45. *Baraunsa* : Abdul Sami (Con.)
46. *Baraut* : Acharya Dipankar (Ind.)
47. *Basti* : Udai Shankar (Con.)
48. *Bansi West* : Ram Lakhan Misra (Con.)
49. *Banda* : Phalwan Singh (Con.)
50. *Banganga West* : Prabhoo Dayal (Con.)
51. *Banganga East* : Mohd. Sulaiman Adami (Con.)
52. *Bansi East* : Obaidur Rahman (Con.)
53. *Bansi East* (*R*) : Sohan Lal Dhusiya (Con.)
54. *Bansgaon* : Ganesh Prasad Pandey (Con.)
55. *Bansgaon* (*R*) : Smt. Jasoda Devi (Con.)
56. *Bansdih West* : Sheo Mangal Singh (Con.)
57. *Bansdih East* : Ram Lachhan Tewari (Con.)
58. *Bhagwant Nagar* : Bhagwati Singh (PSP)
59. *Bharthana* (*R*) : Ghasi Ram Jatav (Con.)
60. *Bharthana* : Meharban Singh (Con.)
61. *Bhavpur* : Bhagwati Prasad Dubey (Con.)
62. *Bhawan* : Ghayaur Ali Khan (PSP)
63. *Bhitauli* : Vishal Singh (Con.)
64. *Bhognipur* : Ram Saroop Varma (SP)
65. *Bhogaon* : Ganesh Chandra Kachhi (Con.)
66. *Bhojpur* : Awdhesh Chandra Singh (Con.)
67. *Bijnor* : Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)
68. *Bikapur West* (*R*) : Narain Das (Con.)
69. *Bikapur West* : Brij Basi Lal (Con.)
70. *Bikapur East* : Avadhesh Pratap Singh (Ind.)
71. *Bilgram* : Chandra Has Misra (Con.)
72. *Binaikpur* : Abdul Rauf Lari (Ind.)
73. *Biswan* : Suresh Prakash Singh (Con.)
74. *Biswan* (*R*) : Ganeshi Lal (Con.)
75. *Bilari* : Jagdish Narain (Con.)
76. *Bilari* (*R*) : Mahi Lal (Con.)
77. *Bilhaur* : Smt. Brij Rani Misra (Con.)
78. *Bilhaur* (*R*) : Murli Dhar (Con)
79. *Biduna* : Gajendra Singh (PSP)
80. *Bisauli* (*R*) : Keshav Ram (Con.)
81. *Bisauli* : Shiv Raj Singh Yadav (Con.)
82. *Bisalpur* (*R*) : Behari Lal (PSP)
83. *Bisalpur* : Munendra Pal Singh (PSP)
84. *Bhojipura* : Baboo Ram (Con.)
85. *Budaun* : Tika Ram (SP)
86. *Budhna* : Kamruddin (Con.)
87. *Bulandshahar* : Raghuraj Singh (PSP)
88. *Chail* (*R*) : Gokul Prasad (Con.)
89. *Chail* : Syed Muzaffar Hasan (Con.)
90. *Chandauli* : Kamlapati Tripathi (Con.)
91. *Chandauli* (*R*) : Ram Lakhan (Con.)
92. *Chandpur* : Nardeo Singh Dotyanvi (Con.)
93. *Charda* : Hamid Ullah Khan (Con.)
94. *Chhata* : Ramhet Singh (Con.)
95. *Chhibramau* : Kotwal Singh Bhadauriya (PSP)

*Recognised State Party : Socialist Party (SP).

96. *Chillupar* : Smt. Kailashwati (Con.)
97. *Chunar* : Onkar Nath (Con.)
98. *Dadri* : Smt. Satya Wati Devi Rawal (Con.)
99. *Dalmau* : Sheo Shanker Singh(Ind.)
100. *Danpur* : Mohan Singh Mehta (Con.)
101. *Dasna* : Mahmood Ali Khan (Con.)
102. *Dataganj* : Harish Chandra Singh (Con.)
103. *Debai* : Himmat Singh (JS)
104. *Darapur* : Shiva Ram Panday (Con.)
105. *Deoband* : Yashpal Singh (Ind.)
106. *Deoband* (*R*) : Hardeva (Con.)
107. *Dehra Dun* : Brij Bhushan Saran (Con.)
108. *Deoprayag* : Smt. Vinay Laxmi Suman (Con.)
109. *Deoria North* : Mohammad Faruq (Con.)
110. *Deoria South* : Deep Narain Mani Tripathi (Con.)
111. *Dhampur* : Khub Singh (Con.)
112. *Dhampur* (*R*) : Girdhari Lal (Con.)
113. *Dhaurehra* : Jagannath Prasad (PSP)
114. *Domariaganj South* : Baleshwari Prasad Singh (Ind.)
115. *Domariaganj North* : Smt. Rajendra Kishori (Con.)
116. *Duaba* : Ram Nath Pathak (Con.)
117. *Etah* : Ganga Prasad Varma (Ind.)
118. *Etawah* : Bhuvanesh Bhushan Sharma (JS)
119. *Etmadpur* (*R*) : Ganga Dhar (Con.)
120. *Etmadpur* : Ram Singh Chauhan (Ind.)
121. *Faizabad* : Madan Mohan Varma (Con.)
122. *Fakharpur* (*R*): Mahadev Prasad (Con.)
123. *Fakharpur* : Partab Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
124. *Faridpur* : Nathu Singh (Con.)
125. *Faridpur* (*R*) : Sunder Lal (Con.)
126. *Farrukhabad* : Ram Krishan Saraswat (Con.)
127. *Fatehabad* : Lakshmi Narain Bansal (Con.)
128. *Fatehpur* : Sheoraj Bali Singh (Con.)
129. *Fatehpur* (*R*) : Smt. Sukhrani Devi (Con.)
130. *Fatehpur Sikri* : Swami Visheswaranand (Ind.)
131. *Firozabad* : Jagannath Lahari (Ind.)
132. *Ganga Salan* : Jagmohan Singh Negi (Con.)
133. *Gangiri* : Shri Niwas (Con.)
134. *Garotha* : Lachman Rao Kadam (Con.)
135. *Garwara* : Nageshwar Prasad (Con.)
136. *Ghatampur* (*R*) : Jwala Prasad (Con.)
137. *Ghatampur* : Brij Behari Mehrotra (Con.)
138. *Ghaziabad* : Teja Singh (Con.)
139. *Ghazipur* : Pabbar Ram (CPI)
140. *Ghiror* : Jaideo Singh (PSP)
141. *Ghosi* : Jharkande Rai (CPI)
142. *Goverdhan* : Acharya Jugal Kishore (Con.)
143. *Gonda North* : Ram Abhilakh Tiwari (Con.)
144. *Gonda South*: Raghav Ram Panday (Ind.)
145. *Gonda South* (*R*) : Ganga Prasad (Con.)
146. *Gondwa* : Rajendra Singh (JS)
147. *Gopalpur* : Mukti Nath Rai (Con.)
148. *Gorakhpur* : Istafa Hussain (Con.)
149. *Gunnaur* : Jamuna Singh (PSP)
150. *Gyanpur* : Bechan Ram Gupta (Con.)
151. *Gyanpur* (*R*) : Vachan Ram (Con.)
152. *Haidergarh* : Jang Bahadur Varma (SP)
153. *Haidergarh* (*R*) : Bajrang Behari Lal Rawal (SP)
154. *Hamirpur* : Surendra Dutt Bajpai (Con.)
155. *Hapur* : Lutf Ali Khan (Con.)
156. *Hapur* (*R*) : Veer Sen (Con.)
157. *Hardoi* (*R*) : Bulaqi Ram (Con.)
158. *Hardoi* : Mahesh Singh (Con.)
159. *Hardwar* : Shanti Prapanna Sharma (Con.)
160. *Harora* : Jai Gopal (Con.)
161. *Harora* (*R*): Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
162. *Harraiya West* : Ran Bahadur (Ind.)
163. *Harraiya East* : Sita Ram Shukla (Con.)
164. *Hasanganj* (*R*) : Bhikha Lal (CPI)
165. *Hasanganj* : Sajiwan Lal (CPI)
166. *Hasanpur* : Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
167. *Hasanpur* (*R*) : Sukhan Lal (Con.)
168. *Hastinapur* : Bishambar Singh (Con.)
169. *Hata* : Surya Bali Panday (Con.)
170. *Hathras* : Nand Kumar Deo Vashishta (Con.)
171. *Hathras* (*R*) : Hardayal Singh (Con.)
172. *Iglas* : Lakhmi Singh (Ind.)
173. *Ikauna* (*R*) : Raj Kishore Rao (Con.)
174. *Ikauna* : Sheo Saran Lal (Con.)
175. *Islamnagar* : Kailash Kumar Singh (Con.)
176. *Issauli* : Gaya Bux (JS)
177. *Jalalabad* : Hardayal Singh (SP)
178. *Jalaun* : Govind Narain Tiwari (PSP)
179. *Jalesar* (*R*) : Chiranji Lal Jatav (Con.)
180. *Jalesar* : Raghuvir Singh (PSP)
181. *Jamaur* : Dev Narain Bhartiya (SP)
182. *Jansath* : Ahmad Baksh (Con.)
183. *Jansath* (*R*) : Ram Dass (Con.)
184. *Jasrana* : Ram Swarup Yadav (Con.)
185. *Jaswant Nagar* : Abhe Ram Yadav (SP)
186. *Jaunpur* : Yadvendra Dutt Dubey (JS)
187. *Jhansi* : Atmaram Govind Kher (Speaker)

188. *Jwalapur* : Said Ahmad Ansari (Con.)
189. *Kadipur* : Kashi Prasad Pandey (Con.)
190. *Kadipur(R)* : Shankar Lal (Con.)
191. *Kaimganj* : Sultan Alam Khan (Con.)
192. *Kaisarganj* : Hukum Singh Visen (Con.)
193. *Kalpi* (*R*) : Gharib Das (PSP)
194. *Kalpi* : Virendra Shah (Ind.)
195. *Konch* : Chittar Singh (Con.)
196. *Kannauj* (*R*) : Dwarika Prasad Dohre (CPI)
197. *Kannauj* : Hori Lal Yadav (PSP)
198. *Kanpur City I* : Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.)
199. *Kanpnr City II* : Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.)
200. *Kanpur City III* : S.A. Hasan (Con.)
201. *Kanpur City IV* : S.G. Datta (Con.)
202. *Kanpur City* : Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.)
203. *Kanpur Rural* : Moti Lal Awasthi (SP)
204. *Kanth* : Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.)
205. *Kantit* : Aziz Imam (Con.)
206. *Kantit* (*R*) : Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.)
207. *Karanda* : Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.)
208. *Karchana* : Ku. Kamal Kumari Gondi (Con.)
209. *Karhal* : Nathu Singh (PSP)
210 *Karhal* (*R*) : Ram Din (PSP)
211 *Karwi* : Jagpat Singh (Con.)
212 *Karwi* (*R*) : Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.)
213. *Kashipur* : Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.)
214. *Kasganj* : Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.)
215 *Kaswar Raja* : Rai Behari Singh (Con.)
216. *Kaswar Sarkari* : Raj Narain Singh (SP)
217. *Katehar* : Lok Nath Singh (Con.)
218. *Kedarnath* : Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.)
219. *Kerakat* (*R*) : Ram Samjhawan (Con.)
220 *Kerakat* : Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
221. *Kotana* : Charan Singh (Con.)
222. *Kewai* : Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.)
223. *Khaga* : Vasudeo Dixit (Con.)
224. *Khairabad* : Tambeshwar Prasad (JS)
225. *Khairagarh* : Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.)
226. *Kairana* . Virendra Verma (Con.)
227. *Khalilabad* (*R*) : Smt. Genda Devi (Con.)
228. *Khalilabad* : Raja Ram Sharma (Con.)
229. *Khajuha* : Shabbir Hasan (Con.)
230. *Khera Bajehra* : Room Singh (SP)
231. *Kheri* : Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP)
232. *Khurja* (*R*) : Bhim Sen (Con.)
233. *Khurja* : Chattar Singh (SP)
234. *Kishanpur* (*R*) : Jageshwar (Con.)
235. *Kishanpur* : Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)
236. *Kithore* (*R*) : Hari Singh (Con.)
237. *Kithore* : Smt. Shraddha Devi Shastri (Con.)
238. *Koil* (*R*) : Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Con.)
239. *Koil* : Mohanlal Gautam (Con.)
240. *Kolasluh* : Udal (CPI)
241. *Konhaur* : Rukunuddin Khan (Con.)
242. *Kopachit* : Mandhata Singh (Con.)
243. *Kopaganj* : M.A. Latif Nomani (Con.)
244. *Kunda* (*R*) : Gaya Prasad (SP)
245. *Kunda* : Nand Ram (SP)
246. *Laharpur* : Pratap Bhan Prakash Singh (Ind.)
247. *Lalitpur* : Ram Nath Khera (Ind.)
248. *Lalitpur* (*R*) : Gajju Ram (Con.)
249. *Lalganj* : Tej Bahadur (CPI)
250. *Lalganj* (*R*) : Dhani Ram (Con.)
251. *Lambhua* : Smt. Prabhavati Devi (Con.)
252. *Landsdowne* : Ram Prasad Nautiyal (Con.)
253. *Lucknow Cantonment* (*R*) : Basant Lal (Con.)
254. *Lucknow Cantonment* : Shyam Manohar Misra (Con.)
255. *Lucknow City Central* : Mahavir Prasad Srivastava (Con.)
256. *Lucknow City East* : Triloki Singh (PSP)
257. *Lucknow City West* : Syed Ali Zaheer (Con.)
258. *Machhlishahr* : Rauf Jafri (Con.)
259. *Magahar* : Keshbhan Rai (Con.)
260 *Mahadeva* : Baldeo Singh (Ind.)
261. *Mahaich* : Kamta Prasad Vidyarthi (Con.)
262. *Mahoba* : Brij Gopal Saxena (Con.)
263. *Mahoba* (*R*): Mohan Lal (Con.)
264. *Maharajganj* : Amar Nath Misra (Ind.)
265. *Maharajganj* (*R*) : Duryodhan (Ind.)
266. *Mahul* (*R*) : Murli Dhar (Con.)
267. *Mahul* : Ramvachan Yadav (Con.)
268. *Mahuli* : Dhanushdhari Pandey (Con.)
269. *Mainpuri* : Malikhan Singh (JS)
270 *Malihabad* : Ram Pal Trivedi (Con.)
271. *Maniram* : Keshava Pandey (Con.)
272. *Manjhanpur* (*R*) : Jawahar Lal (Con.)
273. *Manjhanpur* : Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna (Con.)
274. *Mankapur* : Raghvendra Pratap Singh (Ind.)
275. *Mat* : Lakshmi Raman Acharya (Con.)
276. *Mat* (*R*) : Shyam Lal (Con.)
277. *Mathura* : Sri Nath (Con.)
278. *Mariahu* : Smt. Tara Devi (Con.)
279. *Mau* : Sudama Prasad Goswami (Con.)
280. *Mau* (*R*) : Smt. Beni Bai (Con.)
281. *Mandaha* : Smt. Rajendra Kumari (PSP)
282. *Meerut Cantonment* : Smt. Prakashvati Sood (Con.)
283. *Meerut City* : Kailash Prakash (Con.)
284. *Meja* (*R*) : Jokhai (Con.)

285. *Meja* : Mangla Prashad (Con.)
286. *Mirzapur* : Amresh Chandra Pandey (Con.)
287. *Misrikh* : Avdhesh Kumar Sinha (SP)
288. *Misrikh* (*R*) : Moolchand (SP)
289. *Modinagar* : Vichitra Narain Sharma (Con.)
290. *Moghalsarai* : Shyam Lal Yadav (Con.)
291. *Mohammadabad* (*R*) : Raghubir (CPI)
292. *Mohammadabad* : Bijai Shanker Singh (Con.)
293. *Mohammadabad Gohna* : Chandrajit Yadav (CPI)
294. *Mohammadabad Gohna* (*R*) : Sri Nath (Con.)
295. *Mohmadi* : Jagdish Narain Datta Singh (JS)
296. *Mohmadi* (*R*) : Mana Lal (JS)
297. *Mohanlalganj* (*R*) : Khayali Ram (PSP)
298. *Mohanlalganj* : Ram Saran Yadav (PSP)
299. *Moradabad City*: Halimuddin (Ind.)
300. *Moradabad Rural* : Khamani Singh (Ind.)
301. *Mussoorie* : Gulab Singh (Con.)
302. *Muzaffarabad* : Mahmud Ali Khan (Con.)
303. *Muzaffarnagar* : Dwarka Prasad (Con.)
304. *Musafirkhana* : Gur Prasad Singh (Con.)
305. *Musafirkhana* (*R*): Ram Bali (PSP)
306. *Nagar* : Kripa Shankar (Con.)
307. *Nagar* (*R*) : Ram Lal (Con.)
308. *Nagina* : Govind Sahai (Con.)
309. *Nainital* : Narayan Datt Tewari (PSP)
310. *Najibabad* : Atiqul Rahman (Con.)
311. *Nakur* : Data Ram (Con.)
312. *Manpara* : Budhi Lal (Con.)
313. *Naugarh* : Mathura Prasad Pandey (Con.)
314. *Naraini* : Gopi Krishna Azad (Con.)
315. *Natthupur* : Ram Sunder Pandey (PSP)
316. *Nawabganj* : Sheoraj Bahadur (PSP)
317. *Nidhpur* : Shamsul Islam (Con.)
318. *Nighasan* : Surat Bahadur Shah (PSP)
319. *Nizamabad* : Chandra Bali Brahmchari (Con.)
320. *Padrauna North* : Chandradeo (Con.)
321. *Padrauna East* : Genda Singh (PSP)
322. *Padrauna South* : Ramayan Rai (PSP)
323. *Padrauna West* : Brij Narain (PSP)
324. *Paharapur* : Lachhmi Narain (Ind.)
325. *Pali* : Hari Har Baksh Singh (Con.)
326. *Pratapganj* (*R*) : Babu Lal Kusumesh (Con.)
327. *Pratabganj* : Smt. Vindumati Das (Con.)
328. *Patti* (*R*) : Ram Kinkar (Con.)
329. *Patti* : Harkesh Bahadur (Con.)
330. *Pauri* : Chandar Singh (Con.)
331. *Pharenda West* : Gauri Ram Gupta (Con.)
332. *Pharenda East* : Dwarika Prasad Pandey (Con.)
333. *Phulpur* (*R*) : Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (Con.)
334. *Phulpur* : Shiv Murti (Con.)
335. *Powayan* (*R*) : Kamlesh Chandra (Ind.)
336. *Powayan* : Surendra Singh (Ind.)
337. *Pilibhit* : Niranjan Singh (Con.)
338. *Piparaich* : Achhaiber Singh (Con.)
339. *Piparaich* (*R*) : Ram Surat Prasad (Con.)
340. *Pithoragarh* (*R*) : Khushi Ram (Con.)
341. *Pithoragarh* : Narendra Singh Bisht (Con.)
342. *Pratapgarh North* : Ramadhar Tewari (Con.)
343. *Pratapgarh South* : Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Con.)
344. *Purwa* : Parmeshwardin Verma (Con.)
345. *Rae Bareli North* : Yamuna Prasad Shukla (JS)
346. *Rampur* : Aslam Khan (Ind.)
347. *Ranikhet South* : Laxman Singh (Con.)
348. *Ranikhet North* : Hari Datt Kandpal (Con.)
349. *Rath* : Doogar Singh (Con.)
350. *Rari* : Ram Lakhan Singh (Con.)
351. *Rasra* : Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
352. *Rasra* (*R*) : Ram Rattan (Con.)
353. *Rawain* : Ram Chandar (Con.)
354. *Robertsganj* : Anand Brahma Shah (Ind.)
355. *Robertsganj* (*R*) : Shoobh Nath (JS)
356. *Rokha* : Wasi Naqvi (Con.)
357. *Roorkee* : Din Dayal Shastri (Con.)
358. *Rudauli* : Mukut Behari Lal Agarwal (JS)
359. *Sadabad* : Tika Ram (Ind.)
360. *Sadullahnagar* : Raghuram Tej Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
361. *Safipur* (*R*) : Mulla Prasad (CPI)
362. *Safipur* : Sheo Gopal Tewari (Ind.)
363. *Sagri* : Indu Bhushan Gupta (Ind.)
364. *Saharanpur* : Mansurul Nabi (Con.)
365. *Sahaswan* : Ulfat Singh (Ind.)
366. *Sahawar* : Tirmal Singh (Con.)
367. *Saidpur* : Atma Ram Pandey (Con.)
368. *Salempur West* : Ugrasen (SP)
369. *Salempur South* : Sheo Bachan Rao (Con.)
370. *Salempur East* : Ayodhya Prasad Arya (Con.)
371. *Salon* : Smt Sunita Chauhan (Con.)
372. *Salon* (*R*) : Ram Prasad (Con.)
373. *Sambhal* : Mahmood Hussain Khan (Ind.)
374. *Sandila* : Mohan Lal Verma (PSP)
375. *Sandila* (*R*) : Shambhoo Dayal (PSP)
376. *Sardhana* : Fateh Singh Rana (Con.)
377. *Sardhana* (*R*) : Ramji Lal Sahayak (Con.)
378. *Sareeni* : Guptar Singh (Con.)
379. *Sarju* : Smt. Saraswati Devi Shukla (Con.)
380. *Shadiabad* : Jamuna Singh (PSP)
381. *Shadiabad* (*R*) : Dev Ram (Con.)
382. *Shahabad* (*R*) : Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki (Con.)
383. *Shahabad* : Smt. Vidya Vati Bajpai (Con.)

384. *Shahabad* (*R*) : Baldeo Singh Arya (Con.)
385. *Shahabad* : Kalyan Rai (Con.)
386. *Shahganj* : Shripal Singh (Ind.)
387. *Shahganj* (*R*) : Mata Prasad (Con.)
388. *Shahjahanpur* : Darshan Singh (Ind.)
389. *Shamsabad* : Rajendra Singh Yadav (PSP)
390. *Sheopur* : Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
391. *Shikarpur* (*R*) : Badam Singh (Con.)
392. *Shikarpur* : Rajendra Datt (Con.)
393. *Shikohabad* : Layaqat Singh (Ind.)
394. *Siana* : Irtaza Hussain (Con.)
395. *Sidauli* : Tarachand Maheshwari (Con.)
396. *Sidauli* (*R*) : Baiju Ram (Con.)
397. *Sidhuwa Jobna* : Raj Deo (Con.)
398. *Sidhuwa Jobna* (*R*) : Sheo Prasad (Con.)
399. *Sikandra Rao* : Malkhan Singh (Con.)
400. *Sikandrabad* : Ram Chandra (Con.)
401. *Sikandarpur* : Jagan Nath Chaudhary (Con.)
402. *Silhat* : Ramji Sahai (Con.)
403. *Silhat* (*R*) : Sita Ram (Con.)
404. *Sirauli* : Dharam Datt Vaidya (Con.)
405. *Siahpura* : Chhotey Lal Paliwal (Con.)
406. *Sitapur* : Harish Chandra Asthana (Con)
407. *Srinagar* (*R*) : Chhedi Lal (PSP)
408. *Srinagar* : Bansi Dhar Shukla (PSP
409. *Saraon West* : Parmanand Sinha (Con.)
410. *Saraon East* : Sangram Singh (Con.)
411. *Saur Tanda* : Mahmmod Ali Khan (Con.)
412. *Sultanpur* : Kuer Krishna Varma (Con.)
413. *Surhurpur* : Ram Narain Tripathi (Ind.)
414. *Tappal* : Devdatta Singh (Con.)
415. *Tanakpur* : Pratap Singh (PSP)
416. *Tanda* : Jai Ram Varma (Con.)
417. *Tanda* (*R*) : Sukhram Das (Con.)
418. *Tarabganj* : Sitla Prasad (Con.)
419. *Tehri* : Surat Chand (Con.)
420. *Thakurdwara* : Kishan Singh (Con.)
421. *Tilhar* : Balak Ram (SP)
422. *Tilpur* : Madan Pandey (Ind.)
423. *Tulshipur* : Dharampal Singh (Ind.)
424. *Ujhani* : Sri Krishan Goyal (Con.)
425. *Unnao* : Khazan Singh (PSP)
426. *Usehat* : Mobarak Ali Khan (Ind.)
427. *Utraula* : Ali Jarrar Jaffry (Con.)
428. *Varanasi City South*: Sampurnanand (Con.)
429. *Varanasi City North* : Mohammad Abdussamad (Con.)
430. *Zamania* : Bashist Narain Sharma (Con.)
431. *Nominated* : A. C. Grice

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : R.V. Dhulekar

Deputy Chairman : Nizamuddin

1. Aga Zaidi*	Legislative Assembly	28. Jagdish Prasad Dwivedi	Legislative Assembly
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3. B. P. Kacker*	,,	30. Shankar Rao	,,
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5. K. G. Narain	,,	32. Ram Kumar Shastri	,,
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8. K. C. Joshi	,,	35. Smt. Shakuntala Srivastava	,,
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10. K. M. Singh*	,,	37. Shiv Narain	,,
11. P. C. Azad	,,	38. Smt. Sivarajwati Nehru*	,,
12. P. C. Vidyalankar	,,	39. Har Govind Singh	,,
13. R. N. Pande*	,,	40. Shugan Chand*	Local Authorities
14. R. N. Singh	,,	41. Saktu Mal	,,
15. U. S. Singh	,,	42. Pitamber Das	,,
16. I. Sambhali	,,	43. Telu Ram	,,
17. A. K. Basu*	,,	44. Madan Mohan Lal	,,
18. Smt. S. D. Agarwal	,,	45. Mahmood Aslam Khan	,,
19. Smt. Shanti Devi	,,	46. Abdur Rauf Khan*	,,
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21. Prithvi Nath	,,	48. Keshav Datt*	,,
22. Smt. Savitri Shyam	,,	49. Pyare Lal*	,,
23. Naurang Singh	,,	50. Indra Singh Nayal	,,
24. Mohammad Shahid Fakhri	,,	51. Ram Ghulam	,,
25. A. S. Shah	,,	52. Babu Abdul Majid	,,
26. A. I. Faridi*	,,	53. Ram Lakhan	,,
27. Maharaj Singh Bharti	,,	54. Nawab Singh Yadav	,,

*36 members whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) retire on May 5, 1960.

55.	Prem Chandra Sharma*	Local Authorities
56.	B. L. Verman*	"
57.	Abdul Shakoor Najmi*	"
58.	Jagdish Chandra Verma*	"
59.	Smt. Kudsia Begam	"
60.	Rananjaya Singh	"
61.	Tej Narain Trivedi	"
62.	Ram Nath	"
63.	Jamilur Rahman Kidwai*	"
64.	Lal Suresh Singh*	"
65.	Ram Kishore Rastogi*	"
66.	Banshi Dhar Shukla*	"
67.	Shiv Nath Katju	"
68.	Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar	"
69.	Nawal Kishore	"
70.	Chiranji Lal Paliwal	"
71.	Banwari Lal	"
72.	Laloo Ram Dwivedi	"
73.	Jagannath Acharya	"
74.	Girdhari Lal	"
75.	Jaganath Singh	"
76.	Jai Bahadur Singh	"
77.	Ram Surat Singh	"
78.	Madho Prasad Tripathi	"
79.	Ishwari Prasad	Graduates
80.	Virendra Swarup	"
81.	Joti Prasad Upadhyay*	Graduate
82.	Shiva Nath Singh*	"
83.	Devendra Swarup	"
84.	Shiva Prasad Sinha*	"
85.	Pushkar Nath Bhatt	"
86.	Nirmal Chandra Chaturvedi*	"
87.	Kripa Shankar Hajela	"
88.	Piare Lal Srivastava	Teachers
89.	Kanhaiya Lal Gupta	"
90.	Laxmi Narayan Dixit	"
91.	Madan Mohan Lal	"
92.	S. K. L. Srivastava*	"
93.	H. N. Singh*	"
94.	S. B. Viragi	"
95.	Rameshwar Singh	"
96.	Harikrishna Awasthi	"
97.	Smt. Mahadevi Verma*	Nominated
98.	B. B. Bhatia	"
99.	Uma Nath Bali*	"
100.	J. C. Dikshit*	"
101.	Smt. Tara Agarwal	"
102.	Syed Mohammad Naseer*	"
103.	Maharaj Kumar Vijay of Vizianagaram	"
104.	M. J. Mukherjea	"
105.	Krishna Deva Prasad Gaur	"
106.	Hayatullah Ansari	"
107.	Balwant Singh	"
108.	C. M. Sukhia	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties..	12,14·04	12,45·01	12,40·70
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	13,66·22	13,74·67	9,27·56
Estate Duty	36·62	37·55	37·55
Taxes on Railway Fares	2,04·30	2,45·19	2,37·50
Land Revenue (net)	21,17·03	20,14·05	21,27·99
State Excise Duties	5,41·73	5,46·49	5,66·09
Stamps	3,55·00	3,85·00	3,80·00
Forest	5,21·21	5,52·56	5,62·21
Registration	65·39	78·85	83·99
Taxes on Vehicles	2,06·00	2,37·00	2,59·53
Sales Tax	6,65·00	8,28·00	7,68·60
Other Taxes and Duties	8,07·53	7,42·87	8,05·69
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,74·73	97·29	1,97·55
Debt Services	3,33·80	3,82·69	4,42·84
Civil Administration	18,99·48	19,24·84	22,51·93
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	2,03·32	1,95·49	2,19·76
Miscellaneous (net)	3,01·35	4,07·27	9,63·73
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	·23	—	—
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,18·56	3,79·60	4,39·28
Extraordinary	5,29·23	5,59·23	5,77·19
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	119,60·77	122,33·63	130,89·68
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	12,36·76	12,03·57	12,41·85
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5,45·16	5,64·82	5,95·47
Debt Services (net)	13,29·93	12,79·73	15,36·19
General Administration	7,27·26	7,33·48	7,29·52
Administration of Justice	1,81·50	1,84·71	1,82·56
Jails	1,47·44	1,55·04	1,56·81
Police	9,41·90	9,63·98	9,86·01
Scientific Departments	13·78	13·64	14·61
Education	16,23·82	16,32·12	17,27·28
Medical	4,37·28	4,19·52	4,65·36
Public Health..	2,33·30	2,35·51	2,26·41
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,58·68	3,78·02	4,09·88
Animal Husbandry	1,87·37	1,78·33	1,95·85
Co-operation	1,54·38	1,52·39	2,04·46
Industries	5,36·01	5,02·61	5,82·47
Miscellaneous Departments	7,05·05	7,54·89	9,44·01
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,40·97	5,46·01	5,80·23
Electricity Schemes	1,01·75	1,05·10	1,35·25
Miscellaneous	12,60·18	13,36·89	12,99·40
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development	8,84·82	9,10·21	11,09·61
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	121,47·34	122,50·57	133,23·23
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)186·57	(—)16·94	(—)2,33·55

WEST BENGAL

Area : 33,928 sq. miles *Population: 2,63,02,386* *Capital: Calcutta*
Principal language : Bengali

Governor : Ku. Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
B.C. Roy	Chief Minister, Home (excluding Police and Civil Defence), Finance, Development, Cottage and Small-Scale Industries and Co-operation.
P.C. Sen	Food, Relief, Supplies and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
A.K. Mukherji	Irrigation and Waterways.
K.N. Das Gupta	Works, Buildings and Housing.
B.Mazumdar	Commerce and Industries and Tribal Welfare.
H.C. Naskar	Forests and Fisheries.
R. Ahmed	Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Community Development.
K. Mookerjee	Home (Police and Civil Defence).
I.D. Jalan	Local Self-Government, Panchayats and Law.
S.P. Barman	Excise
Abdus Sattar	Labour.
H.N. Chaudhuri	Education.
B.C. Sinha	Land and Land Revenue.
T.K. Ghosh	Agriculture and Food Production.

Ministers of State

A.B. Roy	Health.
Smt. P. Mukerjee	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation and Home (Jails).

Deputy Ministers

S. Bandyopadhyay	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests.
S.C. Ray Singha	Transport.
S.K.A. Meerza	Commerce and Industry.
S.M. Misra	Education, Local Self-Government and Panchayats.
C. Roy	Co-operation, Cottage and Small-scale Industries.
Mohd. Zia-ul Haque	Health.
R. Pramanik	Relief and Supplies.
Smt. M. Banerjee	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
C.C. Mahanty	Food.
J. Kolay	Publicity and Public Relations.
N. Gurung	Labour.
T. Wangdi	Tribal Welfare.
A.S. Naskar	Home (Police).
A. Ghosh	Food, Relief and Supplies.

Parliamentary Secretaries

K.K. Hembram	Development and Labour
S.N. Singha Deo	Health.
N. Majhi	Forests and Fisheries.
A. Chowdhury	Development.
S. Mia	Relief.

Chief Secretary
S.N. Ray

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	S.C. Lahiri
Puisne Judges	P.B. Mukherjee, J.P. Mitter, B.K. Guha, H.K. Bose, R.S. Bachawat, D.N. Sinha, P.N. Mookerjee, S.K. Sen, R. Mukerjee, D. Mookerji, G.K. Mitter, P.C. Mullick, N.K. Sen, S.K. Datta, U.C. Law, B.K. Bhattacharya, B.N. Banerjee, A.N. Roy, S.P. Mitra, S.K. Niyogi, D.N. Das Gupta, K.C. Sen and P. Chatterjee.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman .. .. B. Das Gupta
Members .. .. B. K. Sinha, S. N. Das Gupta.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Bankim Chandra Kar

Deputy Speaker: Ashutosh Mallick

1. *Alipore*: Som Nath Lahiri (CPI)
2. *Alipur Duars*: Piyush Kanti Mukherjee (Con.)
3. *Amta East*: Gabinda Charan Maji (PSP)
4. *Amta West*: Arabinda Roy (Con.)
5. *Arambagh*: Radhakrishan Pal (Con.)
6. *Arsa*: Sagar Chandra Mahato (Ind.) :
7. *Asansol* Shib Das Ghatak (Con.)
8. *Ausgram*: Kanailal Das (Con.)
9. *Baduria*: Md. Ziaul Haque (Con.)
10. *Bagnan*: Ranjit Kumar Ghosh Chowdury (Con.)
11. *Balarampur*: Bhim Chandra Mahato (Ind.)
12. *Ballygunge*: Jnanendra Mazumdar (CPI)
13. *Balurghat*: Dhirendra Nath Banerjee (Ind.)
14. *Balurghat* (*R*): Hakai Mardi (Con.)
15. *Bally*: Monilal Basu (Con.)
16. *Balagarh*: Bijoy Krisna Modak (CPI)
17. *Bankura*: Anath Bandhu Roy (Con.)
18. *Bankura* (*R*): Sishuram Mondal (Con.)
19. *Bara Bazar*: Iswar Das Jalan (Con.)
20. *Baruipur*: Khagendra Kumar Roy Choudhury (CPI)
21. *Baruipur* (*R*): Gangadhar Naskar (CPI)
22. *Baranagar*: Jyoti Basu (CPI)
23. *Barasat*: Chitto Basu (Ind.)
24. *Basirhat*: Profullanath Banerjee (Con.)
25. *Behala*: Rabindra Nath Mukhopadhyaya (CPI)
26. *Beliaghata* (*R*): Rama Shanker Prasad (CPI)
27. *Beliaghata*: Jagat Bose (CPI)
28. *Belgachia*: Ganesh Ghosh (CPI)
29. *Beldanga*: Parimal Gosh (Con.)
30. *Berhampore*: Bejoy Kumar Ghosh (Con.)
31. *Bharatpur*: Goalbadan Trivedi (Con.)
32. *Bhagabangola*: Hafijur Rahman Kazi (Con.)
33. *Bhadreswar*: Bomkes Majumdar (Con.)
34. *Bhagabanpur*: Basanta Kumar Panda (PSP)
35. *Bhagabanpur* (*R*): Bhikari Mandal (Con.)
36. *Bhatar* : Smt. Abhalata Kundu (Con.)
37. *Bhatpara*: Sitaram Gupta (CPI)
38. *Bhangar*: Hem Chandra Naskar (Con.)
39. *Bhowanipur*: Siddhartha Shankar Roy (Ind.)
40. *Bijpur*: Niranjan Sen Gupta (CPI)
41. *Binpur*: Sudhir Kumar Pandey (CPI)
42. *Binpur* (*R*): Jamadar Hasda (CPI)
43. *Bishnupur*: Provash Chandra Roy (CPI)
44. *Bishnupur* (*R*): Rabindra Nath Roy (CPI)
45. *Bolpur*: Amarendra Nath Sarkar (Con.)
46. *Bongaon*: Ajit Kumar Ganguli (CPI)
47. *Bongaon* (*R*): Manindra Bhusan Biswas (Con.)
48. *Bow Bazar*: Bidhan Chandra Roy (Con.)
49. *Budge Budge*: Bankim Mukherjee (CPI)
50. *Burdwan*: Benoy Krishna Chowdhury (CPI)
51. *Burtola North*: Sudhir Chandra Roy Choudhury (PSP)
52. *Burtola South*: Amarendra Nath Basu (Ind.)
53. *Canning*: Vacant
54. *Canning* (*R*): Khagendra Nath Naskar (Con.)
55. *Chandernagore*: Hirendra Kumar Chattopadhyaya (Ind.)
56. *Chakdah*: Suresh Chandra Banerjee (PSP)
57. *Chhatna*: Ram Lochan Mukherjee (Con.)
58. *Chhatna* (*R*): Kamalakanta Hembram (Con.)
59. *Chinsurah*: Bhupati Mazumdar (Con.)
60. *Chopra*: Mohammad Afaque Chowdury (Con.)
61. *Chowringhee*: Bijoy Singh Nahar (Con.)
62. *Contai North*: Natendra Nath Das (PSP)
63. *Contai South*: Ras Behari Pal (Con.)
64. *Cooch Behar*: Maziruddin Ahmed (Con.)
65. *Cooch Behar* (*R*): Satish Chandra Roy Singha (Con.)
66. *Cossipore*: Deben Sen (PSP)
67. *Dantan*: Charu Chandra Mahanty (Con.)

*Recognised State Party: All-India Forward Bloc (Marxist) (FBM)

68. *Darjeeling*: Deo Prakash Rai (Ind.)
69. *Daspur*: Bhaniranjan Panja (Con.)
70. *Debra*: Mohini Mohan Pati (Con.)
71. *Deganga*: Rafiddin Ahmed (Con.)
72. *Deganga* (*R*): Atul Krishna Roy (Con.)
73. *Dhaniakhali* (*R*): Radha Nath Das (Con.)
74. *Dhaniakhali*: D.N. Mukherjee (Con.)
75. *Dinhata*: Bhawani Prasanna Talukdar (Con.)
76. *Dinhata* (*R*): Umesh Chandra Mandal (Con.)
77. *Diamond Harbour*: Ramanuj Halder (PSP)
78. *Domjur*: Tarapada De (CPI)
79. *Dum Dum*: Pabitra Mohan Roy (PSP)
80. *Egra*: Bhutan Chandra Kar Mahapatra (PSP)
81. *Ekbalpur*: Narendra Nath Sen (Con.)
82. *Englishbazar*: Santi Gopal Sen (Con.)
83. *Entally*: Abu Asad Md. Obaidul Ghani (CPI)
84. *Falakata*: Jagadananda Roy (PSP)
85. *Falta*: Khagendra Nath Das (Con.)
86. *Farakha*: Mohammad Giasuddin (Con.)
87. *Fort*: Smt. Maitreyee Bose (Con.)
88. *Galsi* (*R*): Pramatha Nath Dhibar (FBM)
89. *Galsi*: Phakir Chandra Ray (Ind.)
90. *Gangarampur*: Satindra Nath Basu (Con.)
91. *Gangarampur* (*R*): Lakshan Chandra Hasda (Con.)
92. *Garden Reach*: Shaikh Abdulla Farooqui (CPI)
93. *Garhbeta*: Saroj Roy (CPI)
94. *Garhbeta* (*R*): Smt. Tusar Tudu (Con.)
95. *Ghatal* (*R*): Harendra Nath Dolui (Con.)
96. *Ghatal*: Lakshman Chandra Sarkar (Con.)
97. *Golapokher*: Mazaffar Hussain (Con.)
98. *Gopiballavpur*: Surendra Nath Mahata (Con.)
99. *Gopiballavpur* (*R*): Jagatpati Hansda (Con.)
100. *Habra*: Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Con.)
101. *Harischandrapur*: Razi Elias (Ind.)
102. *Hariharpara*: Hazi A. Hameed (Con.)
103. *Haringhata* (*R*): Pramatha Ranjan Thakur (Con.)
104. *Haringhata*: Samarajit Bandyopadhyay (Con.)
105. *Haroa*: Jahangir Kabir (Con.)
106. *Hasnabad*: Hemanta Kumar Ghosal (CPI)
107. *Hasnabad* (*R*): Rajkrishna Mondal (Con.)
108. *Hirapur*: Taher Hossain (Ind.)
109. *Howrah North*: Samar Mukhopadhyay (CPI)
110. *Howrah West*: Bankim Chandra Kar (Con.)
111. *Howrah East*: Beni Chandra Dutta (Con.)
112. *Howrah South*: Kanailal Bhattacharjee (Ind.)
113. *Itahar*: Basanta Lal Chatterjee (CPI)
114. *Jagatballavpur*: Brindabon Behari Basu (Ind.)
115. *Jalangi*: Golam Soleman (Con.)
116. *Jalpaiguri*: Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Con.)
117. *Jalpaiguri* (*R*): Sarojendra Deb Raikut (Con.)
118. *Jamuria*: Amarendra Mondal (PSP)
119. *Jamuria* (*R*): Baidyanath Mondal (Con.)
120. *Jangipur*: Shyampada Bhattacharjee (Con.)
121. *Jangipur* (*R*): Kuber Chand Haldar (Con.)
122. *Jangipara*: Kanai Lall Dey (Con.)
123. *Jangipara* (*R*): Biswanath Saha (Con.)
124. *Jorabagan*: Nepal Ray (Con.)
125. *Jhalda*: Debendra Nath Mahato (Con.)
126. *Jhargram*: Mahendra Mahata (Con.)
127. *Jorebungalow*: Bhadra Bahadur Hamal (CPI)
128. *Jorasanko*: Anandilall Poddar (Con.)
129. *Joyanagar*: Subodh Banerjee (Ind.)
130. *Joyanagar* (*R*): Renupada Halder (Ind.)
131. *Kakdwip*: Smt. Maya Banerjee (Con.)
132. *Kalighat*: Smt. Manikuntala Sen (CPI)
133. *Kalna*: Haro Krishna Konar (CPI)
134. *Kalna* (*R*): Jamadar Majhi (CPI)
135. *Kalimpong*: Narbahadur Gurung (Ind.)
136. *Kalchini* (*R*): Devendra Nath Brahmamandal (Con.)
137. *Kalchini*: Smt. Anima Hoar (Con.)
138. *Kaliachak*: Mihibur Rahman Choudhury (Con.)
139. *Kandi* (*R*): Sudhir Mandal (Con.)
140. *Kandi*: Bimal Ch. Sinha (Con.)
141. *Karimpur*: Bijoylal Chattopadhaya (Con.)
142. *Karandighi*: Phanis Chandra Sinha (Con.)
143. *Kashipur*: Ledu Majhi (Ind.)
144. *Kashipur* (*R*): Budhan Majhi (Con.)
145. *Katwa*: Tarapada Chaudhury (Con.)
146. *Kharba*: Golam Yazdani (Ind.)
147. *Khanakul* (*R*): Panchanan Digpat (Con.)

148. *Khanakul*: Prafulla Chandra Sen (Con.)
149. *Kharagpur*: Narayan Chobey (CPI)
150. *Khargapur Local*: Mrityunjoy Jana (Con.)
151. *Kharagpur Local (R)*: Krishan Prasad Mandal (Con.)
152. *Khardah*: Satkari Mitra (PSP)
153. *Kotugram*: Abdus Sattar (Con.)
154. *Kotugram (R)*: Sankar Das (Con.)
155. *Kotulpar*: Jagannath Kolay (Con.)
156. *Krishnagar*: Jagannath Majumdar (Con.)
157. *Kulti*: Banarshi Prosad Jha (PSP)
158. *Kulpi*: Hansadhwaj Dhara (Con.)
159. *Labpur*: Radhanath Chattoraj (CPI)
160. *Lalgola*: Kazem Ali Meerza (Con.)
161. *Magrahat (R)*: Ardhendu Shekhar Naskar (Con.)
162. *Magrahat*: Abul Hashem (Con.)
163. *Mahestola*: Sudhir Chandra Bhandari (CPI)
164. *Mahishadal*: Praffula Chandra Ghosh (PSP)
165. *Mahishadal (R)*: Mahatab Chand Das (Con.)
166. *Mainaguri (R)*: Jaineswar Ray (Con.)
167. *Malda*: Nikunja Behari Gupta (Con.)
168. *Malda (R)*: Matla Murmu (Con.)
169. *Mal (R)*: Budhu Bhagat (Con.)
170. *Mal*: Mangru Bhagat (CPI)
171. *Monteswar*: Bhakta Chandra Roy (Ind.)
172. *Manicktola*: Ranendra Nath Sen (CPI)
173. *Manbazar (R)*: Chaitan Majhi (Ind.)
174. *Manbazar*: Satya Kinkar Mahato (Ind.)
175. *Mathurapur (R)*: Brindaban Gayan (Con.)
176. *Mathurapur*: Bhushan Chandra Das (Con.)
177. *Mathabhanga (R)*: Sarada Prasad Pramanik (Con.)
178. *Mayna*: Ananga Mohan Das (Con.)
179. *Mekliganj*: Satyendra Prasanna Chattyopadhya (Con.)
180. *Midnapur*: Smt. Anjali Khan (Con.)
181. *Muchipara*: Jatindra Chandra Chakrovorty (Ind.)
182. *Murshidabad*: Durgapada Sinha (Con.)
183. *Nabadwip*: Niranjan Modak (Con.)
184. *Naihati*: Gopal Basu (CPI)
185. *Nakashipara*: S.M. Fazlur Rahman (Con.)
186. *Nakashipara (R)*: Mahananda Haldar (Con.)
187. *Nalhati*: Mohammad Yakub Hossain (Con.)
188. *Nalhati (R)*: Sisir Kumar Saha Con.)
189. *Nandigram South*: Bhupal Chandra Panda (CPI)
190. *Nandigram North*: Subodh Chandra Maiti (Con.)
191. *Naoda*: Mohammed Israil (Con.)
192. *Naopara*: Panchanan Bhattacharjee (PSP)
193. *Ondal (R)*: Dhawajadhari Mondal (Con.)
194. *Ondal*: Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyaya (Con.)
195. *Onda*: Gokul Behari Das (Con.)
196. *Onda (R)*: Ashutosh Mallick (Con.)
197. *Panskura East*: Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con.)
198. *Panskura West*: Syamdas Bhattacharyya (Con.)
199. *Patrasayer (R)*: Gurupada Khan (Con.)
200. *Patrasayer*: Bhabataran Chakravarty (Con.)
201. *Patashpore*: Sisir Kumar Das (PSP)
202. *Purbasthali*: Bimlananda Tarkatirtha (Con.)
203. *Purulia*: Smt. Labanya Prova Ghosh (Ind.)
204. *Purulia (R)*: Nakul Chandra Sahis (Ind.)
205. *Raghunathpur (R)*: Nepal Bouri (Con.)
206. *Raghunathpur*: Shankar Narayan Singha Deo (Con.)
207. *Rajnagar*: Khagendra Nath Bandypoadhyay (Con.)
208. *Rajnagar (R)*: Nishapati Majhi (Con.)
209. *Raiganj*: Badiruddin Ahmed (Con.)
210. *Raiganj (R)*: Syama Prasad Barman (Con.)
211. *Raipur*: Smt. Sudharani Dutta (Con.)
212. *Raipur (R)*: Jadu Nath Murmu (Con.)
213. *Raina*: Dasarathi Tah (PSP)
214. *Raina (R)*: Gobardhan Pakray (PSP)
215. *Rampurhat (R)*: Gobardhan Das (CPI)
216. *Rampurhat*: Durgapada Das (Ind.)
217. *Ramnagar*: Trailokyanath Prodhan (Con.)
218. *Raninagar*: Badrudduja Syed (Ind.)
219. *Ranaghat*: Binoy Kumar Chatterjee (Con.)
220. *Rashbehari Avenue*: Sunil Das (PSP)
221. *Ratua*: Sourindra Mohan Misra (Con.)
222. *Ratua (R)*: Dhaneswar Saha (Con.)
223. *Sabong*: Gopal Chandra Das Adhikari (Con.)
224. *Sankrail*: Shyama Prasanna Bhattarcharjee (CPI)
225. *Sankrail (R)*: Apurba Lal Majumdar (Ind.)
226. *Santipur*: Haridas Dey (Con.)

227. *Sondesh-Khali* (*R*): Haran Chandra Mondal (Ind.)
228. *Serampore*: Panchugopal Bhaduri (CPI)
229. *Siliguri* (*R*): T. Wangdi (Con.)
230. *Siliguri*: Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar (CPI)
231. *Singur*: Provakar Pal (Con.)
232. *Shampukur*: Hemanta Kumar Bose (FBM)
233. *Shyampur*: Sasabindu Bera (FBM)
234. *Sujapur*: Monoranjan Misra (Ind.)
235. *Sukeas Street*: Suhrid Mallik Chowdhury (Ind.)
236. *Suri*: Mihirlal Chatterji (PSP)
237. *Suri* (*R*): Tuku Hansda (CPI)
238. *Suti*: Lutfal Hoque (Con.)
239. *Swarupangar*: Muhammad Ishaque (Con.)
240. *Toltala*: Dhirendra Nath Dhar (CPI)
241. *Tamluk*: Ajoy Kumar Mukharji (Con.)
242. *Tarakeswar*: Parabati Chandra Hazra (Con.)
243. *Tehatta*: Sankardas Banerji (Con.)
244. *Titagarh*: Krishna Kumar Shukla (Con.)
245. *Tollygunge*: Haridas Mitra (PSP)
246. *Tufanganj*: Jatindra Nath Sinha Sarkar (Con.)
247. *Uluberia*: Abani Kumar Basu (Con.)
248. *Uluberia* (*R*): Bijoy Bhushan Mandal (FBM)
249. *Uttarpara*: Monoranjan Hazra (CPI)
250. *Vidyasagar*: Narayan Chandra Ray (CPI)
251. *Vishnupur*: Smt. Purabi Mukerjee (Con.)
252. *Vishnupur* (*R*): Kiran Chandra Digar (Con.)
253. *Nominated*: R.E. Platel
254. *Nominated*: C. Noronha
255. *Nominated*: C.L. Blanche
256. *Nominated*: Smt. O. Pemantle

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Suniti Kumar Chatterji *Deputy Chairman*: Pratap Chandra Guha Roy

1.	Abdul Halim	Legislative Assembly
2.	Smt. Abha Chatterjee*	,,
3.	Anand Prasad Choudhuri	,,
4.	Ashutosh Ghosh	,,
5.	Aurobindo Bose	,,
6.	Biswanath Mukerjee	,,
7.	Hari Kumar Chakravorty	,,
8.	Jimut Bahan Sen	,,
9.	Kamada Kinkar Mukherjee	,,
10.	Kamala Charan Mukherjee	,,
11.	K.P. Chattopadhyay*	,,
12.	Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	,,
13.	Lakshman Prodhan*	,,
14.	Manoranjan Gupta	,,
15.	Mirza Abdul Rashid*	,,
16.	Mohammad Sayeed	,,
17.	Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri*	,,
18.	Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty	,,
19.	Naren Das*	,,
20.	Pratap Chandra Guha	,,
21.	Raghunandan Biswas*	,,
22.	Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	
23.	Ram Kumar Bhuwalka*	,,
24.	Ram Lagan Singh*	,,
25.	Satish Chandra Pakrashi	,,
26.	Snehangshu Kanto Acharya	,,
27.	Syed Nausher Ali	,,
28.	Basanta Kumar Das	Local Authorities
29.	Bimal Behari Lall Singha	,,
30.	Birendra Nath Chowdhury	,,
31.	Devaprasad Chatterjee	,,
32.	Dhirendra Nath Moitra	,,
33.	Gajendra Nath Hazra	,,
34.	Harendra Nath Mazumdar	,,
35.	Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee	,,
36.	Jogindralal Saha	,,
37.	Kalicharan Ghose	,,
38.	Kalipada Mukherjee*	,,
39.	Kanailal Goswami,	Local Authorities
40.	Nagendra Kumar Bhattacharyya	,,
41.	Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar	,,
42.	Pashupati Jha*	,,
43.	Pashupati Nath Maliah*	,,
44.	Pranabeswar Sarkar*	,,
45.	Rabindralal Sinha*	,,
46.	R.S. Prasad	,,
47.	Sachindra Nath Misra	
48.	Sarat Chandra Sawoo*	,,
49.	Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal*	,,
50.	Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik*	,,
51.	Sudhindra Nath Mukerjee	,,
52.	Surendra Kumar Roy	,,
53.	Syed Shahedullah	,,
54.	Upendra Bandopadhyay*	,,
55.	Smt. Anila Devi*	Teachers
56.	Bijoy Bihari Basu	,,
57.	Manoranjan Sen Gupta	,,
58.	Sachindranath Banerjee	,,
59.	Santosh Kumar Bhattacharyya	,,
60.	Satyapriya Roy*	,,
61.	Charu Chandra Sanyal	Graduates
62.	Chittaranjan Roy*	,,
63.	Gopal Chandra Halder	,,
64.	Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya*	,,
65.	Suniti Kumar Chatterji	,,
66.	Tripurari Chakravorti	,,
67.	Badri Prasad Poddar	Nominated
68.	Gurugobinda Basu	,,
69.	Smt. Labanyaprova Dutt	,,
70.	Musharruf Hossain	,,
71.	Pannalal Saraogi*	,,
72.	Sambhu Nath Banerjee	,,
73.	Smt. Santi Das	,,
74.	Shaikh Mohammad Jan*	,,
75.	Tarasankar Banerjee*	,,

*25 members whose names are marked with an asterisk (*) retire on June 4, 1960.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties..	5,89·08	6,00·11	6,02·52
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,61·05	8,68·13	5,92·64
Estate Duty	33·41	49·20	49·20
Taxes on Railway Fares	68·72	82·47	79·88
Land Revenue (net)	6,67·02	5,04·26	5,80·03
State Excise Duties	5,36·25	5,38·33	5,37·15
Stamps	3,13·68	3,02·74	3,01·72
Forest	1,40·61	1,44·12	1,44·08
Registration	59·54	63·55	63·55
Taxes on Vehicles	1,63·60	1,64·20	1,73·20
Sales Tax	13,70·02	16,82·61	17,12·61
Other Taxes and Duties	7,77·15	8,84·40	8,81·80
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	31·43	10·04	81·85
Debt Services	59·81	1,12·49	83·06
Civil Administration..	10,19·66	11,13·65	12,50·46
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,51·28	87·17	1,48·44
Miscellaneous (net)	4,49·49	11,98·52	4,58·50
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	5,21·76	5 95·68	9,00 37
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	86·16	1,42·05	1,71·14
Extraordinary	4·77	5·89	4 80
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	79 04·49	91,49·61	88,17·00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,96·90	6,88·52	6,81·64
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,74·75	1,63·79	2,08·04
Debt Services (net)	5,61·09	5,72·08	7,16·69
General Administration	3,34·68	3,46·85	3,50·98
Administration of Justice	1,20 69	1,21·66	1,21·20
Jails	1,03·02	1,09·56	1,04·08
Police	7,93·72	8,03·60	8,09·87
Ports and Pilotage	11·07	12·43	11·83
Scientific Departments	·74	·74	·75
Education	13,47·95	14,35·50	13,75·69
Medical	5,84·54	5,98·38	6,60·62
Public Health..	2,67·46	2,74·04	3,76·12
Agriculture and Fisheries	5,00·76	5,15·50	4,96·75
Animal Husbandry	46·50	41·35	1,47·38
Co-operation	1,39·27	1,33·79	65·58
Industries	2,58·82	2,69·77	2,84·23
Miscellaneous Departments	1,84·41	2,23·56	2,24·97
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,54·18	5,20·71	5,86·04
Miscellaneous	11,06·94	13,22·34	11,23·86
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,79·61	5,00·48	5,76·58
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	82,67·10	86,54·65	89,22·90
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)3,62·61	(+)4,94·96	(—)1,05·90

DELHI

Area: 573 sq. miles *Population*: 17,44,072 *Capital*: Delhi
Principal languages: Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner: Bhagwan Sahay

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI
(On Revenue Account)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue	6·29	6·64	6·94
State Excise Duties	1,43·88	1,55·20	1,52·00
Stamps	78·21	86·62	88·90
Forest	·04	·05	0·05
Registration	8·70	8·96	9·48
Taxes on Vehicles	34·98	36·98	39·48
Sales Tax	3,29·35	3,59·35	3,79·35
Other Taxes and Duties	1,65·98	1,92·68	1,90·95
Debt Services	1,05·08	1,09·42	1,40·38
Civil Administration..	48·45	66·47	73·35
Miscellaneous (net)	2·61	42·06	1·74
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	9,23·57	10,64·61	10,82·82
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,35·73	2,64·57	2,57·57
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4·00	4·16	3·57
General Administration	37·62	37·35	38·54
Administration of Justice	15·67	17·58	18·44
Jails	7·89	8·65	9·16
Police	1,85·69	2,01·62	2,14·35
Education	2,43·24	2,43·22	2,76·15
Medical	65·58	63·00	80·28
Public Health..	22·78	8·49	7·74
Agriculture	14·11	17·15	17·48
Animal Husbandry	3·15	2·74	3·41
Co-operation	4·97	5·82	7·57
Industries and Supplies	6·32	5·82	7·29
Miscellaneous Departments	9·93	11·56	13·06
Miscellaneous	2,26·50	1,90·63	2,95·35
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	6·96	5·57	6·50
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	10,90·14	10,87·93	12,56·46

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: 10,880 sq. miles *Population*: 11,09,466 *Capital*: Simla
Principal languages: Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor: Bajrang Bahadur Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

Chairman: Karam Singh

1. *Bhattiyat*: Bhagat Ram (Ind.)
2. *Bilaspur*: Sant Ram Sant (Ind.)
3. *Bharmaur*: Gurditta Mal (Ind.)
4. *Chachiot*: Karam Singh (Chairman)
5. *Chachiot (R)*: Piru Ram (Con.)
6. *Chamba*: Chattar Singh (Con.)
7. *Chamba (R)*: Vidyadhar (Con.)
8. *Chauntra*: Ram Nath (Con.)
9. *Chini*: Gyan Singh (Con.)
10. *Chopal*: Bhagmal (Ind.)
11. *Churah*: Chuni Lal (Ind.)
12. *Churah (R)*: Chatroo Ram (Ind.)
13. *Dharampur*: Sant Ram (Con.)
14. *Gehrwin*: Har Govind Singh (Ind.)
15. *Gehrwin (R)*: Santoo (Ind.)
16. *Ghumarwin*: Narottam Dutt (Ind.)
17. *Ghumarwin (R)*: Sardaroo (Ind.)
18. *Jogindernagar*: Fateh Singh (Ind.)
19. *Karsog*: Paras Ram (Ind.)
20. *Kasumpti*: Sadh Ram (Con.)
21. *Kasumpti(R)*: Puran Chand (SCF)
22. *Kotkhai*: Ram Lal (Con.)
23. *Mandi Sadar*: Krishna Nand Swami (Con.)
24. *Mandi Sadar (R)*: Gopi Ram (Con.)
25. *Nahan*: Hitendra Singh (Con.)
26. *Pachhad*: Jeet Singh (Con.)
27. *Pachhad (R)*: Manga (Con.)
28. *Pangi*: Gurcharan Singh Ghuman (Con.)
29. *Paonta*: Vacant
30. *Rajgarh*: Nehar Singh (Con.)
31. *Rampur*: Jai Bihari Lal (Ind.)
32. *Rampur (R)*: Nalu Ram (SCF)
33. *Rainka*. Guman Singh (Con.)
34. *Rainka (R)*: Pratap Singh (Con.)
35. *Rohru*: Bhagat Chand (Ind.)
36. *Sarkhaghat*: Om Chand (Ind.)
37. *Solan*: Nagin Chandra Pal (PSP)
38. *Solan (R)*: Keshav Ram (Con.)
39. *Sundernagar*: Tikka Lal Sen (Con.)
40. *Sundernagar (R)*: Nakhinhoo (Con.)
41. *Suni*: Rajendra Singh (Con.)
42. *Nominated*: Smt. Satyawati Dang
43. *Nominated*: Sant Ram Kanga

*Recognised Party: All-India Scheduled Castes Federation (SCF)

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	18·90	19·11	19·68
State Excise Duties	10·52	18·10	15·16
Stamps	4·89	5·51	5·30
Forest	1,39·26	1,71·98	1,77·18
Registration	·32	·34	·34
Taxes on Vehicles	1·80	1·84	1·85
Sales Tax	1·46	·91	·91
Other Taxes and Duties	5·72	5·78	5·70
Debt Services	·48	·50	·53
Civil Administration	36·58	12·83	14·54
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	2·36	4·66	4·69
Electricity Schemes	4·75	5·40	6·18
Miscellaneous (net)	61·92	81·32	81·26
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	·31	·57	·57
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,89·27	3,28·85	3,33·89
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	85·89	1,10·89	1,19·03
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5·76	5·76	9·00
General Administration	35·67	36·71	38·74
Administration of Justice	5·85	5·95	6·08
Jails	2·52	2·43	2·32
Police	39·73	45·74	57·65
Scientific Departments	·06	·07	·09
Education	39·81	39·24	28·58
Medical	7·77	7·71	9·67
Public Health..	14·09	15·66	16·72
Agriculture	41·58	31·55	36·77
Animal Husbandry	8·63	8·08	7·93
Co-operation	9·03	8·82	11·49
Industries and Supplies	39·73	19·45	23·01
Miscellaneous Departments	4·87	3·76	5·13
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	66·94	68·14	81·32
Miscellaneous	1,29·96	1,30·74	1,81·48
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	47·19	44·38	61·60
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	5,85·08	5,85·08	6,96·61

MANIPUR

Area: 8,628 sq. miles | *Population*: 5,77,635 | *Capital*: Imphal

Chief Commissioner: J.M. Raina

MANIPUR TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Sibo Larho

1. *Aimol*: Athuibo (Ind.)
2. *Bishenpur-Moirang*: Hemam Nilamani Singh (Con.)
3. *Charangpat-Khomjam*: Sorokhaibam Chourajit Singh (Con.)
4. *Churachandpur*: Paolen (Ind.)
5. *Hiyanglam Soognu*: Elangbam Nodi Singh (Con.)
6. *Irinbung-Yairipak-Top Chingtha*: Mahammad Amjad Ali (Con.)
7. *Jiri*: Sinam Bijoy Singh (Con.)
8. *Kakching-Wangjing*: Khundongbam Itocha Singh (CPI)
9. *Keisamthong*: Laisram Kulachanda Singh (Ind.)
10. *Khurai*: Kongrailatpam Borthakur Sharma (Ind.)
11. *Kumbi Thanga*: Mairenbam Keireng Singh (Con.)
12. *Lamlai-Keirao*: Tongbram Kundo Singh (CPI)
13. *Lilong*: Alimuddin (Con.)
14. *Mao East*: Nagono Thoiso (Ind.)
15. *Mao West*: Sibo Larho (Chairman)
16. *Nambol Kienou*: Yumanm Yaima Singh (Con.)
17. *Phaisat*: Rishang Keishing (Ind.)
18. *Sogolband*: Nongthombam Ibomcha Singh (Ind.)
19. *Sagolmang*: Athokpam Thabi Singh (CPI)
20. *Salam-Khumbong Konthaujam*: Khoisnam Heitombi Singh (CPI)
21. *Sekmai-Lamsang*: Khwairakpam Chaoba Singh (Con.)
22. *Singjamei*: Thokchom Chandra Sekhar Singh (Ind.)
23. *Tamenglong*: Kabipu Kabui (Ind.)
24. *Tengnoupal*: Paokhohang (Ind.)
25. *Thanlon*: Yungkhom (Ind.)
26. *Thoubal-Chandra-Khong*: Waikhom Nimaichand Singh (Ind.)
27. *Ukhrul*: Nagalangzar (Con.)
28. *Uripok-Lalambung*: Hidangmayum Dwijamani Sharma (Con.)
29. *Wangkhoi Kongba*: Thokchom Angon Singh (Con.)
30. *Wangoi-Mayang Imphal*: Ningthonjam Tomchou Singh (Ind.)
31. *Nominated*: Smt. Angnal Akim
32. *Nominated*: Smt. Mukhara Devi

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANIPUR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14·50	14·50	14·50
State Excise Duties	·15	·07	·07
Stamps	1·50	1·70	1·80
Forest	3·85	4·25	4·25
Registration	·25	·30	·30
Taxes on Vehicles	3·60	3·50	3·50
Sales Tax	—	3·75	3·75
Other Taxes and Duties	3·00	2·07	2·10
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	·15	·15	·15
Civil Administration..	2·18	3·08	3·03
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	·80	·80	·80
Electricity Schemes	1·11	(—)2·58	(—)2·18
Miscellaneous	(—)1·51	4·85	5·50
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	29·58	36·44	37·57
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	11·47	12·45	15·17
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3·25	1·63	1·63
General Administration	11·40	13·29	13·93
Administration of Justice	1·67	1·77	1·91
Jails	1·23	1·51	1·53
Police	54.74	59·04	65.81
Education	31·37	31·51	17·12
Medical	12·26	8·87	6·32
Public Health	10·90	6·75	13·55
Agriculture	4·10	4·23	6·26
Animal Husbandry	1·91	2.09	2·80
Co-operation	2·20	2.05	2·67
Industries and Supplies	4·14	5·14	7·54
Miscellaneous Departments	·84	·49	·60
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	18·25	18·45	22·77
Miscellaneous	53·97	53·29	1,20·05
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	10·19	10·19	29·14
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,33·89	2,32·75	3,28·80

TRIPURA

Area: 4,036 sq. miles | *Population*: 6,39,029 | *Capital*: Agartala

Chief Commissioner: N.M. Patnaik

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Sachindra Lal Singh

1. *Agartala Sadar-I*: Sachindra Lal Singh (Chairman)
2. *Agartala Sadar-II*: Sanatan Sarkar (Con.)
3. *Agartala Sadar-III*: Sudan Chandra Deb Barma (CPI)
4. *Agartala Town-I*: Krishnadás Bhattacharjee (Con.)
5. *Agartala Town-II*: Tarit Mohan Das Gupta (Con.)
6. *Belonia*: Upendra Kumar Roy (Con.)
7. *Birganj*: Mahendra Deb Barma (CPI)
8. *Bishalgarh*: Sirajul Haque Choudhury (Ind.)
9. *Charilam*: Aghore Deb Barma (CPI)
10. *Dharmanagar North*: Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con.)
11. *Dharmanagar South*: Pulin Bihari Roy (Con.)
12. *Dumbarnagar*: Padma Kumar Rangkhal (Ind.)
13. *Fatikroy*: Gokul Chand Sinha (CPI)
14. *Kailasahar*: Manindra Lal Bhowmick (Con.)
15. *Kalyanpur*: Rabindra Chand Deb Barma (CPI)
16. *Kamalpur*: Sunil Chandra Dutta (Con.)
17. *Kanchanpur*: Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con.)
18. *Khowai*: Nripendra Kumar Charkraborty (CPI)
19. *Kulaihour*: Dharma Roy Deb Barma (CPI)
20. *Kurti*: Mahammed Abul Wazid (Con.)
21. *Mohanpur*: Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (CPI)
22. *Mahuripur*: Hlura Aung Mag (CPI)
23. *Old Agartala*: Hemanta Deb (CPI)
24. *Radhakishorepur*: Kumud Bandhu Bhattacharya (Con.)
25. *Subroom*: Kalipada Banerjee (Con.)
26. *Salgarh*: Ershad Ali Choudhury (Con.)
27. *Sonamura North*: Atikul Islam (CPI)
28. *Sonamura South*: Monchar Ali (Con.)
29. *Takarjala*: Bir Chandra Deb Barma (GS)
30. *Teliamura*: Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)
31. *Nominated*: Smt. Basana Chakaraborty
32. *Nominated*: Ghanashyam Dewan

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIPURA

(On Revenue Account)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	12·00	13·50	13·50
State Excise Duties	1·50	1·68	1·65
Stamps	4·00	4·20	4·20
Forest	7·05	8·25	8·25
Registration	2·00	2·10	2·10
Taxes on Vehicles	3·60	1·20	1·20
Other Taxes and Duties	1·50	1·76	1·90
Civil Administration..	2·86	4·12	5·10
Civil Works	·80	2·00	2·00
Electricity Schemes	(—)·80	(—)·90	(—)1·77
Miscellaneous (net)	1·00	1·45	1·45
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	35·51	39·36	39·58
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue..	38·43	36·29	48·72
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2·00	2·25	2·25
General Administration	16·28	17·09	17·68
Administration of Justice	2·57	2·59	2·62
Jails	2·72	2·82	2·87
Police	53·68	56·62	53·70
Education	49·56	39·97	45·51
Medical	7·07	8·67	8·20
Public Health	11·95	4·81	3·97
Agriculture	15·68	12·94	20·21
Animal Husbandry	2·13	—	—
Co-operation	1·17	1·68	3·95
Industries and Supplies	10·81	11·83	15·21
Miscellaneous Departments	5·33	6·15	6·76
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4·65	5·20	6·72
Miscellaneous	1,38·48	1,42·18	1,73·52
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	10·61	17·49	15·63
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,73·12	3,68·58	4,27·52

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 3,215 sq. miles *Population*: 33,971 *Capital*: Port Blair

Chief Commissioner: M.V. Rajwade

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
(On Revenue Account)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	2·78	2·65	2·85
State Excise Duties	·05	·05	—
Stamps	·24	·38	·38
Forest	1,09·14	1,09·61	1,16·19
Registration	·01	·01	·02
Taxes on Vehicles	·12	·12	·12
Other Taxes and Duties	·20	·25	·20
Debt Services	·06	·11	·12
Civil Administration	33·58	33·12	33·71
Miscellaneous (net)	4·43	5·04	5·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,50·61	1,51·34	1,58·59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,53·52	1,26·06	1,31·59
General Administration	11·44	9·53	10·03
Administration of Justice	—	—	·11
Jails	·52	·53	·59
Police	17·11	17·46	21·24
Ports and Pilotage	62·65	61·08	58·24
Education	9·23	8·32	9·81
Medical	9·26	8·59	9·60
Public Health	2·67	2·74	3·18
Agriculture	8·91	7·53	9·60
Animal Husbandry	3·22	2·17	3·44
Co-operation	·72	·10	·85
Industries and Supplies	2·25	2·08	2·63
Miscellaneous Departments	17·10	18·98	22·37
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	—	1·00	·30
Miscellaneous	9·32	9·17	8·63
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3·47	3·47	4·59
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,11·39	2,78·81	2,96.80

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 11 sq. miles | *Population*: 21,035 | *Headquarters*: Kozhikode

Administrator: C.K. Balakrishna Nair

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

Area: 32,969 sq. miles | *Headquarters*: Shillong

The North-East Frontier Agency is administered by the Governor of Assam, acting as the agent of the President. The Governor is assisted by an Adviser in Shillong and the ultimate responsibility for the area vests in the Government of India. The Agency consists of the following five administrative divisions, each under a Political Officer: Kameng Frontier Division previously known as Se La Sub-Agency (headquarters: Bomdila): Subansiri Frontier Division (Ziro); Siang Frontier Division, previously known as Abo Hills District (Along); Lohit Frontier Division (Tezu); and Tirap Frontier Division previously knwon as Tirap Frontier Tract (Margherita).

NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA

Area: 6,236 sq. miles | *Headquarters*: Kohima

The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area was constituted as a Centrally Administered Area under the Ministry of External Affairs, with effect from December 1957. It has a population of about 3,69,000 people of Naga groups, living in 718 villages. It has been divided into three districts with headquarters at Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang and covers the former Naga Hills District of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division formerly under the N.E.F. Agency. The new area is administered by the President through the Governor of Assam acting as his Agent, while the Commissioner is the immediate administrative head of the area.

PONDICHERRY

Area: 186 sq. miles | *Population*: 3,17,163 | *Capital*: Pondicherry

Principal languages: French and Tamil

Following an agreement with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of the territories formerly known as the "French Establishments in India". The territories comprise Pondicherry and Karaikal on the Coromandal Coast; Yanam on the Andhra Coast; and Mahe on the Coast of Kerala. A Treaty ceding these territories to India was signed at New Delhi on May 28, 1956, between the representatives of the Governments of India and France. This Treaty is yet to be ratified formally by the French Parliament. Meanwhile, the administration of the State is being carried on by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner
L. R. S. Singh

COUNCILLORS

V. Venkatasubba Reddiar	.. Public Works, Electricity, Fisheries and Port.
Edouard Goubert	.. Finance, Labour and Industries.
C. E. Bharathan	.. Local Administration, Education and Transport.
Gouroussamy Pillai	.. Revenue, Veterinary and Information.
P. Shanmugam	.. Agriculture, Rural Development and Harijan Welfare.
Mohamed Ismail Moricar ..	.. Health, Hygiene and Co-operation.

PONDICHERRY REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: A. S. Kangeyan

1. *Anagalappettai*: Smt. Kami Chetty Savitri (Ind.)
2. *Andirapettai*: Kamichetty Parasuram (Ind.)
3. *Archivak-Thavalakuppam* : P. C. Purushottama Reddiar (Con.)
4. *Ariankuppam*: K. Ramanujam (PF)
5. *Bahur* : R. Subramania Padayachi (Con.)
6. *Bussy Street*: M. M. Housaine (PF)
7. *Embalam-Kalmandapam*: Annamalai Naiker (Con.)
8. *Kalapet*: S. Somasundaram Chettiar (Con.)
9. *Karaikal North* : Mohammed Ismail Maricar (Con.)
10. *Karaikal South* : K. V. Prosper (Con.)
11. *Karaikal Central*: K. E. M. Mohamed Ibrahim Maricar (Ind.)
12. *Karaikovilpathu*: K. S. Govindaraj (Con.)
13. *Kasikadai*: Smt. Saraswathi Subbiah (PF)
14. *Kurichikuppam*: R. C. Murugaswamy (PF)
15. *Kuruvinattam-Curianbuttur*: R. L. Purushotham Reddiar (Con.)
16. *Madhakovil*: V. Ramaswami Pillai (Con.)
17. *Mahe:* C. E. Bharathan (Con.)
18. *Mannadipet* : Edouard Goubert (Con.)
19. *Murungapakkam-Nainar Mandapam*: V. Subbiah (PF)
20. *Muthialpet* : P. Abraham (Con.)
21. *Nedungadu* : P. Shanmugham (Con.)
22. *Nellitope* : N. Govindaraju (PF)
23. *Neravy* : D. Rathinasabapathy Pillai (Con.)
24. *Nettapakkam* : V. Venkatasubba Reddiar (Con.)
25. *Olugarai* : N. Guruswamy (PF)
26. *Oopalam* : R. Vathilingam (PF)
27. *Oossettery* : A. Pakir Mohammed (PF)
28. *Palloor* : P. K. Raman (PSP)
29. *Panthakkal* : T. N. Purushottam (Con.)
30. *Pondicherry-Rajbhavan*: S. Kangeyan (President)
31. *Reddiarpalayam* : V. Narayanaswamy (PF)
32. *Saram-Lawspet* : P. Narayanaswami (PF)
33. *Sellipet-Suthukeny* : S. Natarajan (PF)
34. *Thirumeni Algar* : K.M. Guruswamy Pillai (Con.)
35. *Tirumalrayanpattinam North* : V.M. C. Varada Pillai (Con.)
36. *Tirumalrayanpattinam South* : Nagaputhu Pillai (Con.)
37. *Tirunalar-Badrakaliamman Kovil* : Subbarayalu Naicker (Con.)
38. *Tirunalar-Darbaraneyeswarar:* Soundaraswamy (Ind.)
39. *Villianur:* M. Chidambaram (PF)

People's Front (PF)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1959-60	Revised Estimates 1959-60	Budgets Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income ..	7·20	7·80	7·80
Land Revenue (net)..	4·70	4·70	4·70
State Excise ..	33·02	35·05	35·04
Stamps ..	1·25	1·40	1·40
Registration ..	5·20	5·00	5·00
Other Taxes ..	12·43	13·01	13·01
Miscellaneous Departments ..	3·00	3·25	3·25
Customs and Central Excise ..	59·38	49·40	52·70
Civil Works ..	2·50	2·50	2·50
Electricity Schemes ..	21·60	22·17	29·50
Miscellaneous (net) ..	9·72	7·00	7·77
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	1,60·00	1,51·28	162·67
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Customs and Central Excise ..	3·18	3·87	3·76
Revenue Departments ..	8·37	8·39	8·58
Interest on Debt and other Obligations ..	0·01	0·01	0·01
General Administration ..	11·07	12·86	12·80
Pay and Accounts Office ..	2·25	2·31	2·57
Administration of Justice ..	4·24	4·25	4·31
Jails ..	1·28	1·36	1·39
Police ..	16·73	16·36	16·83
Ports ..	·36	·37	·38
Education ..	19·30	19·85	20·68
Medical and Public Health ..	46·95	39·61	67·60
Agriculture and Fisheries ..	1·48	1·43	1·63
Co-operation ..	1·67	1·68	1·88
Industries and Supplies ..	2·52	1·87	2·65
Miscellaneous Departments ..	2·43	2·73	3·67
Civil Works ..	18·50	18·50	20·05
Electricity ..	34·58	35·46	41·83
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	20·37	22·88	22·78
Miscellaneous ..	4·56	4·90	7·99
Community Projects and NES ..	8·81	7·09	9·29
Development Schemes ..	52·80	56·89	79·64
Construction of a new Pier ..	13·73	10·27	11·76
Implementation of Pay Commission Report ..	—	—	1·01
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,75·19	2,72·94	3,43·09

CHAPTER XXX

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The activities of the Government of India in the international sphere have been guided since Independence by the ideals of conduct embodied in one of the directive principles of the Constitution. This directive requires the State to endeavour to promote international law and treaty obligations and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

A founder-member of the United Nations Organisation, India is a firm adherent of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. Her association with the United Nations has been marked by a number of significant events, the most notable being the spontaneous tribute paid in 1948 by the world organisation to Mahatma Gandhi and through him to the great traditions of the country which gave birth to him. Among others worth recalling have been India's membership of the Security Council for a two-year term during 1950–52; India's plan for the solution of problem concerning the prisoners of war and the cease-fire in Korea: her Chairmanship of the Neutral Nations' Repatriation Commission for Korea in 1953-54; the election of Vijayalakshmi Pandit as the President of the eighth session of the UN General Assembly in 1953; India's Chairmanship of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Atoms for Peace in Geneva in 1955; and her contribution towards stabilisation of the situation in Lebanon in 1958.

The Indian delegation to the fourteenth session of the UN General Assembly in 1959 was composed as follows:

Representatives	V.K. Krishna Menon (Leader). R. Venkataraman, G.S. Pathak, C.S. Jha, Mohan Sinha Mehta.
Alternate Representatives ..	Harishwar Dayal, M. Gopala Menon, M. Govinda Reddy, Jaganatha Rao, B.N. Adarkar.
Advisers	J.N. Sahni, M.A. Vellodi, A.K. Mitra, M. Rasgotra, R.C. Arora.
Secretary-General	T.J. Natarajan.

POLITICAL

A brief review of the part played by India in the deliberations of the UN and its specialised agencies during 1959 is given in the following pages.

Algeria

India co-sponsored the proposal for the inclusion of the question of Algeria in the General Assembly's agenda and a 22-Asian and African States' resolution in the First Committee recognising the right of the Algerain people to self-determination.

Disarmament

An Indian resolution, jointly sponsored with 23 other members, appealing to the States concerned in the Geneva discussions to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests and to other States to desist from such tests

was adopted by the Assembly. Another resolution moved by India and others calling for the establishment of a 24-member committee for peaceful uses of outer space was also adopted.

People of Indian Origin in South Africa

On a proposal by India and Pakistan, the General Assembly appealed to the South African Government to begin negotiations with India and Pakistan to settle their dispute.

The question of race conflict in South Africa, resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the South African Government, was discussed by the Assembly at the request of India and 12 other countries.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

A visiting mission was sent to the territory of Western Samoa, under the Chairmanship of Arthur S. Lall of India, to examine the extent to which the objectives of trusteeship had been attained by the territory under New Zealand administration and to suggest further steps necessary for their attainment. The mission, in its report, endorsed a provisional time-table proposed by the Administering Authority which would lead to the emergence of Western Samoa as an independent State at the end of 1961. India was again re-elected to the Trusteeship Council for a period of three years.

Atomic Energy Agency

At the third general conference held in Vienna in September-October 1959, India was elected as one of the vice-presidents of the conference. An Indian delegate was also elected as chairman of the sub-committee on members' contributions. India is a member of the new Board of Governors and also the advisory committee on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Election to UN Bodies

India was elected to a special committee of the General Assembly to determine which countries are obliged to report to the United Nations on conditions in their dependent territories. A. Krishnaswami, Member of the Lok Sabha, was elected vice-chairman of the new session of the UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination. Lt. Gen. P.S. Gyani, of the Indian Army, was nominated by the General Assembly to be commander of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East.

International Law Commission

The eleventh session of the Commission was held in Geneva in April-June 1959. Radha Binode Pal of India attended the session. It discussed, *inter alia*, the following subjects: consular intercourse and immunities, law of treaties, state responsibility, General Assembly's resolution on control and limitation of documentaries.

The third session of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, which met in January 1960 in Colombo, considered the desirability of widening its sphere of activities to include legal aspects of certain economic matters with a view to promoting greater economic co-operation within the region. India's delegation was led by M.C. Setalvad.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

India is represented on the following functional commissions of the UN Economic and Social Council: Commission on International Commodity Trade; Commission on Human Rights; Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Statistical Commission. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted, in January 1960, the report on discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices, prepared by the special rapporteur, A. Krishnaswamy of India.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

India participated in the intra-regional trade promotion talks arranged by the ECAFE in Bangkok in January 1959, the second session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade held in Bangkok at the same time, the eleventh session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Natural Resources also held in Bangkok in February 1959, and the fifteenth session of ECAFE held at Broadbeach, Australia, in March 1959. A one-week conference of the Working Party on Earthmoving Operations convened by ECAFE was held in New Delhi in September 1959. Twenty countries from Asia and the Far East participated in a regional conference on Organisation and Administration of Social Services held in New Delhi in November 1959. A seminar on Management of Public Industrial Enterprises in the ECAFE region was held in New Delhi in December 1959. The leader of the Indian delegation was elected chairman of the third session of the ECAFE Committee on Trade held in Bangkok in January 1960.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

The FAO Regional Seminar on Food Technology for Asia and the Far East met in Mysore in August 1959. The Governor of Mysore presided over the seminar.

At the tenth session of the FAO conference, which met in Rome in November 1959, India's nominee B.R. Sen was re-elected for a further period of four years as its Director-General. India's delegation to the session was led by the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, where he proposed the formation of a World Food Bank to overcome the problem of food surpluses in one country and starvation in another.

An international meeting on Dairy Problems in Asia and the Far East and the third meeting of the Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and Pacific region were held in New Delhi in December 1959. The third session of the Teak Sub-Commission of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Conference of FAO was also held in New Delhi in February 1960.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

India has so far ratified 25 ILO Conventions. Apart from formal ratifications, the provisions of a large number of other Conventions have also been applied in law and practice. The Conventions ratified so far relate to such subjects as regulation of hours of work and weekly rest in industry, prohibition of night work for women and young persons, abolition of forced labour and of underground work for women, regulation of minimum age for employment in industry and as trimmers and stokers on ships, payment of workmen's compensation, regulation of minimum wages, equal pay for equal work, protection against accidents in docks, proper marking of weight on packages transported by sea, medical examination of young persons employed on ships, labour inspection and inspection of emigrants, protection of tribal populations, maintenance of a national employment service, etc.

Besides attending the meeting of the Governing Body and the forty-third session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1959 at Geneva, Indian representatives participated in several ILO Committee meetings *viz.* technical meeting on problems of productivity improvement in certain countries held in Bangalore; seventh session of the coal mines committee held at Geneva; sixth session of the building, civil engineering, and public works also held at Geneva; tripartite sub-committee of the joint maritime commission on seafarers' welfare held at Naples; and the fifth session of the advisory committee on salaried employees and professional workers held at Cologne during 1959.

Seven experts in the fields of industrial relations, productivity, employment information and occupational analysis, vocational training for

the blind, etc., who had come to India during 1958 under the ILO Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, continued here for some time during 1959 also. In addition, two experts in the fields of apprenticeship and workers' education arrived during 1959. India sent 48 trainees to different countries for training in trade unionism, labour administration, social security, workers' education, safety in mines and mines inspection. Training facilities for four fellowship holders under Expanded Programme from Ceylon and Japan were provided in the fields of study of provident fund scheme in India, textile finishing, and employment policy.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

A founder-member of UNESCO, India has a permanent National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO.

UNESCO has agreed to provide technical assistance for the establishment and development of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay. A seminar on Implementation of UNESCO Major Projects was held in Bombay in March 1959. A seminar on Regional Workshop on Book Distribution, Promotion and Market Research was held in Madras in December 1959 to discuss book distribution problems. A refresher course for sociologists from the South Asian countries, sponsored by UNESCO, was conducted at the Agra University in December 1959.

India attended the regional meeting of the Asian member-states of UNESCO on Primary and Compulsory Education held in Karachi in December 1959. India also participated in a conference convened by UNESCO on the Development of Information Media in South-East Asia which was held in Bangkok in January 1960. One of the Indian delegates was elected as one of the vice-chairmen of the conference.

Agreements on operational plans were signed in New Delhi on January 15, 1960, for the establishment of the central mechanical engineering research institute at Durgapur and two power engineering research organisations through UNESCO.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During 1959, several Indian public health workers were appointed as members of WHO expert advisory panels on environmental sanitation, health statistics, tuberculosis, milk hygiene, leprosy, medical care, local health service, etc. The Director-General of Health Services represented India at the twenty-third session of the WHO Executive Board held in Geneva in January-February 1959, and also led the Indian delegation to the twelfth session of the Regional Committee for the South-East Asia region held in Kandy, Ceylon, in September 1959. The Union Health Minister was the leader of the Indian delegation to the twelfth session of the World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May 1959. Apart from these, Indian representatives attended the following WHO meetings: (*i*) TB expert committee held at Geneva in September-October 1959, (*ii*) Study group on BCG vaccine production held in Manila in November 1959, (*iii*) Scientific group on malaria research held in Geneva in November 1959, (*iv*) Scientific group on research in non-opthalmological aspects on chorcereiasis and filariasis held at Geneva in November 1959, and (*v*) Expert committee on insecticides held at Geneva in September 1959.

During 1959, WHO provided a sum of $ 881,983 for the implementation of programmes in India under its regular and technical assistance funds. A sum of $ 323,740 was also sanctioned for the implementation of the malaria eradication programme in India during 1959. The Government of India's contribution to WHO during 1959 amounted to $ 407,920.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

Indian representatives attended the meetings of the Executive Board held in Geneva in March 1959 and in New York in September 1959.

During 1959, UNICEF allocated $ 5,105,700 to India. Total assistance from UNICEF amounts to $ 27,808,057. The assistance provided is in the form of equipment and supplies for the following: child nutrition project, Orissa; milk conservation programmes, Bombay, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Rajkot; pre-school and school feeding programme; nutrition education and related activities, Andhra Pradesh; DDT Plant, Delhi; tuberculosis control programme, BCG vaccination programme, and the national programme for the development of health services in relation to community development.

India contributed Rs. 23,00,000 to UNICEF in 1959, besides a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for the maintenance of the UNICEF local office.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

India participated in the fourteenth session of GATT during May 1959 at Geneva and in the fifteenth session during October-November 1959, at Tokyo. India was also represented at the meeting of Ministers of Trade of member-states held at Tokyo. The Indian delegations to these conferences played an important role in the discussions relating to various problems concerning the formation of the European Common Market and Free Trade Association, proposals for strengthening the GATT machinery and consultations on import restrictions maintained by the different countries on balance of payments and other grounds. India was a member of most of the Committees of GATT which held meetings during the intersessional period.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme

Up to December 1959, the programme provided India with 415 specialised experts and awarded fellowships and scholarships to 799 Indian nationals for study abroad. India contributed Rs. 25 lakhs to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Rs. 7·07 lakhs towards the living expenses of experts. At present, more than 588 Indian experts are working in 23 different countries.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank up to December 31, 1959, amounted to Rs. 186 crores for the public sector and Rs. 96 crores for the private sector, totalling Rs. 282 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 20 crores were utilised before the First Plan, and Rs. 14 crores during the First Plan period; of the balance of Rs. 248 crores, a sum of Rs. 180 crores was drawn up to December 31, 1959. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include: (*i*) purchase of locomotives and other equipment for Indian railways, (*ii*) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (*iii*) irrigation and power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (*iv*) purchase of aircraft by Air India International Corporation, (*v*) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (*vi*) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Bombay State; (*vii*) expansion programmes of Tata Iron & Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company, (*viii*) installation of thermal power stations at Trombay near Bombay, and (*ix*) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank was held in Washington in September-October 1959. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF. From the inception of the Fund up to December 31, 1959, India purchased $300 million from the Fund, out of which $100 million was repurchased by April 30, 1959.

The Indian delegation to the fourteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Washington was led by the Union Finance Minister. A Mission from the Fund came to India in December 1959, to hold annual consultations with the Government of India on exchange restrictions, as provided under the Articles of Agreement of the Fund.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation has agreed to invest $ 0.85 million in Kirloskar Oil Engines Limited, Poona.

UN Special Fund

The Fund which started functioning from January 1, 1959, will provide sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countries. India's contribution to the Fund, which amounted to $ 30 million in 1959, was $ 500,000 (Rs. 23,80,952 in non-convertible rupees).

India received assistance in equipment and expert services worth $ 3,872,800 during 1959 as follows: Central Training Institute for Instructors, Calcutta, $ 860,000; Power Engineering Research Institutes, Bhopal and Bangalore, $ 1,953,800; Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, $ 707,600; and Regional Labour Institutes, Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras, $ 351,400.

Other UN Specialised Agencies

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO); the International Tele-Communication Union (ITU); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). During 1959, India was elected to the executive body of ICAO for a three-year term. India's delegation to the plenipotentiary conference of ITU, which opened in Geneva on October 14, 1959, was led by the Secretary to the Union Communications Ministry.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Commonwealth

India's delegation to the Commonwealth Educationa Conference held in London in July 1959, was led by A.L. Mudaliar. The Commonwealth Finance Ministers met in London in September 1959, and discussed the balance of payments situation of the sterling area; European, Commonwealth and world trade trends; the flow of capital investment to stimulate the economies and international loan prospects. The Union Minister for Finance led India's delegation to the Conference. The Ministers and their delegations met as the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council, after the Conference.

Colombo Plan

During 1958-59, India extended technical and economic assistance to Nepal, amounting to Rs. 92.60 lakhs. The expenditure during 1959-60, is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 1.33 crores. India has agreed to assist the Government of Nepal in the establishment and running of a maternity home and child welfare centre, and in the implementation of the village development programme, intensive valley development projects and local development works. Improvements to four air strips in Nepal are in progress with the assistance of the Government of India.

Since the start of the Colombo Plan, India has provided training facilities under the technical co-operation scheme to 1,407 persons in various subjects. Of these, 294 trainees were provided training facilities during 1959. These trainees came from Australia 2, Burma 42, Ceylon 137, Indonesia 44, Japan 43, Laos 11, Malaya 27, Nepal 906, New Zealand 2, North Borneo 4, Pakistan 39, Philippines 76, Sarawak 1, Singapore 10, Thailand 47, and Viet Nam 16. Of these, 152 candidates received training

at the International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta. Services of experts were provided in the fields of potato growing, tractor engineering, timber research, small savings, sugar technology, use and maintenance of HT 2 aircraft, taxation reform and ayurvedic research.

India received the services of 196 foreign experts and training facilities for 1,703 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, statistics, banking, printing etc.

The total contribution to India under the economic development programme amounted to £10.6 million (Rs. 11.3 crores) from Australia, $175.9 million (Rs. 83.77 crores) from Canada, and £2.4 million (Rs. 3.22 crores) from New Zealand. India was represented by the Minister of State for Revenue and Civil Expenditure at the eleventh session of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan held at Jogjakarta, Indonesia, in November 1959.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The Association's Conference was held in Canberra in November 1959, under the Chairmanship of Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Conference discussed economic co-operation among the Commonwealth countries, problems of the under-developed countries of the Commonwealth, technical and educational co-operation, foreign affairs and defence.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference

The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference assembled in New Delhi in January 1960, to discuss problems connected with the technical and non-technical aspects of broadcasting. India was represented by a three-member delegation at the Conference.

International Conference of the New Education Fellowship

The tenth International Conference was held in New Delhi in December 1959, attended by 600 persons including eminent educationists from India and abroad. The Fellowship, founded in 1921, has branches in 40 countries. The Conference discussed the Gandhian contribution to education, philosophy and practice of teaching, the place of sciences in modern education and the contribution of arts in modern education.

International Engineering Conference

The first Asian regional conference of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering was held in February 1960. Organised by the Indian National Society, the conference adopted seven resolutions aimed at extending facilities for study of soil sciences and the dependent techniques of foundation engineering in Asian countries.

International Railway Congress

The sixth enlarged meeting of the Permanent Commission of the International Railway Congress Association was held in New Delhi in December 1959. The meeting discussed problems relating to the design of multi-current rolling stock.

Indian Railways have been members of the International Railway Congress Association since 1887, two years after the Association was founded. India has also been a member of the Association's Permanent Commission continuously since 1925.

International Conference on Planned Parenthood

The sixth International Conference on Planned Parenthood met in New Delhi in February 1959. The Conference, presided over by the leader of the Indian delegation, discussed various subjects, including population in an atomic age, cultural patterns and motivations, education for family life the implementation of family planning programmes.

CHAPTER XXXI

LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1959

No.	Act	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	The Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1959.	February 9, 1959 (L.S.).*	February 24, 1959	March 6, 1959	March 12, 1959	Money Bill.
2.	The Appropriation Act, 1959.	February 24, 1959 (L.S.).	February 25, 1959	March 6, 1959	March 12, 1959	Money Bill.
3.	The Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1959.	December 12, 1958 (L.S.).	December 19, 1958 March 3, 1959	February 18, 1959	March 12, 1959	Amendments made by Rajya Sabha on February 18, 1959, were considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha on March 3, 1959.
4.	The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1959.	December 17, 1958 (L.S.).	February 10, 1959	March 2, 1959	March 12, 1959	
5.	The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1959.	March 6, 1959 (L.S.).	March 9, 1959	March 13, 1959	March 14, 1959	Money Bill.
6.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1959.	March 9, 1959 (L.S.).	March 10, 1959	March 13, 1959	March, 14, 1959	Money Bill.
7.	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1959.	March 12, 1959 (L.S.).	March 12, 1959	March 13, 1959	March 14, 1959	Money Bill.

*Lok Sabha.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1959.	September 24, 1958 (R.S.)**	November 27, 1958 March 2, 1959	February 23, 1959	March 20, 1959	Amendments made by Lok Sabha on February 23, 1959, were considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on March 2, 1959.
9.	The Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1959.	December 17, 1958 (L.S.).	February 11, 1959	March 11, 1959	April 3, 1959	
10.	The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.	December 5, 1957 (L.S.).	December 3, 1958 February 24, 1959	December 18, 1958 March 11, 1959	April 4, 1959	Amendments made by Rajya Sabha on December 18, 1958, were considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha on February 24, 1959. Further amendments made by Lok Sabha on February 24, 1959, were considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on March 11, 1959.
11.	The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1959.	April 20, 1959 (L.S.).	April 20, 1959	April 24, 1959	April 28, 1959	Money Bill.
12.	The Finance Act, 1959	February 28, 1959 (L.S.).	April 22, 1959	April 28, 1959	April 28, 1959	Money Bill.
13.	The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1959.	December 8, 1958 (L.S.).	February 12, 1959	April 21, 1959	May 1, 1959	
14.	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1959.	April 27, 1959 (L.S.).	April 29, 1959	April 30, 1959	May 1, 1959	Money Bill.
15.	The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act, 1959.	September 27, 1958 (R.S.).	December 9, 1958 April 20, 1959	March 13, 1959	May 6, 1959	Amendments made by Lok Sabha on March 13, 1959 were considered and agreed to by Rajya Sabha on April 20, 1959.
16.	The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Act, 1959.	March 9, 1959 (L.S.).	April 23, 1959	April 28, 1959	May 8, 1959	

**Rajya Sabha.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	The Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Act, 1959.	March 26, 1959 (L.S.).	April 24, 1959	April 30, 1959	May 9, 1959	
18.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1959.	May 5, 1959 (L.S.)	May 6, 1959	May 8, 1959	May 12, 1959	Money Bill.
19.	The Appropriation (Railways No. 3) Act, 1959.	May 6, 1959 (L.S.)	May 6, 1959	May 8, 1959	May 12, 1959	Money Bill.
20.	The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Act, 1959.	March 30, 1959	May 1, 1959	May 7, 1959	May 12, 1959	Money Bill.
21.	The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) (Amendment) Act, 1959.	April 14, 1959 (L.S.).	May 4, 1959	May 7, 1959	May 19, 1959	
22.	The Census (Amendment) Act, 1959.	March 13, 1959 (R.S.).	April 20, 1959	May 7, 1959	May 19, 1959	
23.	The Cost and Works Accounts Act, 1959.	September 24, 1959 (R.S.).	February 19, 1959	May 7, 1959	May 19, 1959	
24.	The Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1959.	December 10, 1958 (L.S.).	February 11, 1959 August 7, 1959	April 22, 1959	August 27, 1959	Amendments made by Rajya Sabha on April 22, 1959, were considered and agreed to by Lok Sabha on August 7, 1959.
25.	The International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Act, 1959.	August 6, 1959 (L.S.).	August 22, 1959	August 27, 1959	August 28, 1959	Money Bill.
26.	The State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1959.	February 23, 1959 (L.S.).	August 11, 1959	August 17, 1959	August 28, 1959	
27.	The Kerala Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1959.	August 24, 1959 (L.S.)	August 25, 1959	August 28, 1959	August 29, 1959	
28.	The Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1959.	April 27, 1959 (L.S.)	August 3, 1959	August 17, 1959	September 1, 1959	
29.	The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959	August 3, 1959 (L.S.)	August 7, 1959	August 19, 1959	September 1, 1959	
30.	The Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1959	August 3, 1959(L.S.)	August 11, 1959	August 21, 1959	September 2, 1959	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.	April 24, 1959	August 4, 1959	August 19, 1959	September 2, 1959	
32.	The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 1959.	September 27, 1958 (L.S.).	August 5, 1959	August 19, 1959	September 5, 1959	
33.	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Act, 1959.	February 23, 1959 (L.S.)	August 12, 1959	August 17, 1959	September 5, 1959	
34.	The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1959.	August 25, 1959 (L.S.)	August 27, 1959	September 1, 1959	September 8, 1959	Money Bill
35.	The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1959.	August 25, 1959 (L.S.).	August 27, 1959	September 1, 1959	September 8, 1959	Money Bill
36.	The Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1959.	August 25, 1959 (L.S.)	August 27, 1959	September 1, 1959	September 8, 1959	Money Bill
37.	The Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1959.	August 20, 1959 (L.S.)	August 25, 1959	September 2, 1959	September 8, 1959	Money Bill
38.	The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959	March 4, 1959 (L.S.)	August 12, 1959	August 18, 1959	September 10, 1959	
39.	The Kerala Appropriation Act, 1959.	August 31, 1959 (L.S.)	September 1, 1959	September 7, 1959	September 12, 1959	Money Bill
40.	The Appropriation (No. 7) Act, 1959.	September 2, 1959 (L.S.)	September 3, 1959	September 7, 1959	September 12, 1959	Money Bill
41.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1959.	August 31, 1959 (R.S.)	September 2, 1959	September 10, 1959	September 12, 1959	
42.	The Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1959.	September 2, 1959 (L.S.)	September 9, 1959	September 11, 1959	September 12, 1959	
43.	The Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.	August 7, 1959 (L.S.)	August 20, 1959	September 2, 1959	September 18, 1959	
44.	The Public Debt (Amendment) Act, 1959.	August 27, 1959 (L.S.)	August 31, 1959	September [illegible], 1959	September 18, 1959	
45.	The Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Act, 1959	August 27, 1959 (L.S.)	August 31, 1959	September 3, 1959	September 18, 1959	
46.	The Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.	August 27, 1959 (L.S.)	August 31, 1959	September 7, 1959	September 18, 1959	
47.	The Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1959.	August 3, 1959 (L.S.)	August 11, 1959	September 3, 1959	September 18, 1959	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48.	The Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Act. 1959.	August 31, 1959 (R.S)	September 7, 1959	November 17, 1959	December 4, 1959	
49.	The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Act, 1959.	December 8, 1958 (L.S.)	November 17, 1959	November 25, 1959	December 8, 1959	
50.	The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act. 1959.	November 20, 1959 (L.S.)	December 2, 1959	December 14, 1959	December 17,1959	
51.	The Haj Committee Act, 1959.	November 16, 1959 (L.S.)	November 24, 1959	December 1. 1959	December 17, 1959	
52.	The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959.	November 16, 1959 (L.S.)	November 24. 1959	December 2. 1959	December 17, 1959	
53.	The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1959.	December 3, 1959 (L.S.)	December 4, 1959	December 9, 1959	December 18,1959	Money Bill
54.	The Arms Act, 1959	December 18, 1958 (L.S.)	November 17, 1959	November 30. 1959	December 23, 1959	
55.	The Appropriation (No. 8) Act, 1959.	December 14, 1959 (L.S.)	December 15, 1959	December 17, 1959	December 23, 1959	Money Bill
56.	The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959.	August 12, 1959 (L.S.)	November 23. 1959	December 3, 1959	December 24, 1959	
57.	The Indian Statistical Institute, Act, 1959.	November 30, 1959 (L S.)	December 14, 1959	December 17, 1959	December 24, 1959	
58.	The Sugar (Special Excise Duty) Act, 1959.	December 3, 1959 (L.S.)	December 17, 1959	December 21, 1959	December 24, 1959	Money Bill
59.	The Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1959.	December 16, 1959 (L.S.)	December 18, 1959	December 21, 1959	December 24, 1959	Money Bill
60.	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1959.	December 14, 1959 (L.S.)	December 17, 1959	December 21, 1959	December 24, 1959	Money Bill
61.	The Married Women's Property (Extension) Act, 1959.	November 23, 1959 (L.S.)	November 30, 1959	December 18, 1959	December 24, 1959	
62.	The Mines (Amendment) Act, 1959.	September 4, 1959 (L.S.)	December 10, 1959	December 21, 1959	December 27, 1959	

CHAPTER XXXII

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1959

JANUARY

1 The All-India Writers' Conference is inaugurated in Bhubaneswar.
2 The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association commence in Bombay.
— Thakurdas Malhotra, Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away at Kathua near Jammu.
3 The Prime Ministers of India and Ghana issue a press communique in New Delhi.
— The All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
4 West Indies defeat India in the third cricket test match at Calcutta.
5 The Second International Congress of Jurists meets in New Delhi.
— Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of Mysore, passes away in Bangalore.
— Somnath Dave, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in Ahmedabad.
— The National Committee on Women's Education submits its report to the Union Government.
— The National Board for Audio-Visual Education meets in New Delhi.
6 An agreement providing for a 40 million dollar credit to help carry out India's Second Plan is signed in Bonn.
7 The Indian Roads Congress meets in Hyderabad.
8 The 64th session of the Indian National Congress begins in Abhyankarnagar.
— The six-member official US Trade Mission, which studied India's plans for small and medium-scale industries, submits its report to the Union Government.
— Rajab Ali Khan, eminent musician, passes away.
10 The Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Haffkine Institute commence in Bombay.
— The trade agreement between India and Indonesia is extended.
11 The Indian National Congress adopts the resolution on agrarian organisational pattern.
— Vivian Bose, former Judge of the Supreme Court of India, is elected President of the International Commission of Jurists.
— K. S. Narayana Iyengar, noted south Indian musician, passes away in Bangalore.
12 The East German Premier, Otto Grotewohl, arrives in New Delhi.
— The All-India Tribal Welfare Conference meets at Bordi, Bombay.
13 Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, arrives in Madras.
— India and the United Arab Republic exchange instruments of ratification of the cultural agreement between the two countries.
14 A trade agreement is concluded between India and Mongolia.
15 The Prime Minister of India and President of Yugoslavia re-affirm their stand on a non-alignment policy.
— India and Pakistan exchange certain territories according to the new demarcation of boundary between West Bengal and East Pakistan on the basis of the Bagge Award.
— The Central Advisory Board of Education meets in Madras.
— The Central Council of Health meets in New Delhi.
17 The Indian Pharmaceutical Congress meets in Lucknow.

18 Sahitya Akademi's annual awards for outstanding books for 1958 are announced.
19 The Prime Minister accepts the resignation of his Special Assistant, M. O. Mathai.
21 The 46th session of the Indian Science Congress commences in New Delhi.
— The Vaigai Reservoir Project is inaugurated near Madurai, Madras State.
— The Duke of Edinburgh arrives in New Delhi.
— J. C. Ghosh, Member of the Planning Commission, passes away in Calcutta.
23 V. N. Chandavarkar, well-known educationist and industrialist, passes away in Bombay.
— The Government of India accord recognition to the new Government of Cuba.
24 The annual meeting of the Association of Scientific Workers of India begins in New Delhi.
— Dissident Congress M.L.As. quit the Congress Party in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and decide to form a new political party.
— The first blast furnace of the Rourkela plant is commissioned.
26 The West Indies win the fourth cricket test match against India at Madras.
27 The foundation-stone of the first College of Engineering and Technology in New Delhi is laid.
28 The annual meeting of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics begins in Gwalior.
29 The Committee appointed by the Kerala Government to scrutinise text-books published by the Government in 1958-59 submits its report.
— The annual conference of the All-India Women's Central Food Council meets at Calcutta.
30 The annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers begins in Madras.

FEBRUARY

1 The first of three batteries of 65 coke ovens each, attached to the Bhilai Steel Plant, goes into operation.
— Henry S.L. Polak, life-long friend of Mahatma Gandhi, passes away in England.
2 The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Institute of Science commence in Bangalore.
— Smt. Indira Gandhi is elected President of the Indian National Congress.
3 The first of three blast furnaces of the Rourkela Steel Plant is inaugurated.
— The British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Earl of Home, arrives in New Delhi.
4 The first blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel Plant is inaugurated.
— The Sports Committee appointed by the Government of India submits its report.
5 The Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Sardar Mohammed Daud, arrives in New Delhi.
— Justice Naqi Imam of the Patna High Court passes away in Calcutta.
6 State Ministers of Agriculture meet in a conference in New Delhi.

6 The All-India Conference of Road Transport Operators is inaugurated in Bangalore.
— The annual session of the National Academy of Sciences of India opens in Agra.
8 The annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress begins in Dibrugarh.
— Lalit Kala Akademi awards for the National Exhibition of Art are announced.
9 The Bihar budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
— The Neyyar Irrigation Project in Kerala is inaugurated.
10 Martin Luther King, the US negro leader, arrives in New Delhi.
11 The National Exhibition of Art is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The West Bengal budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
— The fifth cricket test match between India and West Indies ends in a draw in New Delhi.
12 The 24th National Athletics Championship of India is inaugurated in Trivandrum.
— The National Building Council meets in New Delhi.
13 The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Medical Council of India commence in New Delhi.
— The Uttar Pradesh budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
— Master Tara Singh is re-elected President of the Shiromani Akali Dal.
14 The sixth International Conference on Planned Parenthood is inaugurated in New Delhi.
16 The annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber commences in Bombay.
— The University Grants Commission's report for 1957-58 is released.
18 The Railway budget for 1959-60 is presented to the Lok Sabha.
— Chang Han-fu, Vice-Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, arrives in New Delhi.
19 The Bombay budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
20 The Andhra Pradesh budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
— The annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha commences in Varanasi.
21 The Indian Council for Cultural Relations meets in New Delhi.
— The Press Club of India is inaugurated in New Delhi.
22 The Prime Minister delivers the first of Azad Memorial Lectures in New Delhi.
24 The Orissa budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
— A Soviet goodwill delegation arrives in New Delhi.
25 The Law Commission's report on the reform of judicial administration is presented to Parliament.
— The Kashmir budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
26 The Madhya Pradesh budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
27 'Do Ankhen Bara Haath' wins the best foreign film award of the Hollywood Foreign Press Association.
— The All-India Sarvodaya Samaj Conference holds its annual session at Ajmer.

8 The Union budget for 1959-60 is presented to the Lok Sabha.
— The Punjab budget for 1959 -60 is presented to the State Legislature.

MARCH

1 The Import Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
2 The Mayor of West Berlin, Willy Brandt, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Jigmi Dorji, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Madras budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
— The Export Promotion Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
— The Rajasthan budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
— The All-India Council of Sports is reconstituted.
3 The Mysore budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
5 The Sangeet Natak Akademi awards for the year 1958-59 are announced.
— B.S. Murthy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Community Development and Co-operation, is appointed Deputy Minister.
— P.C. Bhanj Deo, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
6 Sham Dhar Misra, Member of the Lok Sabha, is appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Community Development and Co-operation.
— The Kerala budget for the year 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
— V.B. Raju, Minister for Planning and Information, resigns from the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet.
7 The annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— The annual convention of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen commences in Patna.
— A trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia is concluded.
8 The All-India Convention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj meets in Bhilwara, Rajasthan.
10 The report of the Rice Deal Enquiry Commission is placed on the table of the Kerala Legislative Assembly.
— M.R. Jayakar, Liberal leader and former Vice-Chancellor of Poona University, passes away in Bombay.
— The Assam budget for 1959-60 is presented to the State Legislature.
11 The All-India Manufacturers' Organisation commences its annual deliberations in Bombay.
— Bengal wins the Santosh Football Trophy.
— Bombay wins the Ranji Cricket Trophy.
12 An agreement between Madras and Kerala on the utilisation of benefits of the Parambikulam Project is reached.
13 Kashinath Rao Vaidya, former Speaker of the Hyderabad State Legislative Assembly, passes away in Hyderabad.
14 The coke oven plant at Durgapur is inaugurated.
— A conference of Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees is inaugurated in New Delhi.
15 The President leaves Calcutta on an official visit to the Indo-China States.

16 The Asian Malaria Conference begins in New Delhi.
17 A Study Team leaves New Delhi to study the working of the steel industry in China and Japan.
18 The UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjoeld, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Southern Regional Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education meets in Madras.
19 A 28-member Trade Mission from Sweden arrives in Bombay.
— National film awards for 1958 are announced.
21 The Railways win the National Hockey Championship.
22 The U. K. Minister of Supply, Aubrey Jones, arrives in New Delhi.
23 The Prime Minister makes a statement on the Tibetan situation in the Lok Sabha.
26 The Kalinga prize is awarded to Prof. Karl Von Frisch.
— The All-India Law Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.
28 Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister of Andhra Pradesh, passes away in Hyderabad.
— A non-official resolution recommending the formation of service co-operatives as a first step towards the introduction of co-operative farming is adopted by the Lok Sabha.
— The All-India Council of Sports meets in New Delhi.
30 The General Council of the Indian Standards Institution meets in New Delhi.

APRIL

1 The All-India Council for Secondary Education is reconstituted.
2 A scheme of State trading in foodgrains on a 'no profit no loss' basis is announced in the Lok Sabha.
— Charan Singh, Minister for Revenue, Power and Irrigation, Uttar Pradesh, resigns from the State Cabinet.
— P. T. Borale is elected Mayor of Bombay.
3 The Prime Minister makes a statement in the Lok Sabha regarding Dalai Lama's entry into Indian territory on March 31, and seeking political asylum.
— The National Development Council meets in New Delhi.
— The new 2 kw. shortwave transmitter at Ranchi is inaugurated.
4 The All-India Printers' Conference meets in Varanasi.
6 Temporary agreement between India and Pakistan on the supply of canal waters is announced in the Lok Sabha.
— The International Dolls Exhibition begins in Madras.
7 Ferhat Abbas, leader of the nationalist movement in Algeria, arrives in Bombay.
— The Centenary celebrations of the Madras Forest Administration commence.
8 The Central Public Health Research Engineering Institute is opened in Nagpur.
— Bejoy Kumar Bannerji is elected Mayor of the Calcutta Municipa Corporation.
9 Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali is re-elected Mayor of the Delhi Municipa Corporation.
— U Nu, former Burmese Prime Minister, arrives in New Delhi.
10 The National Shipping Board is inaugurated in New Delhi.
— An Indian Air Force Canberra is shot down in Pakistan while on a routine flight.
11 The first annual meeting of the National Productivity Council is inaugurated in New Delhi.

11 The fourth Akashvani Sahitya Samaroh begins in New Delhi.
12 The Company Law Advisory Commission is reconstituted.
— The Prime Minister and Master Tara Singh, Akali leader, arrive at an agreement on the management of Gurdwaras.
13 The All-India Council for Technical Education meets in New Delhi.
15 Mangaldas Pakvasa is sworn in as acting Governor of Mysore.
— The Gandhi Memorial Museum organised by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi is inaugurated in Madura.
16 The first of four open hearth furnaces at the Rourkela steel plant is lighted.
— The Indian Cricket team leaves Bombay for England.
17 The representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan sign an agreement on the utilisation of the Indus waters.
19 A Board for the promotion of small inventions is set up.
20 The annual general meeting of the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh is held in New Delhi.
— Usha Nath Sen, former Managing Editor of the Associated Press of India, passes away in New Delhi.
21 Dinkerrao N. Desai, a former Minister of the Bombay Government, passes away in Bombay.
22 A statement is made in the Lok Sabha regarding Government's policy on violation of air space by Pakistani aircraft.
— The report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language is presented to the Lok Sabha.
24 The Prime Minister meets the Dalai Lama in Mussoorie.
25 The All-India Basic Education Conference is inaugurated in Rajpura, Punjab.
26 The Indian Institute of Astronomical and Sanskrit Research is inaugurated in New Delhi.
27 The Prime Minister makes a statement in the Lok Sabha regarding India's stand on Tibet.
— Delegates from South-East Asian countries attend a conference on agricultural marketing in New Delhi.
28 A high level committee of experts and economists to advise on the formulation of a national transport policy is appointed.
— A. P. Arasu is elected Mayor of the Madras Municipal Corporation.
30 The foundation-stone of the Kosi Barrage is laid at Bhimnagar.
— Israel's Minister for Development, M. Bentov, arrives in New Delhi.

MAY

1 The rail-*cum*-road bridge over the river Ganga is inaugurated at Hathidah near Mokamah.
— H. C. Dasappa is appointed Chairman of the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha.
2 The Birla Industrial and Technological Museum opens at Calcutta.
— The National Convention of the Bharat Krishak Samaj meets in Mysore.
3 An all-party seminar on co-operative farming begins in New Delhi.
4 India's rejection of the joint defence proposal of Pakistan's President is announced by the Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha.
6 The discovery of a new coal seam in Madhya Pradesh is announced in the Lok Sabha.
7 P. Subbarayan is appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.
8 The Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is presented to Parliament.

9 Bhaurao Paigonda Patil, well-known educationist and social worker of Maharashtra, passes away in Poona.
10 The All-India Literary Seminar and Cultural Festival is inaugurated at Madras.
11 The All-India Small-Scale Industries Board meets in Hyderabad.
12 Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, arrives in New Delhi.
13 The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India issues a statement on Tibet.
14 An Indian economic mission arrives in Moscow.
— India and Rumania sign a long-term trade agreement.
15 The members of the Orissa Cabinet tender their resignations.
— The All-India Republican Party conference meets in Aurangabad.
18 Government of India announce their decision to set up a Sanskrit Advisory Board.
19 The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association meets in Bombay.
— A trade agreement is signed in Sofia between Bulgaria and India.
20 The merger of the Democratic Party and the Socialist Unity Faction in Andhra Pradesh into a new political party named Socialist Democratic Party is announced in Hyderabad.
21 A Basic Education Literature Committee is set up.
22 A Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Ministry for Orissa headed by Harekrushna Mahtab, is sworn in at Cuttack.
24 The All-India Textile Conference meets in Bangalore.
29 An agreement on co-operation between the Soviet Union and India is reached on the building of state establishments for the manufacture of medicine, medicinal preparations and surgical instruments in India.
— Government of India accept the recommendations of the Wage Committee for Working Journalists.
30 The AICC Planning Committee's Seminar begins in Ootacamund.
— The All-India Tibet Convention meets in Calcutta.

JUNE

1 Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, Mayor of Delhi Municipal Corporation tenders her resignation from the office.
3 The Indian Ambassador to the Hague, John. A. Thivy, passes away.
4 The decision to form the Swatantra Party is announced in Madras.
6 Maharaj Singh, former Governor of Bombay, passes away in Lucknow.
8 England defeat India in the first cricket test match at Nottingham.
9 Pakistan Government accept the World Bank's proposals for the settlement of the canal waters dispute.
— The Tourist Development Council meets in Mount Abu.
10 The Kerala Legislative Assembly passes the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill.
11 The Prime Minister arrives in Kathmandu on a visit to Nepal.
12 The President leaves New Delhi on a visit to Ceylon.
13 Direct action by opposition parties in Kerala is launched.
14 The Prime Ministers of India and Nepal issue a joint communique at Kathmandu.
16 A special conference of the All-India Sanskrit Sammelan meets in Hardwar.
— India and Hungary sign a new trade agreement in Budapest.
17 P. V. G. Raju is elected Chairman of the newly formed Socialist Democratic Party in Andhra Pradesh.

18 The US Development Loan Fund announces a 20 million dollar loan to India.
19 The All-India Mayors' Conference opens in Ootacamund.
20 The All-India Handloom Board meets in Bombay.
— R. Krishnan wins the men's singles title in the London Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament.
— England win the second cricket test match against India at Lords.
21 The truck manufacturing project in Jabalpur is inaugurated.
22 Kasturi Srinivasan, editor of the *Hindu*, passes away in Madras.
— The upward revision of the pay scales of the Andhra State non-gazetted employees of all categories and grades is announced.
— The Indian Language Newspapers' Association holds its annual meeting in Bombay.
23 Government of India approve a scheme for the setting up of a wrist-watch factory in India with French collaboration.
— An official delegation leaves for Berlin to participate in the ninth International Film Festival.
24 Trilok Chand is elected Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.
25 The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board meets in New Delhi.
29 A conference of State Rehabilitation Ministers opens in Srinagar.

JULY

1 Arthur Trevor Harris, former Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, passes away in Calcutta.
3 The Australian Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, arrives in New Delhi.
4 England win the third cricket test match against India at Leeds.
— The Vice-President leaves New Delhi on a tour of the Philippines and U.S.A.
7 A cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and India is signed in New Delhi.
— 'Radha Krishna', an Indian documentary, is awarded 'silver bear' in the annual International Film Festival held in Berlin.
8 An agreement with Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd., for the manufacture of AVRO-748 in India is signed in New Delhi.
9 A Soviet delegation arrives in New Delhi to finalise the agreement with the Government of India for setting up the second Oil Refinery in the public sector at Barauni in Bihar.
10 Memorandum of charges against the Kerala Government is presented to the President of India by the President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee.
— The report of the Team for Study of Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes is released in New Delhi.
11 R. Krishnan beats the Wimbledon champion, Alex Olmedo, in the men's singles semi-finals of the Swedish Hardcourt Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament at Boastad.
12 The Finance Minister of Nigeria, F. S. Okotie Eboh, arrives in New Delhi.
13 The National Council of the Communist Party of India begins its three-day session in Trivandrum.
14 Eight more Ministers are sworn in as members of the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Cabinet in Orissa.
— Yashpal and Niranjan Singh Talib are sworn in as Deputy Ministers in Punjab.
15 The advancing of a loan of 10 million dollars by the World Bank to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., is announced.

16 A bilateral air transport agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Italy is signed at Rome.
— A Central Sanskrit Board is set up.
20 The report of the Inland Water Transport Committee is released.
— The second meeting of the Export Promotion Committee for Films begins in New Delhi.
21 The annual meeting of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers is inaugurated in New Delhi.
22 A high-powered committee, with K. C. Neogy as Chairman, is set up to go into the question of rail-road co-ordination and transport development.
— The Indo-Pakistan trade review conference begins in New Delhi.
23 The annual conference on Community Development begins in Mysore.
25 P. C. Bose, Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away in Jharia.
27 The session of the Indian Labour Conference begins in Bombay.
28 England win the fourth cricket test match against India at Old Trafford.
— Kerala Government issue a detailed reply to the charges made by the President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee in his memorandum to the President of India.
— A two-day conference of State Ministers of Co-operation begins in Mysore.
29 The West Bengal State Council of the Communist Party of India submits a memorandum to the President of India against the Government of West Bengal.
— The International Scouts Conference in inaugurated in New Delhi.
31 The Indian Institute of Technology at Guindy, Madras, is inaugurated.
— The President takes over the administration of Kerala.
— The Finance Minister of Pakistan, M. Shoaib, arrives in New Delhi.

AUGUST

1 The regional seminar on food technology for Asia and Far East is inaugurated in Mysore.
— The All-India Council of Sports meets in New Delhi.
2 The two-day convention of the Swatantra Party concludes in Bombay after adopting a 21-point statement of principles.
3 The progress of the negotiations with the World Bank and Pakistan for a settlement of the canal waters question is stated in the Lok Sabha.
4 A four-man committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Prakasa is appointed to make a detailed study of the question of religious and moral instruction in educational institutions.
5 The Indian delegation to the International Film Festival to be held at Moscow leaves New Delhi.
6 The Prime Minister makes a statement on Tibet in the Lok Sabha.
7 The Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha rejects the joint opposition no-confidence motion against the Congress Ministry.
— A school for training in archaeology is opened in New Delhi.
— India lodges her protest with the UN Security Council over the construction of the Mangla Dam in the Pakistan-occupied territory of Kashmir.
8 The National Shipping Board meets in New Delhi.
— The recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee are accepted by the Government.

26 The All-India Congress Committee begins its session in Chandigarh.
27 A Burmese Trade Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
— An Indian Trade Delegation leaves New Delhi for Italy, Switzerland, France and West Germany.
— The National Council for Women's Education is set up.
28 An agreement for the establishment of an oil refinery at Barauni in Bihar between the Governments of India and the Soviet Union is signed in New Delhi.
29 The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society meets in New Delhi.
30 Kumari Arati Saha swims the English Channel.

OCTOBER

1 Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Sinha takes the oath of office as Chief Justice of India.
— The Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly adopts the official Bill amending the State Constitution to extend jurisdiction of the Union Election Commission to Jammu and Kashmir and bring the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir on a par with other High Courts in India.
2 A conference of the Goan Political Convention is inaugurated in Bombay.
— The scheme for democratic decentralisation is inaugurated in Rajasthan.
— The All-India Oriental Conference begins in Bhubaneswar.
3 The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Janmabhoomi group of newspapers commence in Bombay.
4 The Prime Minister's reply to the Chinese Prime Minister's letter of September 8, explaining India's stand on the Sino-Indian border question, is released.
5 The All-India Small-Scale Industries Board meets in Puri.
— A Polish Trade Delegation arrives in New Delhi.
— A.N. Khosla, a nominated Member of the Rajya Sabha, resigns his seat.
6 India and Italy sign a new commercial agreement in Rome.
8 General Ne Win, Prime Minister of Burma, arrives in New Delhi.
9 India begins her reply in the International Court at the Hague to the Portuguese arguments claiming the right of passage through Indian territory to the former Portuguese possessions of Nagar Haveli and Dadra.
— The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, M.A. Mukhtidinov, arrives in New Delhi.
11 A scheme for democratic decentralisation is launched in Andhra Pradesh.
13 The Osmania University team wins the Ashutosh Mukherjee Shield for the Inter-University Football Championship in Srinagar.
14 India beat the Netherlands by three goals to nil in the International Hockey Festival at Munich.
— S.M. Srinagesh is sworn in as Governor of Assam in Shillong.
15 Talks on the Indo-Pakistan eastern border question begin in New Delhi.
— Financial talks between officials of India and Pakistan begin in Karachi.
— The Central School of Archaeology is inaugurated in New Delhi.

16 The Oil and Natural Gas Commission becomes a statutory organisation.

— The National Council for Women's Education is inaugurated in New Delhi.

17 A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research is set up.

— Four members of the Indian Air Force mountaineering expedition to the Gangotri region reach the summit of the 23,420 feet high Chowkhamba Peak.

18 The report of the Nathdwara Temple Inquiry Commission is released in Jaipur.

19 Mendi Ben Barka, former President of the National Consultative Assembly of Morocco, arrives in New Delhi.

20 An agreement is signed in New Delhi between the United Nations Special Fund and the Government of India on UN aid to India.

21 The Chinese forces enter Eastern Ladakh, kill nine Indian patrol policemen and capture ten.

22 The Northern Zonal Council meets in New Delhi.

— The Central Council of Local Self-Government meets in Hyderabad.

23 A communique on the agreement between India and Pakistan on the eastern border is issued.

24 The ECAFE Study Week on Traffic Engineering and Highway Safety begins in Bombay.

— The sixth Radio Sangeet Sammelan is inaugurated in New Delhi.

— The first All-India Congress of Zoology meets in Jabalpur.

25 The Mayors of several US cities arrive in New Delhi.

26 India and other Colombo Plan members begin a conference in Jogjakarta.

27 An agreement is signed in Madras between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and representatives of Italian and German firms for the starting of a Rs. 25 crore fertilizer plant at Neyveli.

— A 16-point draft constitution is adopted for a separate Naga State at a session of the Naga People's Convention.

— The annual conference of the State Governors meets in New Delhi.

29 An official Cultural Folk Dance and Music delegation from the German Democratic Republic arrives in Calcutta.

NOVEMBER

1 Bengal wins the National Soccer Championship at Nowgong.

2 John Mathai, a former Union Finance Minister, passes away in Bombay.

— J.M. Nichols Roy, a former Minister of Assam, passes away in Shillong.

— 'Apur Sansar' wins the Sutherland award oı the British Film Institute.

4 Urmila Mehta, a former President of the All-India Women's Conference, passes away in New Delhi.

5 The National Conference of the Praja Socialist Party celebrates in Bombay the Silver Jubilee of the Socialist Movement in India.

— The Prime Minister of Cambodia, Norodom Sihanouk, arrives in Calcutta.

8 The Prime Minister receives a new note by the Chinese Premier on the creation of demilitarized zone on the Sino-Indian border.
— The Medical Council of India meets in New Delhi.
9 Ashoka Mehta is elected Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party.
— The Tourist Development Council meets in Trivandrum.
10 The National Council of the Communist Party of India begins its session in Meerut.
— Service Co-operatives in UP are inaugurated.
12 Keshavrao M. Jedhe, Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away in Poona.
— The annual conference of the All-India Panchayat Parishad begins in Ujjain.
13 The USA signs a 238 million dollar commodities agreement with India.
— Osmania University wins the Inter-University Volleyball Championship at Nagpur.
14 Ten members of the Indian police party, who had been taken prisoner by the Chinese in Eastern Ladakh on October 21, are handed over to an Indian border police detachment near Hot Springs.
— The Communist Party of India passes a resolution at Meerut supporting the Government of India's stand on the McMahon Line.
— A news and features service, called the 'Indian News and Feature Alliance' is inaugurated in New Delhi.
15 The Ethiopian Crown Prince, His Imperial Highness Meridazmac Asfa Wossen, arrives in New Delhi.
16 A second white paper on the Sino-Indian border dispute is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.
— After nearly 14 months of occupation by Pakistan armed forces Tukergram, in the Karimganj area of Assam, reverts to Indian possession.
— A conference on organisation and administration of social services in Asia and the Far East opens in New Delhi.
17 The Prime Minister in a statement to the Lok Sabha clarifies India's stand on Bara Hoti.
18 B.R. Sen is re-elected Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.
— Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
21 The Asian Youth Hostels Conference is inaugurated in New Delhi.
22 F. Krajeir, Minister for Foreign Trade, Czechoslovakia, arrives in New Delhi.
23 The annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power opens in New Delhi.
24 Czechoslovakia agrees to give India a credit of Rs. 23·1 crores to help her set up three large industrial plants during the Third Plan period.
— India and Pakistan reach an agreement on the Patharia border question.
25 'Radha Krishna' wins the prize for the best art film in the San-Francisco International Film Festival.
— A. S. Altekar, eminent historian and Director of the K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna, passes away in Patna.
26 The decision of the Government of India to locate the second shipyard at Ernakulam in Cochin is announced in the Lok Sabha.

27 The general conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers begins in New Delhi.
— The Lok Sabha accepts a motion approving and endorsing the Government's policy in regard to the border dispute with China.
28 A conference of highway experts from India, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal and Ceylon to finalise details of the development of an Asian highway meets in New Delhi.
— The Central Health Council convened to discuss the draft plan for health to be included in the Third Plan meets in New Delhi.
29 G.S. Sardesai, eminent historian, passes away at Kamshet, near Poona.
30 Government of India's decisions on the Pay Commission's recommendations are announced.
— H.D.Rajah, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in Madras.
— The report of the Direct Taxes Administration Inquiry Committee headed by Mahavir Tyagi is submitted to the Government of India.
— The UNESCO Regional Workshop on Book Distribution, Promotion and Market Research is inaugurated in Madras.

DECEMBER

1 UN seminar on the Management of Public Industries Enterprises in the ECAFE Region is inaugurated in New Delhi.
3 N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, is unanimously elected President of the Indian National Congress.
— India and Pakistan sign a limited payments agreement in Karachi.
4 Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, President of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind, passes away in New Delhi.
— An agreement for the construction by India of the Gandak River Project in Nepal territory is concluded.
5 The annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce begins in Calcutta.
— S. Duleepsinhji, well-known cricketer, passes away in Bombay.
— The All-India Akali Conference meets in Patiala.
7 A three-day meeting of the International Railway Congress Association opens in New Delhi.
— The Plant Protection Committee for the South-East Asia and Pacific region convened by the FAO meets in New Delhi.
— The sixth Inter-University Youth Festival begins in Mysore.
9 The President of the USA, Dwight D. Eisenhower, arrives in New Delhi.
— M.M. Choudhury is elected Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly.
11 The President opens the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi.
— A three-man Iranian trade delegation arrives in New Delhi.
13 The University of Allahabad is closed for an indefinite period following students' agitation.
— A joint communique on the talks between the US President and the Prime Minister of India is issued in New Delhi.
— India is re-elected as a member of the Trusteeship Council.
14 The newly formed Posts and Telegraphs Board is inaugurated.
15 The protest note and other documents handed over to the Chinese Embassy relating to the treatment of the captured Indians including a statement by Karam Singh are laid before the Lok Sabha.
16 Australia win the first cricket test match at New Delhi against India.

— A Nepalese Parliamentary delegation arrives in New Delhi.
— The All-India Writers' Conference is inaugurated in Madras.
17 B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a former President of the Indian National Congress and former Governor of Madhya Pradesh, passes away in Hyderabad.
— All existing restrictions on imports from the dollar area, except in respect of capital goods, are abolished.
18 The Swedish Prime Minister, Tage Erlander, arrives in New Delhi.
— The Chinese Prime Minister suggests a meeting with the Indian Prime Minister in Rangoon for talks on the border issue.
— The sixth annual general meeting of the Institution of Telecommunication Engineers is inaugurated in New Delhi.
21 State awards for excellence in printing and designing of books and other publications for 1959 are presented in New Delhi.
22 The Helms Hall Board of California names Milkha Singh as Asia's foremost athlete and awards him one of the six Helms awards for 1959.
— The report by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1958-59 is presented to Parliament.
23 A 14-member Japanese goodwill delegation arrives in New Delhi.
— The Prime Minister's reply to the Chinese Prime Minister's invitation of December 17 is released.
24 India win the second cricket test match against Australia at Kanpur.
— The production of defence electronic equipment begins at the Bharat Electronics at Jalahalli near Bangalore.
25 The Indian Mathematical Society is inaugurated in Allahabad.
— A documentary film festival is inaugurated in New Delhi.
26 The Indian Academy of Sciences meets at Annamalainagar.
27 Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia, arrives in New Delhi.
— The All-India History Congress is inaugurated in Gauhati.
28 The World Conference of the New Education Fellowship begins in New Delhi.
— The Indian Conference of Social Work meets in Hyderabad.
— The All-India Medical Conference meets in Indore.
— The All-India Philosophical Congress is inaugurated in Cuttack.
— The Indian Political Science Conference begins its annual session at Jaipur.
29 The first blast furnace is inaugurated at the Durgapur Steel Works.
— The National Conference of the All-India Socialist Party meets in Erode, Madras.
30 The Indian Pharmaceutical Congress holds its session in Ahmedabad.
— The All-India Economic Conference meets in Annamalainagar.

CHAPTER XXXIII

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(February 15, 1958)*

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges
7. Chief Justice of India
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of State of the Union
    Members of the Planning Commission
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
19. Judges of the Supreme Court
20. Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
    Visiting High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India
21. Charge d' Affairs and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*
22. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
23. Chief Justices of High Courts
    Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
24. Cabinet Ministers in States
    Deputy Ministers of the Union
    Attorney-General
    Comptroller and Auditor-General
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
25. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
    Chief Election Commissioner
    Ministers of State in States
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts
29. Deputy Ministers in States
    Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges
30. Members of Parliament
31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank

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*As amended on August 20, 1958, and December 2, 1958.

Secretary to the President
Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
Visiting Class II and Class III Ambassadors of India
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
Chairman of the Railway Board
Financial Commissioner for Railways
Solicitor-General
Political Officer in Sikkim
Members of the Railway Board

32. Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary
Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
Chairman, Tariff Commission
Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
P.S.Os* of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank

34. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State
Chief Secretaries to State Governments
Financial Commissioners
Members of the Union Public Service Commission
Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet
Members of a Board of Revenue

35. Director General, Health Services
Director General, Posts and Telegraphs
Director, Intelligence Bureau
General Managers of Railways
Establishment Officer to the Government of India
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
Visiting Class IV Ambassadors of India
Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Surveyor-General
Members of the Tariff Commission
Inspectors-General of Police in States
Commissioners of Divisions
Director-General of Civil Aviation
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
Director-General of Ordnance Factories
Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
P.S.Os* of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories outside their respective charges
Director-General, All India Radio
Military Secretary to the President
Counsellers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India
Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a *peepal* leaf, 2 5/1 inches long, 1⅞ inches wide and ⅛th of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, ⅝ of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

No award was made in 1960.

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*Should a P.S.O. hold the rank of Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Table of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank in Article 32 of the Table.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 1¾ inches and the thickness ⅛th of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. *All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.*

Recipient of the Award in 1960 :

Narayana Raghavan Pillai, Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan"; on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. This inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1960 :

1. Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
2. Balkrishna Sharma, Poet, New Delhi.
3. Hafiz Ali Khan, Musician, New Delhi.
4. Haridas Siddhanta-Vagish, Sanskrit Scholar, Calcutta.
5. Nazrul Islam, Poet, Calcutta.
6. Nilakantha Das, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly.
7. Rabindra Nath Chaudhuri, Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.
8. Rajeshwardatt Shastri Dravid, Sanskrit Scholar, Varanasi.
9. Shiv Pujan Sahai, Hindi Scholar, Patna.
10. Vithal Nagesh Shirodkar, Gynaecologist, Bombay.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award in 1960 :

1. Adinath Lahiri, Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.
2. Anil Kumar Das, Deputy Director-General, Kodaikanal Observatory.
3. Kumari Arati Saha, Channel Swimmer, Calcutta.
4. Artaballav Mohanti, Retired Professor, Utkal University.
5. Ayyagiri Sambasiva Rao, Head, Health Physics, Air Monitoring, Reactor Control and Electronics Divisions, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.
6. Bellary Shamanna Kesavan, Librarian, Calcutta.
7. Shrimati Bina Das, Social Worker, Calcutta.
8. Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik, Social Worker, Bombay.
9. Harkrishan Lal Sethi, lately General Manager, Ganga Bridge Project.
10. Harmandar Singh, Political Officer, Kameng Frontier Division, North-East Frontier Agency.
11. Jasu Patel, Cricketer, Ahmedabad.
12. Kalpathy Rama Iyer Doraiswami, Director, the Premier Radiological Institute and Cancer Hospital, Mylapore, Madras.
13. Kulsum Sayani, Social and Educational Worker, Bombay.
14. Nanabhai Bhatt, Educationist and Social Worker, Saurashtra.
15. Nuthakki Bhanu Prasad, Head, Reactor Engineering and Reactor Operation Divisions, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.
16. Rustom Merwanji Alpaiwala, President, National Association for the Blind, Bombay.
17. Shrimati Sofia Wadia, Social Worker, Bombay.
18. Vaidyanatha Subrahmanyan, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

19. Vijay Hazare, Cricketer, Baroda.
20. Shrimati Vir Vati, Sculptress, Delhi.

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra, which is awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State emblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width.

No award was made in 1960.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1960.

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1960.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, in both Hindi and in English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

No award was made in 1960.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1960:

1. Captain Sampuram Singh Grewal.
2. Lt. Col. J. B. Dorabji.
3. Havildar Uzirsingh Gurung.
4. 2 Lt. Raj Mohan Sharma.
5. Subedar Satlal Pun.

6. Rifleman Jut Bahadur Thapa.
7. Pfudilhu Angami.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1960.

1. Jamadar Dhanbahadur Gurung.
2. Mehtab Singh.
3. Grenadier Sardari Lal.
4. Lance-Havildar Bombahadur Thapa.
5. Naik Lalbahadur Thapa.
6. Sono Loveraj.

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Scholars have been constituted since 1958.

Recipients of the Awards in 1959.

Sanskrit :

Gopinath Kaviraj
Shripad Damodar Satwalekar
Phurailatpam Atombapu Sharma
Uttamur Tirumalai Nallan Chakravarthi Vira Raghavachariar

Persian :

Hadi Hasan

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA
(As on April 1, 1960)

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	S. N. Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Shahr-e-Arab, Kabul.	
Argentina	P. A. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalle-462 (5th floor), Buenos Aires.	
Austria	A. S . Lall	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Vienna, 1.	
Belgium	M. A. Rauf	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 585, Avenue Louise, Square du Bois, Brussels.	Concurrently Minister to Luxemburg.
Bolivia	R. S . Mani	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Brazil	M. K. Kirpalani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Flamengo 22, Aptos 801 & 802, Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.	Concurrently Minister to Venezuela.
Burma	Lalji Mehrotra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Buildings, 545—547, Merchant Street, P. O. Box No. 751, Rangoon.	
Cambodia	V. M. M. Nair	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Cambodia, Phnom-Penh.	
Chile	R. S. Mani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Santiago.	Concurrently Ambassador to Bolivia.
China	G. Parthasarathy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Cuba	M. C. Chagla	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Washington.
Czechoslovakia	B. K. Acharya	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 22, Thunovaska, Prague-III.	Concurrently Ambassador to Rumania.
Denmark	Kewal Singh	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
Ethiopia	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa.	
Finland	Kewal Singh	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
France	N. Raghavan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred Dehodeneg, Paris.	

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*	*Remarks*
Germany (Federal Republic of)	B.F.H.B. Tyabji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzo Strasse, Bonn.	
Greece	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Belgrade.
Hungary	K. P. S. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Berbolya VII, Budapest-II.	Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Indònesia	J. N. Khosla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P.B. No. 118-44, Kebon Serih, Djakarta.	
Iran	T. N. Kaul	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Avenue Shah Raza, Teheran.	
Iraq	I. S. Chopra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 22/12 Al Tabari Street, Waziriah, Baghdad.	Concurrently Ambassador to Jordan.
Ireland	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 60, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.	Ambassador resident in London.
Italy	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, via Francisco Denze, 36, Rome.	Concurrently Minister to Albania.
Japan	Vacant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Naigai Building, 5th floor, No. 18, 2—Chome, Marunouchi Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.	
Jordan	I. S. Chopra	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Bagdad.
Laos	P. Ratnam	Ambassador	Embassy of India in Laos, Vientiane.	
Libya	R. K. Nehru	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Libya.	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Mexico	M. C. Chagla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Monte Libano, 870, Mexico D. F., Mexico.	Ambassador resident in Washington.
Mongolia (Ulan Bator)	G. Parthasarathy	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Peking.
Morocco	R. Goburdhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 10, Place Mohammed V. Rabat, Morocco.	Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia.
Nepal	H. Dayal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kathmandu.	
Netherlands	R. K. Tandon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenrustwag 2, The Hague.	

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Norway	Madan Sinhji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 1, Colbjrnsens Gate, Oslo.	
Philippines	S. N. Maitra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Nabraska Malate, Manila.	
Poland	K. P. S. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 3 Aleje Roz, Warsaw.	Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Rumania	B.K. Acharya	Ambassador	Aleea Alexandru, No. 41, Bucharest	Ambassador resident in Prague.
Saudi Arabia	M.K. Kidwai	Ambassador	3 Embassy of India, Jedda.	
Spain	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Alfonso XII, 46 (1st floor), Madrid.	Ambassador resident in London.
Sudan	R.G. Rajwade	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ismail Pasha Avenue, P.O. Box 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	Kewal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan (Ground floor), Stockholm.	Concurrently Ambassador to Denmark and Finland.
Switzerland	M.K. Vellodi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg, Berne.	Concurrently Minister to the Vatican.
Thailand	Niranjan Singh Gill*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 139, Pan Road, Bangkok.	
Tunisia	R. Goburdhan	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Rabat.
Turkey	J.K. Atal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 44, Kizilirmark Sokok, Kocatepe, Ankara.	
United Arab Republic	R.K. Nehru	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 5, Sharia Maahad El Swissri, Post Box 718, Zamalak, Cairo.	Concurrently Minister to the Republic of Lebanon and Ambassador to Libya.
United States of America	M.C. Chagla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mexico and Cuba.
U.S.S.R.	K.P.S. Menon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6 & 8, Ulitisa Obukha, Moscow.	Concurrently Ambassador to Hungary and Poland.
Yugoslavia	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskeh, Brigade, 9, Belgrade.	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece and Minister to Bulgaria.

*Designate.

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*	*Remarks*
		HIGH COMMISSIONS		
Australia	S. Sen	High Commissioner	Civic Centre, Canberra.	Concurrently High Commissioner to New Zealand.
Canada	C.S. Venkatachar	High Commissioner	200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada.	
Ceylon	Y.D. Gundevia	High Commissioner	67, Tarret Road, Post Box No. 882, Colpetty, Colombo.	
Ghana	Khub Chand*	High Commissioner	P.O. Box-3040, Accra.	Concurrently Commissioner in Nigeria.
Malaya	Vacant	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 59, 4, Gin Lek Road, Kuala Lumpur.	
New Zealand	S. Sen	High Commissioner	49, Willis Street, Wellington.	High Commissioner resident in Canberra.
Pakistan	R. Dayal	High Commissioner	3, Bonus Road, Karachi.	
United Kingdom	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	High Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W.C. 2.	Concurrently Ambassador to Ireland and Spain.
		LEGATIONS		
Albania	Vacant	Minister		Minister resident in Rome.
Bulgaria	Ali Yavar Jung	Minister		Minister resident in Belgrade.
Lebanon	R.K. Nehru	Minister	214, Rue Bliss, Beirut, Lebanon.	Minister resident in Cairo.
Luxemburg	M.A. Rauf	Minister		Minister resident in Brussels.
Vatican	M. K. Vellodi	Minister		Minister resident in Berne.
Venezuela	M.K. Kirpalani	Minister		Minister resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.

*Designate.

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		SPECIAL MISSIONS		
United Nations	C.S. Jha	Permanent Representative for India to the United Nations (with rank of Ambassador).	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations, New India House, 3 East 64 Street, New York.	
		COMMISSIONS		
Aden	Jagat Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for the Government of India, Aden.	
British West Indies (including British Guiana).	N.V. Rajkumar	Commissioner	78, Marine Square, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W. 1.	Concurrently Consul General, Surinam.
Central African Federation (British).	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner	India House, 90-A, Victoria Street, P.O. 391, Salisbury, (S. Rhodesia).	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.
East Africa (British)	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner (Personal rank of Minister)	India House, Duke Street, P.B. No. 30074, Nairobi (Kenya).	Concurrently Commissioner to Central African Federation and Consul-General to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.
Fiji	K.D. Bhasin	Commissioner	Vishal Bharteeya Buildings, Waimanu Road, G.P.O. Box 405, Suva (Fiji).	
Hong Kong	F.M. De Mello Kamath	Commissioner	Tower Court, 11th Floor, (Near Sunning House), Hysan Avenue, Hong Kong.	
Mauritius	J.N. Dhamija	Commissioner	Frere Felix de Valois Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.	
Nigeria	Khub Chand*	Commissioner	Office of the Asstt. Commi. for India, Private Mail Bag, 2322, Lagos.	Commissioner resident in Accra.
Singapore	Vacant	Commissioner	India House, 31, Grange Road, Singapore.	Commissioner resident in Kuala Lumpur.
Uganda	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for India, P.O. Box 3265, Kampala (Uganda).	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.

*Designate

CONSULATES GENERAL

Country/City	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*	*Remarks*
Belgian Congo	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Consul General		Consul General resident in Nairobi.
Berlin	Mahboob Ahmed	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Joachimstaler Strasse, 28 (1st floor), Berlin 15.	
Copenhagen	Victor B. Strand	Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, C/o Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	
Damascus	A. H. Safrani	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 26, Chare al-Jalaa, Damascus.	
Geneva	A.S. Mehta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 2, Place des Eaux-Vives, Geneva.	
Hamburg	R.D. Sathe	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Burchardestrasse, Hamburg.	
Hanoi	A.G. Meneses	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi.	
Helsinki	Jubo Savio	Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, C/o Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	
Lhasa	P.N. Kaul	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Lhasa, P.O. Gyantse, Tibet.	
Madagascar	J.A. Shah	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Rue Percambone, P.O. Box No. 1108, Tananarive, Madagascar.	
Muscat	M.N. Masud	Consul General	Muscat.	
New York	M. Gopala Menon	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64 Street, New York.	
Ruanda Urundi	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Consul General		Consul General resident in Nairobi.
Saigon	M.A. Rahman*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 213 Rue Catinat, Saigon.	
San Francisco	C.J. Stracey	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.	
Shanghai	S. Krishnaswamy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 810, Yenanly, Central Shangai (9).	

*Designate

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(As on April 1, 1960)

Country	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
		EMBASSIES	
Afghanistan	H.E.Sardar Ala General Mohamad Omer	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Argentina	Mr. Adolfo J. De Urquiza	Charge d' Affaires	657, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Arno Halusa	Ambassador	37/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Belgium	H. E. Mr. Francis Leo Goffart	Ambassador	225, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Brazil	H. E. Dr. Jose Cochrane De Alencar	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Burma	U Hla Oung	Ambassador	109/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Var Kamel	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Miguel Serrano Fernandez	Ambassador	23, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
China	H.E. Mr. Pan Tzu-Lo	Ambassador	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.
Colombia	H.E. Mr. Leopoldo Borda Roldan	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Cuba	H.E. Mr. Eufenio Soler Alonso	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Dr. Ladislov Simovic	Ambassador	22/39, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Denmark	H.E. Mr. Arne Bogh Andersen.	Ambassador	9-A, Nizamuddin West, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
Ethiopia	H.H. Ras Haile Selassie Imru	Ambassador	29, Prithviraj, Road, New Delhi.
Finland	H.E. Dr. Sigurd Von Numers	Ambassador	43-A, Prithiviraj Road, New Delhi.
France	H.E. Count Stanislas Ostrorog	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Germany (Federal Republic of)	H.E. Dr. Wilhelm Melchers	Ambassador	6, Block 50 G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Greece	H.E. Mr. Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Hungary	H.E. Dr. Laszlo Reczei	Ambassador*	10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11, N.E.A., New Delhi.
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. R. H. Abdul Kadir	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Iran	H.E. Mr. Mochfegh Kazemi	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi.
Iraq	H.E. Mr. Qassim Hassan	Ambassador	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Italy	H.E. Dr. Justo Giusti Del Giardino	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Japan	H.E. Dr. Shiroshi Nasu	Ambassador	Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Laos	H.E. Mr. Phagna Bouasy	Ambassador	4, South-West Extension, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Mexico	Dr. Salvador Pardo Bolland	Charge d' Affaires	Room Nos. 75, 76 Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Mongolia (People's Republic of)	H.E. Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren	Ambassador	21, Panch Sheel Marg, New Delhi.

*Designate

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(As on April 1, 1960)

Country	Name	Designation	Address
		EMBASSIES	
Afghanistan	H.E.Sardar Ala General Mohamad Omer	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Argentina	Mr. Adolfo J. De Urquiza	Charge d' Affaires	657, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Arno Halusa	Ambassador	37/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Belgium	H. E. Mr. Francis Leo Goffart	Ambassador	225, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Brazil	H. E. Dr. Jose Cochrane De Alencar	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Burma	U Hla Oung	Ambassador	109/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Var Kamel	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Miguel Serrano Fernandez	Ambassador	23, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
China	H.E. Mr. Pan Tzu-Lo	Ambassador	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.
Colombia	H.E. Mr. Leopoldo Borda Roldan	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Cuba	H.E. Mr. Eufenio Soler Alonso	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Dr. Ladislov Simovic	Ambassador	22/39, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Denmark	H.E. Mr. Arne Bogh Andersen.	Ambassador	9-A, Nizamuddin West, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
Ethiopia	H.H. Ras Haile Selassie Imru	Ambassador	29, Prithviraj, Road, New Delhi.
Finland	H.E. Dr. Sigurd Von Numers	Ambassador	43-A, Prithiviraj Road, New Delhi.
France	H.E. Count Stanislas Ostrorog	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Germany (Federal Republic of)	H.E. Dr. Wilhelm Melchers	Ambassador	6, Block 50 G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Greece	H.E. Mr. Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Hungary	H.E. Dr. Laszlo Reczei	Ambassador*	10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11, N.E.A., New Delhi.
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. R. H. Abdul Kadir	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Iran	H.E. Mr. Mochfegh Kazemi	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi.
Iraq	H.E. Mr. Qassim Hassan	Ambassador	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Italy	H.E. Dr. Justo Giusti Del Giardino	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Japan	H.E. Dr. Shiroshi Nasu	Ambassador	Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Laos	H.E. Mr. Phagna Bouasy	Ambassador	4, South-West Extension, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Mexico	Dr. Salvador Pardo Bolland	Charge d' Affaires	Room Nos. 75, 76 Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Mongolia (People's Republic of)	H.E. Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren	Ambassador	21, Panch Sheel Marg, New Delhi.

*Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Morocco	H.E. Dr. Ahmed Benabud	Ambassador	208, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Nepal	H.E. Lt. General Daman Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
Netherlands	H.E. Mr. H. A. Helb	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Hans Olav	Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Philippines	H.E. Mr. Manuel A. Alzate	Ambassador	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi.
Poland	H.E. Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy	Ambassador	22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Nicolae Cioroiu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan	Ambassador	6, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
Spain	H.E. Count De Artaza	Ambassador	12A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Sudan	H.E. Syed Rahmatalla Abdulla	Ambassador	147, Sundernagar, New Delhi.
Sweden	H.E. Mrs. Alva Myrdal	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Switzerland	H.E. Mr. Jacques Albert Cuttat	Ambassador	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Sukich Nimmanheminda	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Turkey	H.E. Mr. Kadri Rizan	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
UAR	H.E. Mr. Ahmad Hassan El-Feki	Ambassador	26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
USA	H.E. Mr. Ellsworth Bunker	Ambassador	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
USSR	H.E. Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov	Ambassador	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. Dusan Kveder	Ambassador	13, Sundernagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Australia	H.E. Mr. Walter Russell Crocker	High Commissioner	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Canada	H.E. Mr. Chester A. Ronning	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Ceylon	H. E. Sir Richard Aluwihare	High Commissioner	224, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Ghana	H.E. Nana Kwabena Kena II	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Malaya	H.E. Mr. S. Chelvasingam MacIntyre	High Commissioner	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
New Zealand	H.E. Mr. R. L. G. Challis	Acting High Commissioner	10, Janpath, New Delhi.
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. A.K. Brohi	High Commissioner	Sher Shah Road, New Delhi.
United Kingdom	H.E. The Rt. Hon'ble Malcolm John MacDonald	High Commissioner	8, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

LEGATIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Albania	H.E. Mr. Ulvi Lulo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	(Stationed in Cairo) 14, Rue Maroun Dokki, Cairo.
Bulgaria	H. E. Mr. Lubomir Popov	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	198, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Holy See	H. E. The Most Rev. James R. Knox	Apostolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Lebanon	Mr. Jean Hadji Thomas	Charge d' Affaires	303, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.

CONSULATES GENERAL

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr. Jalal-ud-Din Tarzi	Consul General	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.
Belgium	Bombay	Mr. Felix Standaert	Consul General	'Morena', 11, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. L. Olivier	Consul General	6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora	In-charge of Consulate General*	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Burma	Calcutta	U Ba Set	Consul General	12, Dalhousie Sq. East, Calcutta-1.
China	Bombay	Mr. Chang Chi-ping	Consul General	10, Bomanji Petit Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Lu Hsi	Consul General	237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-20.
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr. Ibrahim Abdulla Makani	Consul General*	Standard Building, 346, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Madras	Mr. Roy E. Chambers	In-charge of Consulate General	334, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.
Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Mr. Jan Suchanek	Consul General	'Marcopia', 5, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay-26.
Denmark	Bombay	Mr. E. B. Mogensen	Consul General*	Eros Cinema Building, I-B, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-1.
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail	Consul General*	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Bombay-1.
France	Bombay	Mr. Henri Dumont	Consul General	Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1.

*Honorary

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
	Calcutta	Mr. Adrien Massonaud	Consul General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
Germany	Bombay	Dr. Hellmuth Dietmar	Consul General	'Dugal House", 5th floor, Road No. 3, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1,
	Calcutta	Mr. Klaus Curtius	Consul General	'ILACO House', 1/3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
Greece	Bombay	Mr. Gerassimos Loucatos	Consul General*	Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora	In-charge of Consulate General*	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.
Iran	Bombay	Mr. Fereydoun Movassaghi	Consul General	'Pradip', 117, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. A. A. Farou-handeh	Consul General	No. 1, Gurusaday Dutt Road, Bally-gunj, Calcutta-19.
Iraq	Bombay	Mr. Ali Jamil Sa'ib	Consul General	203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
Italy	Calcutta	Dr. Ettoredi Vittorio	Consul General	3, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Japan	Bombay	Mr. Toshio Yoshioka	Consul General	'White House', 91, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Tetsuo Ban	Consul General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-16.
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr. R. Chattaram	Consul General*	14-15 F, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Nepal	Calcutta	Mr. Jitendra Bahadur Shah	Consul General	19, 'Woodlands', Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. Jacob van der Gaag	Consul General	298, Bazargate Street, P.O. Box No. 260, Bombay-1.
Norway	Bombay	Mr. Lars Onsager	In-charge of Consulate General	Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Post Box No. 294, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Sverre Gylseth	Consul General*	P. B. 2211, 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
Panama	Bombay	Mr. Aloisio da Cruz	In-charge of Consulate General	No. 9, Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
Peru	Calcutta	Mr. Carlos A. Farje Bringas	Consul General	Room No. 204, Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.
Spain	Bombay	Mr. Jose Paniego Ecay	Consul General	'Oceana', 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.
Sudan	Bombay	Mr. Kamal Merghani Hamza	Consul General	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Bombay-1.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Sweden	Bombay	Mr. Sven Gosta Gothberg	Consul General*	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr. Jean Pierre Saurer	In-charge of Consulate General	Maneckjee Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
Thailand	Calcutta	Mr. Khun Phaka-yawathi	Consul General	1, Moore Avenue, Tollygunge, Calcutta-40.
Turkey	Bombay	Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry	Consul General*	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
UAR	Bombay	Mr. Abed El Moniem Ibrahim El Naggar	Consul General	Eros Cinema Building, 3rd Floor, 124-D, Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Abdalla Abdelhay Mostafa	In-charge of Consulate General	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta-27.
USA	Bombay	Mr. William T. Turner	Consul General	'Lincoln House', 78, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Gordon H. Mattison	Consul General	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. Thomas W. Simons	Consul General	150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.
USSR	Bombay	Mr. Nikolai Yakovlevich Tarakanov	Consul General	'Palm Beach', 42, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Mikhail F. Tcherkasov	Consul General	31, Theatre Road, Calcutta-16.
Uruguay	New Delhi	Mr. Orlando Pedragosa Nadel	In-charge of Consulate General	27-A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	Bombay	Mr. Dragoljub Kontic	In-charge of Consulate General	First Flour, Vaswani Mansions, 120, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Bombay-1.

CONSULATES

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Austria	Bombay	Mr. Murarji Jadavji Vaidya	Consul*	'Jadavji Mansion' 3, Cuffe Parade, Bombay-5.
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul*	52/5, Ballygunge, Circular Road, Calcutta-19.
	Madras	Vacant	Consul*	2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.
Belgium	Madras	Mr. Marcel Nevens	Consul*	1-E, Spurtank Road, Chetput, Madras-31.
Bolivia	Bombay	Vacant	Consul	—
Brazil	Calcutta	Mr. Jose Raul Antonio Viegas	In-charge of Consulate	8/6, Alipore Park Road, (Ground Floor), Calcutta-27.

*Honorary

Country	*Station*	*Name*	*Designation*	*Address*
Colombia	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul*	—
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr. Aage Larsen	Consul*	18-G, Park Street, Calcutta.
	Cochin	Mr. W. E. Northey	Consul*	C/o Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd., Cochin-1.
	Madras	Mr. Finn Korner	Consul*	Mercantile Bank Buildings, First Line Beach Road, Madras.
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Mr. R. N. Roy	Consul*	104, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta-5.
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Sen	Consul*	10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr. Karanjaksha Banerjee	Consul*	12, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta-6.
Finland	Bombay	Mr. Cochrane Highet Campbell	Consul*	Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Sidney Stevenson	Consul*	C/o M/s. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Post Box 209, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
France	Madras	Mr. Roger London	Consul	7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet, Madras-18.
Germany	Madras	Dr. Paul Philipp Konigs	Consul	Bombay Mutual Building, 378, Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box 102, Madras-1.
Haiti	Bombay	Mr. Ranbir Singh	Consul*	Vellard View, Peddar Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Murari Churn Law	Consul*	2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr. Imam Sutarjo	Consul	Lincoln Annexe, 17, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Tjipto Budjono	Consul	13/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1.
Israel	Bombay	Mr. Michael T. Michael	Consul	'Kailas', 50, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay-26.
Italy	Bombay	Dr. Vittorio Lavison	Consul	Post Box No. 1521, 'Vaswani Mansion' Dinsha Wachha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.
Japan	Madras	Mr. Thodur Madapusi Rangachari	Consul*	2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.
Liberia	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul*	7-2, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.
Monaco	Bombay	Vacant	Consul*	—
Netherlands	Calcutta	Mr. Ph. H. Rogaar	Consul*	5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mr. Arnold Sinclair Rose	Consul*	C/o Wilson & Co. (Private) Ltd., Post Box No. 2, North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

*Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle	Consul*	Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Krishna Chandra Dey	In-charge of Consulate*	6/1, Bright St., Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.
Norway	Madras	Mr. John Robert Galloway	Consul*	C/o Gordon Woodroffe & Company (Madras) Private Limited, 1/21, North Beach Road, Post Box No. 42, Madras-1.
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul*	C/o Air India International House, Agurchand Mansion, Mount Road, Madras.
Philippines	Bombay	Lt. Col. J.D. Kothawala	Consul*	Polson Building, 65-B, Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, Bombay-10.
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr. Henry Wilhelm Sebastian Tham	Consul*	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mr. Kanwar Kamaljit Singh	In-charge of Consulate*	38C, Mount Road, Madras-6.
Switzerland	Calcutta	Mr. Ernest Joseph Breuleux	Consul*	16, Old Court House, Street, (Top Floor), Calcutta-1.
Turkey	Calcutta	Mr. S. Fazal Ellahi	Consul*	4, Kanai Seal Street, Calcutta-1.

VICE-CONSULATES

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Burma	Madras	U Aung Thet	Vice-Consul	No. 6, Rutland Gate, (1st Street), Nungambakkam, Madras-6.
Luxemburg	Bombay	Mr. R. C. L. Van Damme	Vice-Consul*	Taj Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1.

AGENCIES

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
France	Cochin	Mr. W. E. Northey	Consular Agent*	C/o Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd., Cochin-1.
Switzerland	Cochin	Mr. Freddy Wichser	Consular Agent*	C/o P. O. Box No. 3, Cochin-1.
	Madras	Mr. Reginald D. Walter	Consular Agent*	C/o Messrs Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., P. O. Box No. 66, Madras.

*Honorary.

APPENDICES

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION*

In pursuance of the provisions of Article 344 of the Constitution, the President appointed a 21-member Commission called the "Official Language Commission", with the late Shri B. G. Kher as Chairman, in June 1955. The report of the Commission was submitted to the President on August 6, 1956, and later placed before both Houses of Parliament on August 12, 1957.

The main views and recommendations of the Commission can be summarised as follows: (1) In the light of the fully democratic basis of Indian polity, it is not possible to envisage English as the language of India's mass medium. "The obvious linguistic medium for pan-Indian purposes is the Hindi language". (2) It is neither necessary nor possible to pronounce now whether a general change-over from English to Hindi would be practicable by 1965. This will depend on the efforts made in that direction in the meantime. (3) In view of the elastic provisions of the Constitution, it would be possible to continue the use of English even beyond the period of 15 years and to accommodate the situation as it develops without amending the Constitution. (4) Hindi will replace English only to a limited extent as it would not wholly 'step into the shoes' of English, the regional languages having been yielded their appropriate places. (5) For the present, no restriction should be placed on the use of English for any of the purposes of the Union. English should continue as an alternative medium as long as it is necessary and its discontinuance should be effected after sufficiently long notice. (6) The Devanagari script should be adopted optionally, for the writing of other Indian languages besides the Union language. (7) The Central Government would be justified in prescribing a reasonable measure of knowledge of Hindi as a qualification for entry into the services by new entrants, provided a sufficiently long notice is given and the measure of linguistic ability is moderate. (8) When the time comes for the change-over, the Supreme Court will have to function only in the Hindi language. The lower levels of judiciary will function through the regional languages. This multiple linguistic pattern should be broken at the High Court level. (9) In the non-Hindi speaking areas, instruction in Hindi should be compulsory at the secondary stage, English to be taught hereafter in secondary schools principally as a "literary language" except where it is taken voluntarily. (10) The Commission do not accept the suggestion that there should be compensatory compulsion to Hindi-speaking students to learn another regional language other than Hindi. (11) The Commission suggest the establishment of a National Academy of Languages for the development of the Union and regional languages.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE*

The Committee of Parliament on Official Language, constituted under Article 344 of the Constitution to examine the recommendations of the Official Language Commission, submitted its report to the President on February 8, 1959. With the permission of the President, the report was laid on the tables of the two Houses on April 22, 1959, and later discussed by them.

The important general conclusions reached by the Committee are as follows: (*i*) The Constitution contains an integrated scheme on official language and appropriate adjustments can be made within the framework of the scheme. (*ii*) Various Indian languages are replacing English as the medium of instruction and official work in the States. Hindi and other regional languages should take the place of English for official purposes in their respective spheres. (*iii*) The change-over should be effected over a period of time smoothly and with the minimum of inconvenience. There should be no rigid date-line for the change-over. (*iv*) English should be the principal language and Hindi the subsidiary language till 1965. After 1964, when Hindi becomes the principal language of the Union, English may continue to be used as the subsidiary language. (*v*) Provision should be made in terms of Article 343 (3) for the continued use of English after 1965 for purposes to be specified by Parliament by law for as long as may be necessary. (*vi*) Considerable importance attaches to the provision in Article 351 of the Constitution that Hindi should be so developed that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and every encouragement should be given for the use of easy and simple diction.

The important recommendations of the Committee are: (*i*) There should be uniformity in all Indian languages in the use of terminology in the field of science and technology, and this terminology should approximate closely to English or international terms. To ensure that the work is done on right lines, a standing Commission may

*Appendix to Chapter III.

be constituted consisting chiefly of scientists and technologists to co-ordinate and supervise the work done by the various agencies in this field. (*ii*) The Committee has stressed the importance of training the administrative personnel in the new linguistic medium. It agrees with the Official Language Commission's recommendation that if the existing arrangements for teaching Hindi on a voluntary basis do not yield adequate results, it would be legitimate and necessary for Government to make Hindi training obligatory. (*iii*) In respect of recruitment to subordinate posts in local offices of Central Government Departments, the Committee has accepted the Official Language Commission's recommendation that such offices should evolve a measure of permanent bi-lingualism, that is to say, they will use Hindi for internal working and the respective regional languages in their public dealings. (*iv*) In regard to the National Defence Academy and other similar establishments, the Committee has taken the view that it would be necessary, for some time, to continue English as the medium of instruction. Suitable steps may, however, be taken to introduce Hindi, in due course, as the medium for all or some purposes of instruction and an Expert Committee appointed to examine the practicability of introducing regional languages as media of examination without bringing in a quota system. (*v*) The language medium for the recruitment to the All-India and higher Central Services should continue to be English, and Hindi may be adopted as an alternative media at the option of the candidate for as long as necessary. (*vi*) The Committee is of the opinion that after due notice, there should be two compulsory language papers of equal standard, one in Hindi, and another in a modern Indian language other than Hindi to be selected by the candidate. An Expert Committee should be appointed to examine the feasibility of introducing the regional languages as media without bringing in a quota system. (*vii*) The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union should be the international form of Indian numerals. The Committee has, however, recommended that there should be a uniform basic policy as regards the use of Devanagari numerals in the Hindi publications of the Central Ministries depending upon the public intended to be addressed and the subject matter of the publication, and that for scientific, technical and statistical publications the international numerals may be regarded as particularly well-suited for common use. (*viii*) The Official Language Commission had recommended that when the time comes for change-over, the language of legislation of the States as well as of Parliament and consequently the language of all statutory orders, rules, etc. issued under any law should be Hindi. The Committee has expressed the opinion that the State legislature may adopt the official language of the State for the purpose of bills, etc., but besides a translation in English which has to be published under Article 348 (3) of the Constitution, a Hindi translation may also be provided. (*ix*) The Committee has agreed with the recommendation of the Commission in regard to the eventual use of Hindi for the proceedings in the Supreme Court. It has, however, not agreed with the Commission's recommendation that when the time for the change-over comes, judgments, decrees and orders of all High Courts should be in Hindi. Already, Under Article 348 (2) of the Constitution, with the previous consent of the President the official language of the State or Hindi can be used in proceedings in the High Court except for judgments, decrees and orders. The Committee's opinion is that the President may be pleased to give his sanction to the introduction of a Bill in Parliament providing for the use optionally of Hindi and other official languages of States for purposes of judgment, decrees and orders also. (*x*) The Committee considers that it would be advisable to constitute a Standing Commission consisting of legal experts representing the different national languages of India for the proper planning and implementation of the entire programme relating to the preparation of legal terminology and glossaries, and the translation of statutes in Hindi. (*xi*) The Committee has suggested that the Union Government should prepare and implement a plan of action for the progressive use of Hindi as the official language of the Union. No restrictions are to be imposed for the present on the use of English language for any of the official purposes of the Union.

MEMBERS ELECTED/NOMINATED TO COUNCIL OF STATES IN PLACE OF MEMBERS RETIRED ON APRIL 2, 1960.*

ANDHRA PRADESH—6

1. Makkineni Basavapunniah
2. B. Gopala Reddi
3. Akbar Ali Khan
4. Kota Punnaiah
5. J. C. Nagi Reddi
6. K. L. Narasimha Rao

ASSAM—3

7. Smt. Bedavati Buragohain
8. S. C. Deb
9. Lila Dhar Barooah

BIHAR—7

10. Kameshwar Singh
11. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon
12. Pratul Chandra Mitra
13. Mahesh Saran
14. R. P. N. Sinha
15. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
16. R. D. Sinha Dinkar

*Appendix to Chapter IV.

BOMBAY—9

17. Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
18. Vinayakrao Pandurang Patil
19. Dajiba Balwantrao Desai
20. Mahipat Mulshankar Mehta
21. Kodardas Kalidas Shah
22. Suresh J. Desai
23. Deokinandan Narayan
24. Jathalal Harikrishna Joshi
25. Shripad Krishna Limaye

KERALA—3

26. K. Madhava Menon
27. Joseph Mathen
28. Ebrahim Sait

MADHYA PRADESH—5

29. Gurudeo
30. R. K. Malviya
31. Kesheo Prasad Verma
32. Bhanu Pratap Singh
33. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya

MADRAS—6

34. Smt. G. Parthasarathy
35. P. Ramamurti
36. N. M. Anwar
37. N. Ramakrishna Iyer
38. Thomas Srinavasan
39. T. S. Pattabiraman

MYSORE—4

40. B. C. Nanjundaiya
41. M. S. Gurupada Swamy
42. N. Sri Rama Reddy
43. Smt. Violet Alva

ORISSA—4

44. Biswanath Das
45. Nanda Kishore Das
46. Lokanath Misra
47. Bairagi Dwibedy

PUNJAB—4

48. Mohan Singh
49. Bansi Lal
50. Neki Ram
51. Raghubir Singh Panjhazari

RAJASTHAN—3

52. Kumbha Ram
53. Jai Narain Vyas
54. Vijay Singh

UTTAR PRADESH—11

55. G. S. Pathak
56. Bhagwat Narain Bhargava
57. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
58. M. R. Shervani
59. Satya Charan
60. Nafisul Hasan
61. Piare Lall Kureel
62. Bal Krishna Sharma
63. Ramgopal Gupta
64. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
65. Mukut Behari Lal

WEST BENGAL—5

66. Smt. Abha Maity
67. Rajpat Singh Doogar
68. Biren Roy
69. Sudhir Kumar Ghosh
70. Mriganka Mohan Sur

DELHI—1

71. Km. Shanta Vashist

MANIPUR—1

72. L. Lalit Madhob Sharma

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT—4

73. Tara Shankar Banerjee
74. M. Satyanarayana
75. A. R. Wadia
76. K. M. Panikkar

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

The following is the list of Secretaries to the Government of India, as on April 20, 1960.

1. Cabinet and Planning Commission ..	Vishnu Sahay
2. Commerce and Industry	S. Ranganathan D. L. Mazumdar (Company Law Administration)
3. Community Development and Co-operation	B. R. Tandan
4. Defence	O. Pulla Reddi
5. Education	K.G. Saiyidain
6. External Affairs	N. R. Pillai (Secretary-General) S. Dutt (Foreign) M. J. Desai (Commonwealth) B. N. Chakravarty (Special)
7. Finance	A. K. Roy (Revenue and Economic Affairs) N. N. Wanchoo (Expenditure)

*Appendix to Chapter V.

8. Food and Agriculture	B. B. Ghosh (Food) K. R. Damle (Agriculture)
9. Health	V. K. B. Pillai
10. Home Affairs	B. N. Jha Shankar Prasad (Kashmir and Frontier Affairs) V. Viswanathan (Special)
11. Information and Broadcasting ..	R. K. Ramadhyani
12. Irrigation and Power	T. Sivasankar
13. Labour and Employment	P. M. Menon
14. Law	B. N. Lokur (Legal Affairs) G. R. Rajagopaul (Legislation)
15. Railways (Railway Board)	Karnail Singh (Chairman)
16. Rehabilitation	Dharma Vira
17. Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs ..	M. S. Thacker
18. Steel, Mines and Fuel . ..	S. S. Khera (Mines and Fuel) S. Bhoothalingam (Iron and Steel)
19. Transport and Communications ..	R. L. Gupta (Transport) M. M. Philip (Communications and Civil Aviation)
20. Works, Housing and Supply ..	M. R. Sachdev
21. Atomic Energy (Department) ..	H. J. Bhabha
22. Parliamentary Affairs (Department)..	Kailash Chandra

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PAY COMMISSION*

The following is a very brief summary of the more important recommendations of the Pay Commission: (*i*) The structure of emoluments and conditions of service of Government employees should be so designed as to ensure recruitment at different levels of persons with requisite qualifications and abilities and keep them efficient. Social principles and standards which the Government have commended to employers generally should be taken into account for determining the remuneration of their own employees. The level of consumer prices should also be considered relevant for this purpose. (*ii*) Developmental planning should not involve a depression of the existing living standard for the lowest grades of Government servants. (*iii*) Though the present minimum remuneration of Rs. 75 compares well with the average minimum rate in organised private industry, it should be raised to Rs. 80, having regard to the existing price level and in interest of contentment of the staff. (*iv*) Keeping in view the very high salaries allowed in the private sector to the comparable class of employees, there should be no reduction in the highest grades. (*v*) While part of the dearness allowance should continue as a separate element for employees drawing below Rs. 300, the entire remuneration of those in higher scales should be in the form of salary with no separate dearness allowance. (*vi*) In the light of the general principles suggested by them, the Commission have recommended typical scales of pay for all services and posts, the revised scales to be given effect to from July 1, 1959. (*vii*) While retaining the present classification of localities for the grant of house rent and city compensatory allowances, the Commission have recommended a slightly revised rate for these allowances, as also certain modifications in the rates of travelling allowance. (*viii*) Working hours of office staff are on the low side. The present 5½ day week should be replaced by alternate weeks of 5 and 6 days. The number of public holidays should be reduced to 16 and casual leave to 12 days in a year. (*ix*) The entitlement of earned leave on full pay should be determined with reference to the length of service. Study leave should be liberally granted, particularly to scientific and technical staff. (*x*) The age of superannuation should be 58 years for all classes of public servants, scientific and technical personnel being given extensions up to 60. (*xi*) The employees should be granted better retirement benefits, *e.g.*, temporary service when followed by permanency should count in full for pension; for officers recruited after the age of 28, to posts requiring specialised qualifications, a period not exceeding 5 years should be added to qualifying service for pension; the rate of gratuity should be changed so as to make the maximum amount available on completion of 30 years' qualifying service; leave taken out of India should count for pension to the same extent as leave taken in India; officiating, special and personal pay should count in different proportions for computing pension. (*xii*) All

*Appendix to Chapter V.

employees should subscribe at least 6¼% of their pay to a general provident fund. (*xiii*) The working conditions of employees, particularly with regard to medical, housing and canteen facilities, educational assistance, protective clothing and other staff welfare activities, should be improved (*xiv*) Leave travel concessions should continue as at present, the facility being also extended to industrial and workcharged staff entitled to regular leave There should be uniformity in the concession allowed to different classes of railway employees, it should in all cases be reduced to one set of free passes and two sets of privilege ticket orders in a year (*xv*) Merit should continue to be the criterion in making promotions at higher levels, but at lower levels, the principle of seniority-cum-fitness is appropriate (*xvi*) There being no justification for the disproportionately large number of temporary employees, the permanent requirements of all categories of staff should be speedily determined and Government decisions implemented within six months to a year (*xvii*) Removal or relaxation of the existing restrictions on the exercise of political rights by Government employees would not be in public interest. While the restrictive provisions of the Conduct Rules regarding public expression of opinion criticism of Government, acquisition and disposal of property and acceptance of gifts etc are reasonable and should continue, a general freedom of intellectual expression for all Government employees should be recognised (*xviii*) Reasonable facilities should be provided for trade union activities The rules of recognition of service associations should be conceived and recognition granted in a liberal spirit. (*xix*) For negotiation and settlement of disputes, Whitley type machinery with a Central Joint Council representing the entire body of Government employees should be set up There should also be provision for departmental joint councils and compulsory arbitration (*xx*) The present classification of services and posts into four classes—I II, III and IV—serves no practical purpose and it should be abolished

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS*

Scope of Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

In this case** the scope of the fundamental right to constitutional remedies guaranteed under Art 32 of the Constitution came up for consideration before the Court and the Court had occasion to decide the following four aspects of the matter

(*a*) The first question was whether the mere existence of an adequate alternative legal remedy can be a bar to a petition under Art 32 The Court held that where the breach of a fundamental right is alleged the Court cannot decline to entertain a petition under Art 32, for the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings under the said Article for the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution is itself a guaranteed right

(*b*) The second question was whether in the absence of any overt act by the State under the impugned law an application under Art 32 can be maintained The Court held that it was possible that an enactment immediately on its coming into force may take away or abridge the fundamental right of a person by its very terms and without any overt act and that the person so prejudicially affected should be entitled immediately to avail himself of the constitutional remedy under Art 32 It was observed that 'to say that a person whose fundamental right has been infringed by the mere operation of an enactment is not entitled to invoke the jurisdiction of this Court under Art 32 for the enforcement of his right, will be to deny to him the benefit of a salutary constitutional remedy which is itself his fundamental right'

(*c*) On the third question the Court was of the view that its powers are wide enough even to make a declaratory order where that is the proper relief to be given to the aggrieved party and that its powers are not confined to the issue of orders in the nature of prerogative writs only

(*d*) On the question whether the Court had powers to go into all questions of fact in deciding petitions under Art 32, it observed 'that the Court may, in some appropriate cases, be inclined to give an opportunity to the parties to establish their respective cases by filing further affidavits or by issuing a commission or even by setting the application down for trial on evidence as has often been done on the original sides of the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta or by adopting some other appropriate procedure'

Rights Pertaining to Religion

The principal question for decision in this batch of appeals† was the constitutional validity of the Bihar Religious Trusts Act, 1950, which was meant to provide for the better administration of Hindu Religious Trusts and for the protection and preservation of properties appertaining thereto The Superintendent of the State Board of Religious Trusts in exercise of the powers conferred upon him under the Act sent notices to the Mahants

*Appendix to Chapter VI

**K. K Kochunni vs State of Madras

† Mahant Moti Das etc, vs. Special Officer in Charge of Hindu Religious Trusts & State of Bihar.

asking them to furnish statements of accounts of the properties in their possession. The appellants in these cases resisted the said action and moved the High Court for relief. The High Court having held that the impugned Act was valid, the matters came up on appeal to the Supreme Court, which upheld the decision of the High Court.

It was first contended that as there was inequality of treatment as between Hindu Religious Trusts on the one hand and Sikh Religious Trusts on the other, it resulted in discrimination and offended Art. 14 of the Constitution which guaranteed equal protection of the laws. The Court rejected this contention and held that classification made by the legislature was reasonable and also permissible. It was next argued that the restrictions imposed by the Act violated the fundamental right guaranteed to the appellants under Art. 19(1)(*f*) of the Constitution, namely, their right to acquire, hold and dispose of the trust properties. This contention was also not accepted since the Court was of the view that as the restrictions imposed were really meant for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the trust and for better administration, protection and preservation of the trust properties, they were reasonable restrictions imposed in the interest of the general public within the meaning of clause 5 of Art. 19 of the Constitution.

The next ground of attack rested on Arts. 25 and 26 of the Constitution. Art. 25 (1) *inter alia* says that subject to public order, morality and health, all persons have the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. Under Art. 26 every religious denomination or a section thereof has a right (*a*) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes and (*b*) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion. The Court rejected the said pleas in the following terms:

> "Granting that 'matters of religion' include practices which a religious denomination regards as part of its religion, none of the provisions of the Act interfere with such practices; nor do the provisions of the Act seek to divert the trust property or funds for purposes other than those indicated by the founder of the trust or those established by usage obtaining in a particular institution. On the contrary, the provisions of the Act seek to implement the purposes for which the trust was created and prevent mismanagement and waste by the trustees. In other words, the Act by its several provisions seeks to fulfil rather than defeat the trust. In our opinion, there is no substance in the argument that the provisions of the Act contravene Arts. 25 and 26 of the Constitution".

Sugar Industry Cases

(*a*) Under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958, the Government of India, with a view to earning foreign exchange, provided for the export of sugar manufactured by the vacuum-pan process. The petitioners in this case*, two sugar mills, questioned the *vires* of the Act on two constitutional grounds. The first contention was that if foreign exchange was so urgently needed, all the sugar manufacturers including those employing the vacuum-pan process should have been covered and that manufacturers of commodities other than sugar should also have been covered by the impugned legislation, and to that extent the legislation was discriminatory in character and offended Art. 14 of the Constitution which guaranteed equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. The Court rejected this contention observing that it was open to the Central Government, in public interest, to make a classification of commodities bearing in mind which commodity will have an easy market abroad for the purpose of earning foreign exchange, and that sugar produced by the vacuum-pan process may have been selected because such sugar perhaps was in demand abroad and not sugar produced by any other process.

It was further contended that the Act placed an unreasonable restriction upon the right of the petitioners to hold, acquire and dispose of property and to carry on trade or business under Art. 19(1)(*f*)and(*g*) and 31 of the Constitution, as by complying with the orders of Government the petitioners will be put to a loss. The Court repelled this contention also on the plea that the Government by notification issued under the Essential Commodities Act increased by 50 nP. per maund the price of sugar for internal consumption, which would cover the loss anticipated by the petitioners. The Court while deciding the latter point had also to consider a further question whether the constitutional validity of an Act could be considered by reference to other laws and in that connection observed as follows:

> 'The Court, in judging the reasonableness of a law will necessarily see not only the surrounding circumstances but all contemporaneous legislation passed as part of a single scheme. The reasonableness of the restriction and not of the law has to be found out, and if restriction is under one law but countervailing advantages are created by another law passed as part of the same legislative plan, the Court should not refuse to take that other law into account'.

(*b*) By Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Act X of 1955) the Government of India is given the power to provide for control of the production, supply and distribution of essential commodities so that supplies of such commodities may be maintained or increased and their equitable distribution secured and they may be available to the general public at fair prices. In exercise of the said powers, the Central Government

*Lord Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., etc., *vs.* Union of India & Another.

promulgated the Sugar (Control) Order, 1955, which empowered the Government to fix the price or maximum price at which any sugar might be sold or delivered after taking into consideration, and with due regard to, the various factors which were enumerated in clause 5 of the said Order. The Central Government having issued the necessary notification fixing the price of sugar, the petitioners in this case,* assailed the said notification in a writ petition before the Supreme Court and contended *inter alia* that the said notification was invalid as it placed an unreasonable restriction on their right to carry on trade since (*a*) the factories were being compelled to sell sugar at below the cost of production; (*b*) the price fixed was arbitrary; and (*c*) there was no safeguard against abuse of power. The Court, however, repelled the said contention in the following terms:

> "We are here dealing with the power of the Central Government to fix prices in the interest of the general public. It is in these circumstances absurd to expect that there would be some provision by way of appeal or otherwise against this power of the Central Government. So long as the Central Government exercises its power in the manner provided by the Act and the Order—and this is what it appears to have been done—it cannot be said that any further safeguard is necessary in the form of an appeal or otherwise. The safeguards are to be found in clause 5 itself, namely, that the Central Government must give consideration to the relevant factors mentioned therein before fixing the price, and thus these factors are a check on the power of the Central Government if it is ever minded to abuse the power".

Administrative Matters

(*a*) *Nationalisation of Motor Transport* : The Government of Andhra Pradesh by an Act amending the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, provided for the nationalisation of the motor transport in the State and for setting up the State Transport Undertaking to run the transport business in the State to the exclusion, complete or partial, of all other persons doing the same business in the State, and pursuant thereto, a proposed scheme for the purpose of providing an efficient and economical State Transport Service was notified by Government and objections to the implementation thereof were invited. The Secretary of the Transport Department received and heard the objectors and their counsel and prepared a note and placed the entire matter before the Chief Minister who rejected all the objections and approved the scheme, which was then issued in the name of the Governor. The Road Transport Corporation which was set up by the Government for the purpose started implementing the scheme under which the routes operated by the petitioners in this case were taken over by Government. The petitioners filed a writ petition** in the Supreme Court and questioned the Government's action. It was contended *inter alia* that as the enquiry was not made consistent with principles of natural justice, it was bad in law. It was said that the Secretary, Transport Department, being one of the parties to the dispute, it was not proper for him to hold the enquiry. It was further contended that as the Act and the Rules framed thereunder imposed a duty on the Government to give a personal hearing, and as a judicial hearing implies that the decision will be given by the same person who hears the matter, the procedure adopted, *i.e.* for the Secretary to hear and the Chief Minister to decide, was also bad. The Supreme Court held that 'it is a fundamental principle of natural justice that in the case of quasi-judicial proceedings the authority empowered to decide the dispute between the opposing parties must be one without bias towards the one side or the other in the dispute'. With reference to the second contention it held that 'this divided responsibility is destructive of the concept of judicial hearing. Personal hearing enables the authority concerned to watch the demeanour of the witnesses and clear-up his doubts during the course of the arguments, and the party appearing to persuade the authority by reasoned argument to accept his point of view. If one person hears and another decides, then personal hearing becomes an empty formality'. The objection was thus allowed by the Supreme Court and the scheme was quashed leaving it to the Government to make such further enquiry in the matter as may be considered necessary, in accordance with law.

Incidentally, it was contended that the Government under the guise of cancellation of a permit sought to transfer the ownership or right to possession of the business, of the petitioners to a Corporation of the State without fixing the amount of compensation and that such action infringed the fundamental right of the petitioners to hold property under Art. 31 of the Constitution. The Court held that the cancellation of the permit did not involve a transfer of property from the permit-holder to the State as the entire assets of the business were left with the petitioners and the State Transport Undertaking was not touching or taking over any part of the same.

(*b*) *Service Matter* : In this case† a public servant of the Bihar Subordinate Civil Service who was on probation was discharged as unsuitable on grounds of corruption and

*M/s Diwan Sugar & General Mills Ltd., & Others *vs.* Union of India.

**Gullapalli Nageswara Rao & others *vs.* Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation & Another.

†The State of Bihar *vs.* Gopi Kishore Prasad.

unsatisfactory work. The High Court of Bihar having held that the discharge was not valid and proper, the State of Bihar moved the Supreme Court by way of appeal. The point for consideration was whether a public servant who was merely on probation was entitled to the protection of Article 311 of the Constitution by virtue of which any civil servant before he was dismissed, removed or reduced in rank was entitled to be given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him. The Court while holding that the termination of service of a probationary public servant would also come under the purview of Article 311 of the Constitution and while dismissing the appeal filed by the State, summarised the legal position as follows:

"1. Appointment to a post on probation gives to the person so appointed no right to the post and his service may be terminated, without taking recourse to the proceedings laid down in the relevant rules for dismissing a public servant, or removing him from service.

2. The termination of employment of a person holding a post on probation without any enquiry whatsoever cannot be said to deprive him of any right to a post and is, therefore, no punishment.

3. But, if instead of terminating such a person's service without any enquiry, the employer chooses to hold an enquiry into his alleged misconduct or inefficiency, or for some similar reason, the termination of service is by way of punishment, because it puts a stigma on his competence and thus affects his future career. In such a case, he is entitled to the protection of Art. 311 (2) of the Constitution.

4. In the last mentioned case, if the probationer is discharged on any one of those grounds without a proper enquiry and without his getting a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against his discharge, it will amount to a removal from service within the meaning of Art. 311(2) of the Constitution and will, therefore, be liable to be struck down.

5. But, if the employer simply terminates the services of a probationer without holding an enquiry and without giving him a reasonable chance of showing cause against his removal from service, the probationary civil servant can have no cause of action, even though the real motive behind the removal from service may have been that his employer thought him to be unsuitable for the post he was temporarily holding on account of his misconduct, or inefficiency, or some such cause".

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

Science, Technology and Cultural Subjects

1. Old Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
2. Modified (Central) Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
3. Fully Paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
4. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
5. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme:
   (*a*) Practical Training. (*b*) Post-Graduate Studies.
   (*c*) Fellowships to German nationals for studies in India.
6. Colombo Plan for studies abroad and in India.
7. Colombo Plan Correspondence Course.
8. Unesco Fellowships for studies abroad and in India.
9. Ad hoc awards have been offered by the following foreign governments: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR, USSR, Yugoslavia.
10. Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg Scholarships Scheme (West Germany), 1957-58: scholarships for post-graduate studies.
11. German Democratic Republic Scholarships Scheme (East Germany), 1957-58: scholarships for post-graduate study in East Germany.
12. Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Scholarships Scheme (West Germany), 1957-58, scholarships for:
    (*i*) training of polytechnic teachers, and
    (*ii*) training of technicians.
13. Federal Republic of Germany Scholarships Scheme (West Germany), 1957-58: scholarships for post-graduate study in West Germany.
14. Hamburg University Students Union Scholarships Scheme (West Germany): scholarships for post-graduate study in West Germany.
15. Scholarships offered by Federal Republic of Germany, 1958-59 & 1959-60: scholarships for practical training in West Germany.
16. Ad hoc scholarships offered by West German Government for studies in Museology, Assyriology, etc., 1958-59.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

17. German Academic Exchange Service Scholarships Scheme for post-graduate study in unspecified subjects in West Germany, 1958-59.
18. Federal Republic for Germany scholarships for studies in fundamental scientific research (Atomic Energy) in West Germany, 1958-59.
19. Federation of British Industries Scholarships.
20. Brush Aboe Group Scholarships.
21. Royal Commission on Exhibition, 1851, and Rutherford Scholarships.
22. I.A.E.S.T.E. for training abroad.
23. T.C.M. Teachers' Training Programme.
24. Reciprocal Scholarships scheme in scientific, engineering, technological and fine arts and medical subjects.
25. Exchange programmes of scholarships with the following countries : China, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Finland.
26. French Fellowships Scheme in scientific, engineering, technological and fine arts and medical subjects.
27. Scheme for cultural scholarships to young artists.
28. German Democratic Republic Government scholarships for post-graduate studies in East Germany, 1959-60.
29. German Democratic Republic Government scholarships for practical training in East Germany, 1959-60.
30. French Government awards for specialized training.
31. U.N.T.A. Scholarships.
32. Similar offers by other Governments/Organisations/Universities for studies in science, technology and culture.
33. Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg (West Germany) Scholarships Scheme for post-graduate study in West Germany, 1959-60.
34. Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Plan for post-graduate studies in Commonwealth countries, 1960-61.
35. Canadian Council Non-Resident Fellowship Scheme.
36. Ridgefield Foundation Scholarship Scheme.
37. Partial Financial Assistance Scheme.

For Indian Nationals

1. Research scholarships in humanities for students who have already taken a master's degree or its equivalent and wish to pursue advanced research in any branch of humanities.
2. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships' Scheme for post-matriculation studies.
3. Scholarships for higher studies for candidates from non-Hindi speaking areas where facilities for higher studies in Hindi do not exist.
4. Scholarships for young workers in different cultural fields for training at recognised institutions or under approved instructors in any field of cultural activity, e.g. music (Hindustani and Karnatak, both vocal and instrumental, etc.) dancing, drawing, painting and sculpture.
5. Scholarships for blind persons over 16 years of age for higher academic education, vocational or professional training.
6. Scholarships for deaf persons over 16 years of age for education higher than of primary or middle standard, vocational or technical training.
7. Scholarships/other educational facilities to children of political sufferers.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
College of Engineering, Kakinada.
College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
College of Fine Arts, Hyderabad.
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Department of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.
Government Engineering College, Tirupati.
J.V.D. College of Science & Technology, Waltair.
Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.

*Appendix to Chapter VIII.

BIHAR

Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi.
Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.
Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.

BOMBAY

Birla Viswakarma Mahavidyalaya, Anand.
College of Engineering, Poona.
College of Engineering, Nagpur.
Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
Faculty of Technology, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
Indian Institute of Technology, Worli, Bombay.
J.J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
Lukdhirji Engineering College, Morvi.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.

KERALA

College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
College of Engineering, Trichur.
Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.
Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon.

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar.
Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur
Madhav Engineering College Gwalior.
Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technical Institute, Indore.

MADRAS

A. C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras.
A. C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
Department of Pharmacy, Medical College, Madras.
Department of Architecture, Madras University.
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras.
P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
Thiagaraja College of Engineering, Tiruparankundram, Madurai.

MYSORE

B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
B.V. Bhumreddi College of Engineering, Hubli.
College of Engineering, Bangalore.
Gulbarga Engineering College, Gulbarga.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore.

ORISSA

University College of Engineering, Burla, P.O. Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur.

PUNJAB

Department of Pharmaceutics, Punjab University, Medical College, Amritsar.
Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.

RAJASTHAN

Birla College of Engineering, Pilani.
Birla College, Pilani
M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad
College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh
Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.
Harcourt Butler Technical Institute, Kanpur.
National Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur
University of Roorkee

WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College, Howrah
College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur.
College of Textile Technology, Serampur
College of Textile Technology, Berhampur, Murshidabad.
College of Leather Technology, Calcutta
Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta
Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta

DELHI

Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

LITERACY IN INDIA*

State/Union Territory	Number of Persons Enumerated			Percentage of Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	77,933	40 435	37 498	40 7	51 7	28 8
Andhra Pradesh	5,818	3 008	2 810	36 6	47·2	25 2
Assam	1,491	740	751	49·8	60 3	39 5
Bihar	8 285	4,222	4 063	31 7	43 5	19 5
Bombay	5,632	2,943	2,689	42 8	55 4	29 0
(Bombay City)	(331)	(183)	(148)	(29 0)	(46 4)	(7 4)
Kerala	5,234	2,531	2,703	66·1	72·7	60 0
Madhya Pradesh	2,130	1,149	981	22 3	35 5	6 8
Madras	8,366	4 196	4,170	48 4	62 0	34 7
(Madras City)	(553)	(286)	(267)	(66·7)	(74 1)	(58 8)
Mysore	6,552	3,336	3 216	43 5	53 7	32 9
Orissa	6,382	3 347	3 035	46 8	59·7	32·5
Punjab	3,514	1,904	1 610	34 9	44 3	23·7
Rajasthan	4,707	2 495	2,212	31·8	43·2	18 9
Uttar Pradesh	3,457	1,855	1,602	31 8	42 2	19 5
West Bengal	5,398	2 847	2 551	39·5	48·6	29 3
(Calcutta City)	(455)	(257)	(198)	(68·8)	(79·8)	(54·5)
Delhi	6 500	3,461	3,039	37 8	51·1	22·7
Himachal Pradesh	4 467	2,401	2 066	35·8	45·6	24 2

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SAHITYA AKADEMI**

Assamese

1. Assam Sahitya Parishad, Jorhat

*Appendix to Chapter VIII Based on results of the sorting and compilation of the first pre-test of the first draft of the 1961 enumeration schedule

**Appendix to Chapter IX.

Bengali

1. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 243-1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
2. Rabindra Bharati, 5-Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta.
3. Sahitya Sabha, Grand Trunk Road, Burdwan.
4. Ravi Vasar, C/o Shri Narendra Deb, 72, Hindustan Park, Calcutta.
5. Nikhil Bharat Bang Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.

Gujarati

1. Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, Bombay.
2. Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
3. Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
4. Lekhak-Milan, Bombay.
5. Premanand Sahitya Sabha, Baroda.
6. Rajkot Sahitya Sabha, Rajkot.
7. Narmad Sahitya Sabha, Surat.

Hindi

1. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
2. Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad.
3. Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Patna.
4. Brij Sahitya Mandal, Mathura.
5. Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi.
6. Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore.
7. Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad.

Kannada

1. Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore.
2. Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Dharwar.
3. Karnatak Sahitya Prakashan, Lingampalli, Hyderabad.

Kashmiri

1. Bazme Kong Posh, C/o Jammu & Kashmir Cultural Conference, Srinagar.

Malayalam

1. Kerala Sahitya Akademi, Trivandrum.
2. Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernakulam.

Marathi

1. Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona.
2. Vidharbha Sahitya Sangh, Nagpur.
3. Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad.
4. Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, Indore.

Oriya

1. Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack.
2. Visuva-Milan, Cuttack.

Punjabi

1. Punjabi Sahit Akademi, Ludhiana.
2. All-India Punjabi Likhari Sabha, Jullundur City.
3. Punjabi Sahitya Sabha, Amritsar.

Sanskrit

1. The Madras Samskrita Academy, C/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.
2. The Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, C/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.
3. The Samskrit Sahitya Parishad, Tiruchirapalli.
4. Chitrodaya Pandita Parishad, Trivandrum.
5. Akhila Kerala Samskrita Parishad, Ernakulam.
6. The Desiya Pandita Mandala, C/o Shri M.P.L. Sastri, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
7. The Council of Sanskrit Education, Venkatesa Balaji Bhavan, Hyderabad.
8. Gautami Vidya Pitham, Rajahmundry.
9. Samskrita Sahitya Parishad, 168/1 Raja Dinendra Street, Shyam Bazar, Calcutta.
10. Girvana Vagvardhani, Poona.
11. Samskrita Visva Parishad, C/o Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
12. Kamarup Samskrita Sanjivini Sabha, Nalbari.
13. Samskrita Vidvat Sabha, Dvarakadhisa Bhavan, Narasimha Road, Baroda.
14. All-India Pandita Mahaparishad, Dharma Sangha Siksha Mandala, Durga Kund, Varanasi.
15. Samskrita Sahitya Sammelan, Bhadravani, Varanasi.
16. Svadhyaya Mandal, Pardi.

17. Samskrita Bhasha Prachari Sabha, Mora Hindi Bhavan, Nagpur.
18. All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.
19. Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona.
20. Ganganath Jha Institute, Allahabad.
21. Sanskrit Parishad, Bikaner.

Sindhi

1. Sindhi Sahit Mandal, Jai Hind College Hostel, Church Gate, Bombay.
2. Sindhi Sahitya Sangat, National College, Bandra, Bombay.
3. Kavi Class, Qureshi Manzil, Near Mahim Railway Station, Bombay.
4. Bharati Sewak Saina (Azad Hind Saina), T-49-349, Chembur Colony, Bombay.
5. Sindhi Naujivan Sabha, II-1/31, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
6. Sindhu Samaj, 170, Vinobapuri, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
7. Sindhi Sahitya Sangat, Madar Naka, Ajmer.

Tamil

1. Madurai Tamil Sangam, Madurai.
2. Karantai Tamil Sangam, Tanjore.
3. Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam, University Buildings, Madras.
4. Tamil Writers Association, Crescent Society, Triplicane, Madras.
5. Academy of Tamil Culture, Sterling Road, Nungambakam, Madras
6. Tamil Isai Sangam, Annamalai Manram, G.T., Madras.
7. Chennai Tamil Sangam, Chintadripet, Madras
8. Chennai Mahana Tamil Sangam, Tirunelveli.

Telugu

1. Andhra Saraswata Parishat, Tilak Road, Hyderabad
2. Telugu Bhasha Samiti, University Buildings, Madras.
3. Andhra Sahitya Parishat, Kakinada

Urdu

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Hind, Aligarh.
2. Dar-ul-musannafin (Shibli Academy), Azamgarh.
3. Idara-e-Adabiyat-e-Urdu, Hyderabad.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI*

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andhra Nataka Kala Parishad, Gudivada.
2. Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Academy, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
3. Ganakalabhivardhani Sangam, Hanamkonda, Warangal.
4. Kakatiya Kala Samiti, Ramalingeswar Temple, Warangal.
5. Kala Mandal, 854, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
6. Kalakshetra, Eluru
7. Lalit Kala Niketan, Shah Ali Bunda, Hyderabad.
8. Lalit Kala Sangam, Kurnool
9. Natak Kala Niketan, 3/4/374, Bagh Lingampally, Hyderabad.
10. Nava Kala Kendra, Alwal, Bolarum.
11. Sanmithra Natya Kala Samithi, B-2, 825, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
12. Saraswati Gana Sabha, Kakinada
13. Shri Sarada Nrityaniketanam, Vallabhbhai Street, Kakinada.
14. Shri Ramakrishna Gandharva Vidyalayam, Vijayawada.
15. Shri Kanaka Durga Kala Samiti, P Box No. 58, Vijayawada.
16. Shri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Eluru.
17. Shri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad.
18. Vijaya Fine Arts Association, 414, Gandhi Bhavan Road, Hyderabad.
19. Vidyanagar Music School, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad.

Assam

20. Assam Sangeet Natak Academy, Kismet, Upland Road, Shillong.
21. Binapani Natya Samiti, Hoiborgaon, Nowgong.
22. Dibrugarh Jnanadayinee Sangitayan, P.O. Rehabari, Dibrugarh.
23. Nowgong Dramatic Club, Nowgong
24. Prabhat Chandra Sangeet Bidyapith, Gauripur.
25. Silchar Sangeet Vidyalaya, Silchar.

Bihar

26. Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Chhaju Baugh, Patna.
27. Bihar Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Sinha Library Road Patna.

*Appendix to Chapter IX.

28. Bihar Secretariat Dramatic Club, Patna.
29. Department of Music, Patna University, Patna.
30. Friends' Union Dramatic Club, Sultanganj.
31. Mahila Kala Mandir, Yarpur, Patna.
32. Patna Music Club, Patna.
33. Rabindra Parishad, Station Road, Patna.
34. Sangeet Mandal, Kadamkuan, Patna.
35. Shri Marutnandan Shahbad Sangeet Sangh, Arrah.
36. Vindhya Kala Mandir, Kazipur, Patna.

Bombay

37. Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli.
38. Amateur Dramatic Party, Terrace Hall, Shantinath Bhawan, 2, Sion Road, Matunga, Bombay.
39. Ballet Unit, Lila Cottage, Besant Street, Santa Cruz (West), Bombay.
40. Bharat Natya Samshodhan Mandir, 312, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
41. Bharatiya Sangeet Shikshapith, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay.
42. Bombay Natya Sangh. Theatre Centre, 113-115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
43. Chatur Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Mahal, Nagpur.
44. College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
45. Darpana, Chidambaram, Osmanpur, Ahmedabad.
46. Friends' Circle, Kalyan.
47. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
48. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Poona.
49. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, C/o School of Indian Music, near Roya Opera House, Bombay.
50. Gayan Samaj and Deval Club, Khasbagh Kolhapur.
51. Gujarati Natya Mandal, Devkaran Nanji Building, 24, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.
52. Indian National Theatre, 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
53. Kala Kendra, Ambajogai, Mominabad.
54. Kalakshetra, Gopipura, Surat.
55. Kalyan Gayan Samaj, Kalyan.
56. Kala Nilayam, 6, Suresh Sadan, Brahmanwada Road, Bombay.
57. Lalit Kala Mandal, Rajpipla.
58. Little Ballet Troupe, Pereira Hill Road, Andheri, Bombay.
59. Maharashtriya Kalopasak Mandal, 658, Narayan Peth, Poona.
60. Natya Niketan Ltd., Model House, Proctor Road, Bombay.
61. Nadiad Kala Mandir, Station Road, Nadiad.
62. Poona Bharat Gayan Samaj, 861, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
63. Rang Bhoomi, Modi Chambers, Opposite Opera House, Bombay.
64. Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot.
65. Sangeet Vidyalaya, Subhash Road, Ratnagiri.
66. Sangeet Nivedak Mandal, 377/13, Chinubhai Road, Khadia, Ahmedabad.
67. Saraswati Gayan Samaj, Pandharpur.
68. Saurashtra Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Rajkot.
69. School of Indian Music, Modi Chambers, opp. Opera House, Bombay.
70. Shree Srayasadhak Mitra Mandal, Ratan Kunj, Karolia Pole, Baroda.
71. Shri Vishnu Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik.
72. Sur Singar Samsad, 198, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay.
73. Theatre Group, 7, Walton Road, Bombay.
74. Theatre Unit, 89, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.
75. Union High School Music Circle, Malji Road, Broach.
76. Vyas Academy of Music, Ranade Road Extension, Dadar, Bombay.

Jammu and Kashmir

77. Jammu & Kashmir Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Srinagar.

Kerala

78. Ananda Nritya Kalalayam, Thevally, Quilon.
79. Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali Vidyalaya, P.O. Gandhi Seva Sadan, *via* Mankara.
80. Kalasadanam, Chunanged.
81. Kerala Co-operative Cine Society Ltd., 3555, Thottummukton, Alwaye.
82. Kerala Fine Arts Society, Darbar Hall Road, Ernakulam.
83. Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi.
84. Kerala Sangeet Natak Academy, Trichur.
85. Khadi Cottage Industries, Bhangi Cultural Association, Vallakadaru, Pulimodu.

Madhya Pradesh

86. Artists Combine, Dr. Khirwadkar Wada, Lohia Bazar, Gwalior.
87. Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Samiti, Raipur.
88. Madhya Bharati Kala Parishad, Gwalior.
89. Malav Lok Sahitya Parishad, Ujjain.
90. Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Lashkar, Gwalior.

Madras

91. Arts Academy, 42, Vellala St., Pursawalkam, Madras.
92. Bharat Fine Arts Club, 31, Kuppiah Chetty Street, West Mambalam, Madras.
93. Classical Bharatanatyam School, 4, Varadarajulu Naidu Road, Egmore, Madras.
94. Department of Music, Madras University, Madras.
95. Department of Music, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
96. Egmore Dramatic Society, 43, Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras.
97. Indian Fine Arts Society, 34, South Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.
98. Kalai Kazhagam, Devakottai.
99. Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras.
100. Madras Natya Sangh, Raja Annamalaipuram, Madras.
101. Madras Secretariat Party, Fort. St. George, Madras.
102. Madras State Sangeeta Nataka Sangam, C/o Central College of Karnatak Music, Brodie Castle, Madras.
103. Mangala Gana Sabha, 11, Vagasalai Street, Kumbakonam.
104. Music Academy, 115-E, Mowbray's Road, Madras.
105. Nataka Kazhagam, Thandavarayan, Street, Royapettah, Madras.
106. Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras.
107. Sai Gana Sabha, 37, Alamelumangapuram, Mylapore, Madras.
108. Narada Gana Sabha, 37, South Street, Karur.
109. Sri Parthasarathi Swami Sabha, Triplicane, Madras.
110. Sri Sudarsana Sabha, Gandhiji Road, Tanjore.
111. Sri Thyagaraja Sangeeta Vidwat Samajam, 5, Thyagarajapuram, Madras.
112. Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.
113. Young Men's Library Association, West Main Street, Tanjore.

Mysore

114. Anand Prasaraka Karnatic Natya Sangh, Hulyal.
115. Arts Circle, Gondhali Galli, Belgaum.
116. Ayyanar College of Music, Bangalore.
117. Ayyanar College of Music, Narayana Shastri Road, Mysore.
118. Bala Bharathiya Sangh, Agrahara Street, Hassan.
119. Bangalore Sangeet Sabha, 1st Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore.
120. Bharata Natya Kalashala, R.B.A.N.M's High School Buildings, Civil Area, Bangalore.
121. Chaya Artists, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
122. Dharmarth Sangeet Pathshala, Mangalwar Peth, Dharwar.
123. Ganamandiram, 78, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.
124. Kala Niketana, Kodiyalbail, Mangalore.
125. K.K.A.S.N. Mandali, Kaginelli.
126. Kaniyara Seva Samaja, 49, Sirsi Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
127. Karnatak Pradesh Sangeet Sewa Samiti, Main Road, Bijapur.
128. Karnatak Sangh and Vachanalaya, Anatashayan Galli, Belgaum.
129. Karnataka Sangeet Vidyalaya, Shankarpur, Bangalore.
130. Keshava Nrityashala, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
131. Lalitha Kala Mandal, 271, Kadiri Road, Mangalore.
132. Malleswaram Sangeetha Sabha, Bangalore.
133. Mitra Vrunda, Hassan.
134. Mysore State Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, New Public Office Buildings, Bangalore.
135. North Kanara District Kala Mandal, Sirsi.
136. Nrisimha Kala Kunj, Karwar.
137. Oriental Dummy Horse Dance Institute, Tasker Town, Bangalore.
138. Prabhatha Kala Vidaru, 61, Jain Temple Street, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore.
139. Sai Ram Mandir, 47, Veera Pillai Street, Bangalore.
140. Sangeeta Kalabhivardhini Sabha, 1670, Mosakeri, K.R. Mohalla, Mysore.
141. School of Culture, Theosophical Society, Belgaum.
142. Shri Krishna Sangeet Vidyalaya, Bijapur.
143. Shri Mallikarjun Natya Amateurs, Jamkhandi.
144. Shree Ramseva Mandali, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
145. Shri Varalakshmi Academy of Fine Arts, 668, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.
146. Shri Bharath Seva Mandali, Cubbonpet, Bangalore.

147. Shri Purandhara Thyagaraja Sangeeta Pathashala, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore.
148. Sri Sadguru Sangeeta Pathashala, P.O. Mandya, Mysore.
149. Sri Saraswathi Ganakala Mandiram, 2638, Chamundipuram, Mysore.
150. Vani Institute of Music, 5th Main Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
151. Varadachar Memorial Art Association, 141, Balepet, Bangalore.
152. Vijaya College of Music, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.
153. Vijaya Dramatic Association, Gadag.

Orissa

154. Kala Vikash Kendra, Banka Bazar, Cuttack
155 Kishore Sangeet Vidyalaya, Station Road, Puri
156 Mahavir Natya Sangh, Baramba, Cuttack
157. Mayurbhanj Chhow Dance Organisation, Baripada
158. National Music Association, Baxi Bazar, Cuttack
159 Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri.
160. Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy, P B No 56, Bhubaneswar.
161. Utkal Sureeti Kala Mandap, Cuttack

Punjab

162 Bharatiya Sangeet Sabha, Yadavindra Stadium, Patiala
163 Pracheen Kala Kendra, 40/22-A, Chandigarh
164 Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Devi Talao, Jullundur

Rajasthan

165 Ajmer Music College, Ajmer
166 Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur
167 Rajasthan Kala Kendra, Gangashahar Road, Bikaner
168 Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi, Jodhpur

Uttar Pradesh

169 Bharatiya Kala Niketan, Chandausi.
170 Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, Lakhimpur-Kheri
171 Bharatiya Sangeet and Lalit Kala Vidyapeeth, Mall Road, Kanpur
172 Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.
173 Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.
174 Braj Mandal Sahakari Samaj, Mathura
175 College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
176 Department of Music, Allahabad University, Allahabad
177 Hari Sankirtan Sabha, Nainital.
178 Kambhoj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut.
179 Lok Kalakar Sangh, Almora
180. Nagari Natak Mandali, Kabir Chaura, Varanasi
181 Sangeet Parishad, D-50/143, Suryakund, Varanasi.
182 Sangeet Samaj College, Tilak Road, Meerut
183 Sangeet Samaj (Jattiwara), Meerut
184 Vishwa Sewa Sadan, Meerut

West Bengal

185. Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, 5, Dwarakanath Tagore Road, Calcutta.
186 Banga Vani, Nabadwip
187. Bohurupee, 11-A, Nasiruddin Road, Calcutta
188 Children's Little Theatre, 2, Tilak Road, Calcutta
189 Dakshinee, 1, Deshapriya Park Road, Calcutta
190. Gitabitan, 155, Russa Road, Calcutta.
191 Hrishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Nabadwip
192. Indian People's Theatre Association, 46, Dharamtulla Street, Calcutta.
193. Nritya Bharati Institution, 81-A, Karaya Road, Calcutta.
194 Sangita Bhawan, Viswa-Bharati, Shantiniketan.
195 Shankar Mitter Kirtan Shikshalaya, P/512, Lake Road Extension, Calcutta.
196. Sri Ramakrishna Sura Bharati, Suri, Birbhum.
197 Theatre Centre, 31-A, Chakraberia Road, Calcutta.

Delhi

198. Adarsh Sangeet Vidyalaya, 9-A/28, Western Extension Area, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
199. Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 35/25, Ferozshah Road Hutments, New Delhi.
200. Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165-D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi.
201. Bharatiya Natya Sangh, Flat No. 34, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
202. Bharatiya Sangeet Sadan, 5, Bazar Lane, Babar Road, New Delhi.
203. Children's Little Theatre, 1, Sonehri Bagh Road, New Delhi.

204. Delhi Art Theatre, Flat No. 36, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
205. Delhi Karnataka Sangh, 10, Akbar Road, New Delhi.
206. Delhi Natya Sangh, 7-A, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
207. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, 42-C, Prem House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
208. Hindustani Theatre, 1 Dupleix Road, New Delhi.
209. Indian Drama Association, 201, Kaka Nagar, New Delhi.
210. Indian National Theatre, 14, Narindra Place, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
211. Kala Vihar, 16-A/18, Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
212. Little Theatre Group, Post Box 204, New Delhi.
213. National Ballet Centre, C/o Modern School, New Delhi.
214. Sangeet Bharati, Near Mandi House, New Delhi.
215. Sangeet Niketan, Billimaran, Delhi.
216. Sri Shanmukhananda Sangeetha Sabha, Reading Road, New Delhi.
217. Saraswati Samaj, 42-C, Prem House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
218. Theatre Arts Society, 83, Man Nagar, New Delhi.
219. Three Arts Club, 1-D, School Lane, New Delhi.
220. Triveni Kala Sangam, M Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE LALIT KALA AKADEMI*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Damerla Rao Memorial Art Gallery and School, Rajahmundry.
Hyderabad Art Society, C/o Government School of Arts, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.

ASSAM

Assam Lalit Kala Akademi, Pan Bazar, Gauhati.

BIHAR

Kala Kendra, Bhagalpur.
Shilpa Kala Parishad, C/o Government School of Art, Patna.

BOMBAY

Art Society of India, Sandhurst House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Bharatiya Kala Prasarini Sabha, 947-A, Sadashiv Peth, Laxmi Road, Poona.
Bombay Art Society, Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
Indian Institute of Architects, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Fort, Bombay.
Indian Sculptors' Association, 164-B, Casa Urbina, Vincent Road, Bombay.
Kala Niketan, 117-B, Mahadwar, Kolhapur.
Model Art Institute, Noor Building, Opposite Western Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay.
Saurashtra Kala Mandal, Rajkot.
Nootan Kala Mandir, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Jammu & Kashmir Akademi of Art and Culture, Srinagar.

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, Gwalior.

MADRAS

Arts School, North Aranimoola Street, Madurai.
Progressive Painters Association, 2, Casa Major Road, Madras.
South Indian Society of Painters, Museum House, Madras.

MYSORE

Vijaya Arts Institute, Gadag.

PUNJAB

Indian Academy of Fine Arts, M.M. Malviya Road, Amritsar.

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Kala Kendra, 1, Patel Road, Dehra Dun.
U.P. Artists' Association, 37, Hazratgunj, Lucknow.

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*Appendix to Chapter IX.

WEST BENGAL

Academy of Fine Arts, Indian Museum House, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
Calcutta Art Society, 7, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.
Indian College of Art and Draftsmanship, 139, Dharamtulla Street, Calcutta.

DELHI

All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.
Delhi Silpi Chakra, 19, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Sarada Ukil School of Art, 66/1, Janpath, New Delhi.

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS*
1959

Language	*Book*	*Author*
Bengali ..	*Kalkatar Kachhei (novel)*	Gajendra Kumar Mitra
Hindi ..	*Samskriti ke Char Adhyay (a survey of Indian culture)*	Ramdhari Sinha 'Dinkar'
Kannada ..	*Yakshagana Bayalata (a treatise on the dance-drama of Karnataka)*	K.S. Karanth
Marathi ..	*Bharatiya Sahitya Shastra (a treatise on Indian poetics)*	G.T. Deshpande
Punjabi ..	*Wadda Velā (poems)*	Mohan Singh
Urdu ..	*Urdu Drama aur Stage (early history of Urdu drama and stage)*	Syed Masud Hasan Rizavi
Sindhi	*Kanwar (biography)*	Tirth Basant

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS*
1959-60

Hindustani Music	
Vocal	Altaf Hussain Khan
Instrumental	Wahid Khan (Sitar)
Karnatak Music	
Vocal	Madurai Mani Iyer
Instrumental	Shermadevi L. Subramanya Shastri (Veena)
Dance	
Eminent Creative Artist	Uday Shankar
Drama	
Acting	Ashraf Khan (Gujarati) Gopal Govind alias Nanasaheb Phatak (Marathi) C. I. Parameswaran Pillai (Malayalam)
Film	
Acting	Chhabi Biswas

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS*
1960*

Paintings

Somnath Hore
Himatlal D. Shah

Sculptures

Narendra M. Patel
M. Dharmani
Rajnikant R. Panchal

MEDICAL COLLEGES†

ANDHRA PRADESH — Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam; Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad; Medical College, Guntur; Medical College, Kurnool; Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad; Rangaraya Memorial Medical College, Kakinada; Medical College, Warangal.

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*Appendix to Chapter IX.
† Appendix to Chapter XI.

ASSAM	Medical College, Dibrugarh.
BIHAR	Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai; Medical College, Ranchi.
BOMBAY	Grant Medical College, Bombay; Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay; T.N. Medical College, Bombay; B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad ; B. J. Medical College, Poona; Medical College, Baroda; Government Medical College, Aurangabad; M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar; Medical College, Nagpur.
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	Medical College, Srinagar.
KERALA	Medical College, Trivandrum; Medical College, Kozhikode.
MADHYA PRADESH	Medical College, Jabalpur; Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore; Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior; Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
MADRAS	Medical College, Madras; Stanley Medical College, Madras; Christian Medical College, Vellore; Medical College, Madurai; Medical College, Tanjore.
MYSORE	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore); Medical College, Mysore; Medical College, Bangalore; Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.
ORISSA	Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack; Medical College, Burla.
PUNJAB	Medical College, Amritsar ; Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; Government Medical College, Patiala.
RAJASTHAN	Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur; Medical College, Bikaner.
UTTAR PRADESH	King George's Medical College, Lucknow; Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra; G. S. V. M. Medical College, Kanpur.
WEST BENGAL	Medical College, Calcutta; R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta; Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.
DELHI	Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi; All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.
PONDICHERRY	Medical College, Pondicherry.

DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADSEH
Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.

BOMBAY
Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay; C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay.

KERALA
Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum.

MADRAS
Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.

PUNJAB
Dental College, Amritsar; Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala.

UTTAR PRADSEH
Dental Wing, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL
Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta.

*Appendix to Chapter XI.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh : Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad; Venkateswara Ayurvedic Kalasala, Vijayawada; Ram Mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur; Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal; Smt. Radhabai Palnitkar Medical School, Hyderabad.

Assam : Government Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.

Bihar : Government Ayurvedic College, Patna; Shivaganga Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Madhubani, Darbhanga; Ayodhya Shivakumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai; S.Y.N. Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur; Ayurvedic College, Motihari.

Bombay : R.A. Podar Medical College, Worli; Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded; Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar; C.H. Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Baroda; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur; Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bombay; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik; Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati; J.S.M.J. Ayurvedic Medical College, Nadiad; Radhakrishna Toshnival Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola; Marathwada Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jalna; Aryangala Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara; Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jamnagar; Seth J.P. Ayurved Vidaylaya, Bhavnagar.

Kerala : Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum; Keraleeya Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Shoranur; Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College, Cannanore; Arya Vaidya Pathasala, Kottakal.

Madhya Pradesh : N.P. Avasti Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior; Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore.

Madras : Government College of Integrated Medicine, Madras; Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore.

Mysore : Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore; Shuddha Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Bijapur; Shuddha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Hubli; Kankanwadi Ayurvedic Mahavidyala, Belgaum; Saranath Ayurved Vidya Peeth, Bellary; Ayurvedic College, Padigar, Udipi; Ayurvedic College, Kustagi; Shuddha Ayurvedic College, Bangalore.

Orissa : Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri.

Punjab : Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala; Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur; Mastanath Ayurvedic College, Rohtak.

Rajasthan : Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur; Shri Sanatan Dharm Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner; Shri Parasu Rampuriya Ayurvedic College, Sikar; Ayurved Viswa Bharati Gram Jyoti Kendra, Sardarshar; Birla Sanskrit Ayurved College, Pillani; Ayurvedic College, Ratangarh.

Uttar Pradesh : Government Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Banaras University Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Arjun Darshanand Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Arjun Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Baldev Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit; Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Gurukul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi; Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun; Ayurvedic College, Attara Banda.

West Bengal : Jamanibhushan Ashtang Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Shyam Das Vaidya Shastra Pitha Parishad, Calcutta; Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta; Arya Vaidya Pratisthan, Calcutta; Vaidyak Pathshala, Midnapore.

Delhi : Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.

TIBBIYA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh : Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.

Bihar : Government Tibbi College, Patna.

Delhi : Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; Jamia Tibbia, Delhi.

Uttar Pradesh : Takmil-Ut-Tib College, Lucknow; Unani Medical College, Allahabad; Tibbia College, Saharanpur; Tibbia College, Muslim University, Aligarh.

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*Appendix to Chapter XI.

FILM AWARDS*
(For Films Produced in 1959)

Award	*Film*	*Language*	*Producer*
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 for the best feature film.	"Apur Sansar"	Bengali	Satyajit Ray Production Private Ltd., Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 12,500 for the second best feature film.	"Heera Moti"	Hindi	Pravin Desai Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film.	"Sujata"	Hindi	Bimal Roy Productions, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi.	"Anari"	Hindi	L.B. Films, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Bicharak"	Bengali	Smt. Arundhati Mukerjee, Calcutta.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Assamese	"Puberun"	Assamese	K C. Roy and Paji Doss, Nowgong.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Tamil.	"Bagapirivinai"	Tamil	G N Velumani, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Tamil	"Veerapandiya Kattabomman"	Tamil	Padmini Pictures, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Tamil	"Kalyana Parisu"	Tamil	Venus Pictures, Madras
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Telugu.	"Namminabantu"	Telugu	Sambhu Films, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Telugu	"Maa Inti Mahalakshmi"	Telugu	P Gangadhara Rao, Hyderabad-Dn.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Telugu	"Jaya Bheri"	Telugu	V Narayana Rao, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Kannada.	"Jagat Jyothi Basaweswara"	Kannada	Vishwakala Chitra, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Malayalam	"Chathurangam"	Malayalam	G T Joshua, Madras
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 2,500 for the best documentary film	"Kathakali"	English	Films Division, Bombay
Certificate of Merit for the second best documentary film	"Mayurakshi"	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best children's film.	"Banyan Deer"	English	Films Division, Bombay.

RATES OF ESTATE DUTY†
PART I

In the case of property which consists of an interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara, Marumakkattayam or Aliyasanatana Law:

			Rate of Duty
(1) On the first Rs	50,000	of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) On the next Rs.	50,000	,,	5 per cent
(3) On the next Rs	50,000	,,	7½ ,, ,,
(4) On the next Rs	50,000	,,	10 ,, ,,
(5) On the next Rs.	1,00,000	,,	12½ ,, ,,
(6) On the next Rs	2,00,000	,,	15 ,, ,,
(7) On the next Rs	5,00,000	,,	20 ,, ,,
(8) On the next Rs	10,00,000	,,	25 ,, ,,
(9) On the next Rs.	10,00,000	,,	30 ,, ,,
(10) On the next Rs	20,00,000	,,	35 ,, ,,
(11) On the balance of the principal value of the estate			40 ,, ,,

*Appendix to Chapter XV.
†Appendix to Chapter XIX.

PART II

In the case of property of any other kind:

		Rate of duty
(1) On the first Rs.	1,00,000 of the principal value of the estate	Nil
(2) On the next Rs.	50,000 ,,	7½ per cent
(3) On the next Rs.	50,000 ,,	10 ,, ,,
(4) On the next Rs.	1,00,000 ,,	12½ ,, ,,
(5) On the next Rs.	2,00,000 ,,	15 ,, ,,
(6) On the next Rs.	5,00,000 ,,	20 ,, ,,
(7) On the next Rs.	10,00,000 ,,	25 ,, ,,
(8) On the next Rs.	10,00,000 ,,	30 ,, ,,
(9) On the next Rs.	20,00,000 ,,	35 ,, ,,
(10) On the balance of the principal value of the estate		40 ,, ,,

RATES OF WEALTH TAX*

PART I

	Rate of tax
(a) In the case of every individual:	
(i) On the first rupees two lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) On the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	1%
(iii) On the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	1½%
(iv) On the balance of net wealth	2%
(b) In the case of every Hindu undivided family :	
(i) On the first rupees four lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) On the next rupees nine lakhs of net wealth	1%
(iii) On the next rupees ten lakhs of net wealth	1½%
(iv) On the balance of net wealth	2%

PART II

In the case of every company**

(i) On the first rupees five lakhs of net wealth	Nil
(ii) On the balance of net wealth	½%

Provided that in the case of a company which has incurred a net loss in any year computed in the manner hereinafter provided and which has not declared any dividend on its equity capital in respect of that year, the rate of tax for the relevant year shall be nil.

The loss referred to in the above proviso shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8,9, 10 and 12 of the Income-tax Act but without deducting the allowance referred to in paragraph (b) of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (2) of section 10, sub-clause (via) and sub-clause (vib) of section (2) of section 10 of that Act or the allowance in respect of any losses brought forward from earlier years.

Rule 1—Where the net wealth of an assessee includes the value of any asset on which wealth-tax is not payable under sub-section (2) of section 5, the amount of tax payable by the assessee shall be an amount bearing to the total amount of wealth-tax, which would have been payable on the net wealth had no property been exempt, the same proportion as the unexempted portion of net wealth bears to the net wealth.

Rule 2—Where the net wealth of an assessee not being a company, in respect of any assessment year, includes the value of any shares in a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, the wealth-tax payable by the assessee on his net wealth for that assessment year, computed in accordance with the rates specified above, shall be reduced by the amount, if any, by which the sum of the following, namely:—

(a) that portion of the wealth-tax payable by the assessee computed as aforesaid as bears to the whole amount of the tax, the same proportion as the value of the shares aforesaid included in his net wealth bears to his net wealth.

(b) that portion of the wealth-tax, if any, paid by the company in respect of the same assessment year, as bears to the whole amount of the said tax the same proportion as the paid-up value of the shares included in the assessment of the assessee aforesaid bears to the aggregate paid-up value of the share capital of the company as on the relevant valuation date exceeds the amount calculated at the rate of 1·5 per cent on the value of the shares included in his net wealth.

Rule 3—Where an assessee is an individual who is not a citizen of India and who is not resident in India, the wealth-tax payable by him in respect of any assessment year computed in accordance with the rates specified in this schedule shall be reduced by an amount equal to 50 per cent thereof.

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*Appendix to Chapter XIX.

**This is proposed to be abolished.

Rule 4—Where the net wealth of an assessee, being an individual who is a citizen of India, or a Hindu undivided family, includes any assets located outside India, the wealth-tax payable by the assessee in respect of any assessment year shall be reduced by an amount which bears to the amount of tax that would have been payable by the assessee if the rates of tax had been reduced to one-half of the rates specified in this Schedule the same proportion as the value of the assets located outside India as reduced by the debts located outside India bears to the net wealth of the assessee.

Rule 5—Where the profits of a company in respect of any year, before deducting any of the allowances referred to in the second paragraph of the proviso to Part II, are less than the amount of wealth-tax payable by it in respect of the relevant assessment year, the wealth-tax payable by the company for such assessment year shall be limited to the amount of such profits :

Provided that the company has not declared any dividend on its equity capital in respect of that year.

RATES OF EXPENDITURE TAX*

In the case of every individual and Hindu undivided family, on that portion of the taxable expenditure:

(*i*) which does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10%
(*ii*) which exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	20%
(*iii*) which exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	40%
(*iv*) which exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000 ..	60%
(*v*) which exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 ..	80%
(*vi*) which exceeds Rs. 50,000	100%

RATES OF GIFT TAX*

(1) On the first Rs. 50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	4%
(2) On the next Rs. 50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	6%
(3) On the next Rs. 50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	8%
(4) On the next Rs. 50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	10%
(5) On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	12%
(6) On the next Rs. 2,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	15%
(7) On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	20%
(8) On the next Rs. 10,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	25%
(9) On the next Rs. 10,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	30%
(10) On the next Rs. 20,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts ..	35%
(11) On the balance of the value of all taxable gifts	40%

AERODROMES**

I. *International Aerodromes :* Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi (Palam).

II. *Major Aerodromes :* Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Madras (St. Thomas Mount); Nagpur; Tiruchirappalli.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes :* Allahabad; Amritsar; Aurangabad; Baghdogra; Balurghat; Banaras; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Chandigarh; Coimbatore; Cooch-Behar; Gaya; Gorakhpur (Kusmi); Indore; Jaipur; Junagadh (Keshod); Kailashahar; Kamalpur; Khowai; Kumbhirgram; Lucknow (Amausi); Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari); Pasighat; Patna; Porbandar; Rajkot; Rupsi; Tezpur; Trivandrum; Vijayawada; Visakhapatnam.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes :* Akola; Asansol; Bareilly; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddappah; Donakonda; Jhansi; Jharsuguda; Jabalpur; Kandla; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kotah; Lalitpur; Madura; Malda; Manipur Road; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore; Palanpur (Deesa); Panagarh; Panna; Raipur; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Ranchi; Satna; Saharanpur; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore; Warangal; Udaipur (Dabok).

*Appendix to Chapter XIX.

**Appendix to Chapter XXVI.

TAX PAYABLE ON INCOME OR INCOMES*

(Tax at 1959-60 rates on total incomes)

Income	MARRIED PERSONS		MARRIED WITH ONE CHILD		MARRIED WITH MORE THAN ONE CHILD		UNMARRIED	
	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned
3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,200	6	6	..	..	..	..	66	66
3,600	18	18	9	9	..	..	78	78
4,200	36	36	27	27	18	18	96	96
4,800	54	54	45	45	36	36	114	114
5,000	60	60	51	51	42	42	120	120
6,000	120	120	111	111	102	102	180	180
7,200	192	192	183	183	174	174	252	252
8,400	305	349	296	338	287	328	369	421
9,600	419	479	409	468	400	457	482	551
10,000	457	522	447	510	438	500	520	594
12,000	688	786	678	775	669	764	751	858
13,200	848	970	839	959	829	948	911	1,042
14,400	1,025	1,171	1,015	1,160	1,006	1,150	1,088	1,243
15,000	1,113	1,272	1,103	1,261	1,094	1,250	1,176	1,344
16,800	1,453	1,661	1,444	1,650	1,434	1,639	1,516	1,733
18,000	1,680	1,920	1,670	1,909	1,661	1,898	1,743	1,992
20,000	2,058	2,352	2,048	2,341	2,039	2,330	2,121	2,424
24,000	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864	3,381	3,864
25,000	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224	3,696	4,224
30,000	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624	5,796	6,624

*Appendix to Chapter XIX.

TAX PAYABLE ON INCOME OR INCOMES*
(Concld.)

Income	MARRIED PERSONS		MARRIED WITH ONE CHILD		MARRIED WITH MORE THAN ONE CHILD		UNMARRIED	
	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned	Wholly earned	Wholly unearned
36,000	8,631	9,864	8,631	9,864	8,631	9,864	8.631	9,864
40,000	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024	10,521	12,024
42,000	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344	11,676	13,344
45,000	13,408	15,324	13,408	15,324	13,408	15,324	13,408	15,324
48,000	15,141	17,304	15,141	17,304	15.141	17,304	15,141	17,304
55,000	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224	19,446	22,224
60,000	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824	22,596	25,824
66,000	26,691	30,504	26,691	30,504	26.691	30,504	26,691	30,504
70,000	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624	29,421	33,624
72,000	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304	30,891	35,304
84,000	39,711	45,384	39,711	45,[illegible]4	39,711	45,384	39,711	45,384
85,000	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224	40,446	46,224
90,000	44,121	50,424	44,121	50,424	44.121	50,424	44,121	50,424
96,000	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464	48,531	55,464
1,00,000	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824	51,471	58,824
1,50,000	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824	89,971	1,00,824
2,00,000	1,28,471	1,42,824	1,28,471	1.42,824	1,28,471	1,42,824	1,28,471	1,42,824
2,50,000	1,66,971	1,84,824	1,66,971	1,84,824	1,66,971	1,84,824	1,66,971	1,84,824
3,00,000	2,05,471	2,26,824	2,05,471	2,26,824	2.05,471	2,26,824	2,05,471	2,26,824
3,50,000	2,43,971	2,68,824	2,43,971	2,68,824	2,43,971	2,68,824	2,43,971	2,68,824
4,00,000	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824	2,82,471	3,10,824
5,00,000	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824	3,59,471	3,94,824
10,00,000	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824	7,44,471	8,14,824
20,00,000	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824	15,14,471	16,54,824
30,00,000	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824	22,84,471	24,94,824

*Appendix to Chapter XIX.

CURRENT INLAND POSTAL RATES*

Letters		
Not exceeding one and a half tolas	15	Naye Paise
For every additional one and a half tolas or fraction thereof	10	"
Post Cards		
(i) Local (a) Single	3	"
(b) Reply paid	6	"
(ii) General (a) Single	5	"
(b) Reply paid	10	"
Letter Cards	10	"
Book, Pattern and Sample Packets		
(i) General rates :		
Up to five tolas	8	"
For every additional unit of 2½ tolas or fraction thereof	3	"
(ii) Book Packet containing "Printed Books" only :		
Up to five tolas	5	"
For every additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof ..	3	"
(iii) Book Packet containing periodicals which are registered with the Registrar of Newspapers in India :		
Up to 10 tolas	8	"
For every additional five tolas or fraction thereof ..	3	"
Registered Newspapers		
Up to 10 tolas	2	"
For weight exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas	3	"
For every additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof	3	"
Parcels		
Up to 40 tolas	50	"
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof ..	50	"
Maximum weight	1,000 tolas or 12½ seers.	
Parcels exceeding 40 tolas in weight must be registered.		
Registration fee	50	Naye Paise per article
Insurance		
For articles with insured value not exceeding Rs. 100	37	Naye Paise
For every additional insured value of Rs.100	20	"
Maximum value for which insurance is permissible Rs. 5,000.		

Air Mail

No extra charge for letters, post cards and letter cards.
For packets a surcharge of 4 naye paise per tola is payable in addition to ordinary postage.
For air parcels there is an inclusive charge of 63 naye paise for every twenty tolas or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN POST*

Letters		
Not exceeding 1 oz.	33	Naye Paise
Every additional 1 oz. or fraction thereof	20	"
Post Cards		
Single	20	"
Reply Card	40	"
Printed Papers		
Not exceeding 2 oz.	8	"
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	7	"
Registered Newspapers		
For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof	4	"

*Appendix to Chapter XXVII.

Business Papers

Not exceeding 2 oz.	8	Naye Paise
Every additional 2 oz. or fraction thereof	7	"
Minimum charge per packet	33	"

Sample Packets

Not exceeding 2 oz.	8	"
Every additional fraction thereof or 2 oz.	7	"
Minimum charges per packet	16	"

MISCELLANEOUS*

Money Orders

For every sum of Rs.10 or fraction thereof	15	"

Telegraphic Money Orders

The fee for a telegraphic money order includes the commission charged for that amount for an ordinary money order, in addition to the cost of the telegram together with a surcharge of 15 naye paise for each telegraphic money order.

Postal Orders

For each postal order up to Rs. 5	5	Naye Paise
For each postal order up to Rs.10	10	"

Express Delivery

Fee per postal article	13	"

Business Reply Post Card and Envelope

Yearly permit fee	Rs. 10

Post Boxes or Bags (at places where post box system is in force).

Yearly	Rs. 15
Quarterly	Rs. 5

Combined Post Box and Bag with same number:—

Yearly	Rs. 20
Quarterly	Rs. 6

Inland Telegrams

Telegrams sent to or received from Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:—

		Express	Ordinary
Delivery in India :	Minimum charge (8 words)	Rs. 1·60	0·80
	For each additional word over eight words.	Re. 0·16	0·08
Delivery in Burma and Pakistan:	Minimum charge (8 words)	Rs. 2·75	1·37
	For each additional word over eight words.	Re. 0·25	0·13
Delivery in Ceylon:	Minimum charge (12 words)	Rs. 2·50	1·25
	For each additional word over 12 words.	Re. 0·19	0·13
Press Telegrams for delivery in India:	Minimum charge (50 words)	Rs. 1·50	0·75
	For each additional 5 words	Re. 0·13	0·07

Greetings Telegrams :

Greetings telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on festive occasions from or to any telegraph office in India.

(*a*) Name and address of the addressee (4 words)
(*b*) Greetings indicated by a number (1 word)
(*c*) Name of sender (1 word)

	Express	Ordinary
For these six words	Rs. 1·00	Rs. ·50
For each additional word in (*a*) or (*b*)	Re. 0·14	Re. 0·07

*Appendix to Chapter XXVII.

AIR FEE : FOREIGN*

Country	Letters per ½ oz.	Post Cards	Printed papers, business papers, etc., per ½ oz.	Aero-grammes	Remarks
	Rs.—nP.	Rs.—nP.	Rs.—nP.	Rs.—nP.	
Aden	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Afghanistan	0—10	0—25	0—8	0—30	
Albania	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Algeria	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Australia	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Austria	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Belgium	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Bulgaria	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Burma	0—10	0—25	0—8	0—30	
Cambodia	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Canada	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75	
Ceylon	*	0—10	*	0—20	*10 nP. per tola in addition to ordinary postage
China	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Cyprus	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Czechoslovakia	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Denmark	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Egypt	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Ethiopia	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Fiji	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Finland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
France	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Germany	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Ghana	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Gibraltar	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Great Britain	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Holland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Hong Kong	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Hungary	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Iceland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Indonesia	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Iran	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Iraq	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Ireland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Israel	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Italy	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Japan	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Jordan	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Kenya	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Korea	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Laos	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Liberia	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Libya	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Luxemburg	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Malaya	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Malta	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Mauritius	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Mexico	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75	
Morocco	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
New Zealand	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Nigeria	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60	
Norway	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Pakistan	*	0—10	*	0—20	*10 nP. per tola in addition to usual postage.
Philippines	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Portuguese India ..	*	0—10	*	0—20	
Portugal	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Rumania	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50	
Saudi Arabia	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	
Singapore	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50	

*Appendix to Chapter XXVII.

Somaliland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
South Africa	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60
South American countries ..	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75
Spain	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Sudan	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Sweden	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Switzerland	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Syria	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50
Thailand	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50
Tunisia	0—90	0—50	0—30	0—60
Turkey	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50
Ukraine	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
U.S.A.	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75
U.S.S.R.	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Vatican	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
West Indies	1—30	0—65	0—40	0—75
Yemen	0—30	0—35	0—15	0—50
Yugoslavia	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50
Zanzibar	0—70	0—40	0—25	0—50

AIR PARCELS*

Country	For the first pound or part thereof	For every subsequent oz. or fraction thereof
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Aden	5—25	1—00
Afghanistan	5—50	0—75
Australia	12—00	2—50
Bahrein	5—50	1—00
Belgium	9—00	2—00
Burma	5—25	0—75
Canada	13—75	3—25
Ceylon	4—50	0—75
China	16—00	3—25
Czechoslovakia	9—50	2—00
Denmark	9—00	2—00
East Africa	7—75	1—50
Egypt	7—25	1—50
Ethiopia	6—50	1—25
Fiji	13—00	2—75
France	11—00	2—00
Ghana	14—25	3—00
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	9—50	2—00
Germany (Dem. Rep.)	9—00	2—00
Great Britain	10—25	2—00
Holland	8—75	2—00
Hongkong	5—30	1—00
Indonesia	8—00	1—50
Ireland	9—25	2—00
Italy	10—00	2—25
Iran	5—25	1—00
Iraq	7—25	1—25
Japan	7—75	1—50
Malaya	5—50	1—00
Mauritius	9—25	2—00
New Zealand	11—75	2—75
Pakistan	Re. 1/-	for every 20 tolas or part thereof
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	8—25	1—75
Sudan	10—00	2—00
Sweden	9—50	2—00
Switzerland	8—75	2—00
Thailand	6—00	0—75
U.S.A.	14—50	3—25
U.S.S.R. in Asia	9—50	1—75
U.S.S.R. in Europe	10—25	2—00
Zanzibar	7—50	1—50

*Appendix to Chapter XXVII.

THE BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL, 1960*

The Bill, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on March 28, 1960, and referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1960, provides for the formation of a new State of Gujarat with effect from May 1, 1960. It will be formed by transferring to it from the existing State of Bombay the 17 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Broach, Dangs, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kaira, Kutch, Mehsana, Panch-mahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat and Surendranagar; 50 villages of Umbergaon taluka of Thana district; and 156 villages of Nawapur, Nandurbar, Akkalkuwa and Taloda talukas of West Khandesh district. The ratio of population between the two States would be 66.31 to 33.69.

As against 27 members representing the existing State of Bombay in the Council of States, the residuary State of Bombay will have 18 seats and Gujarat 11, leading to an addition of two seats in their combined allocation. Of the 66 seats allotted to the existing State of Bombay in the House of the People, the residuary State of Bombay will have 44 seats while Gujarat will have 22. Of the existing 396** members of the present Bombay Legislative Assembly, 264 have been allotted to residuary Bombay and the remaining -132 to Gujarat. The strength of the existing Legislative Council of Bombay has been reduced from 108 to 78. The new State of Gujarat will have no Legislative Council. Consequential amendments necessitated by these changes have been made in the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

A High Court of Gujarat will be set up as soon as the new State is formed, and judges will be provided for that purpose by the existing High Court of Bombay. While Bombay will retain the Public Service Commission, Gujarat will have a new Commission of its own. The Bill also provides for the bifurcation of the all-India and other services between the two States.

The Bill makes specific provisions regarding financial arrangements between the two States. The total of the cash balances in all treasuries of the State of Bombay and its credit balances with banks immediately before the appointed day (May 1, 1960) shall be divided between the two States according to the ratio of their populations. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 10 crores from the cash balance investment account of the existing State for financing the construction or development of the capital of the Gujarat State. For the first ten years from its formation, Gujarat will be treated as a deficit State, the deficit to be made up by the residuary State of Bombay. The total net amount thus payable to Gujarat would come to Rs. 40.55 crores. The amount of Rs. 12.16 crores for the first two years will be paid out of the divisible heads of revenue accruing to the State of Bombay under the devolution of revenues by the Central Government. The remaining amount would be divided into two parts, one being paid in the form of securities and the other by way of reduction of liabilities of Gujarat.

While forwarding its views on the President's reference of the Bill to the Bombay State Legislature (under Article 3 of the Constitution) that Legislature suggested that the name of the residuary State of Bombay be changed to Maharashtra and that a permanent Bench of the High Court of Bombay be located at Nagpur. These amendments have been accepted by the Joint Committee, which has also raised the number of members in the Council of States from the new State of Bombay to 19.

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*Appendix to Chapter XXIX.

**This excludes one member nominated to represent the Anglo-Indian Community who will continue to be a member of the Bombay Assembly.

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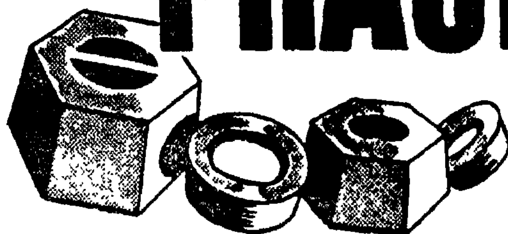
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SECOND PHASE



On October 1, 1958, Metric weights were introduced in selected areas and regulated markets in all States and Union Territories with a two-year time-limit for complete change-over.

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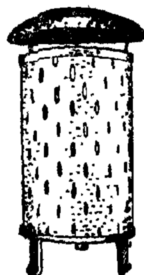
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Beginning with only a small machine shop in 1939, NSE expanded rapidly and today it operates three major engineering factories, each engaged in producing vital equipment, covering the gamut of the country's

developmental needs. Through engineering skill and technical knowledge garnered over the past two decades, NSE has earned the confidence of the various industries it serves.

a to z

NSE

Service to Industries

NEW STANDARD ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

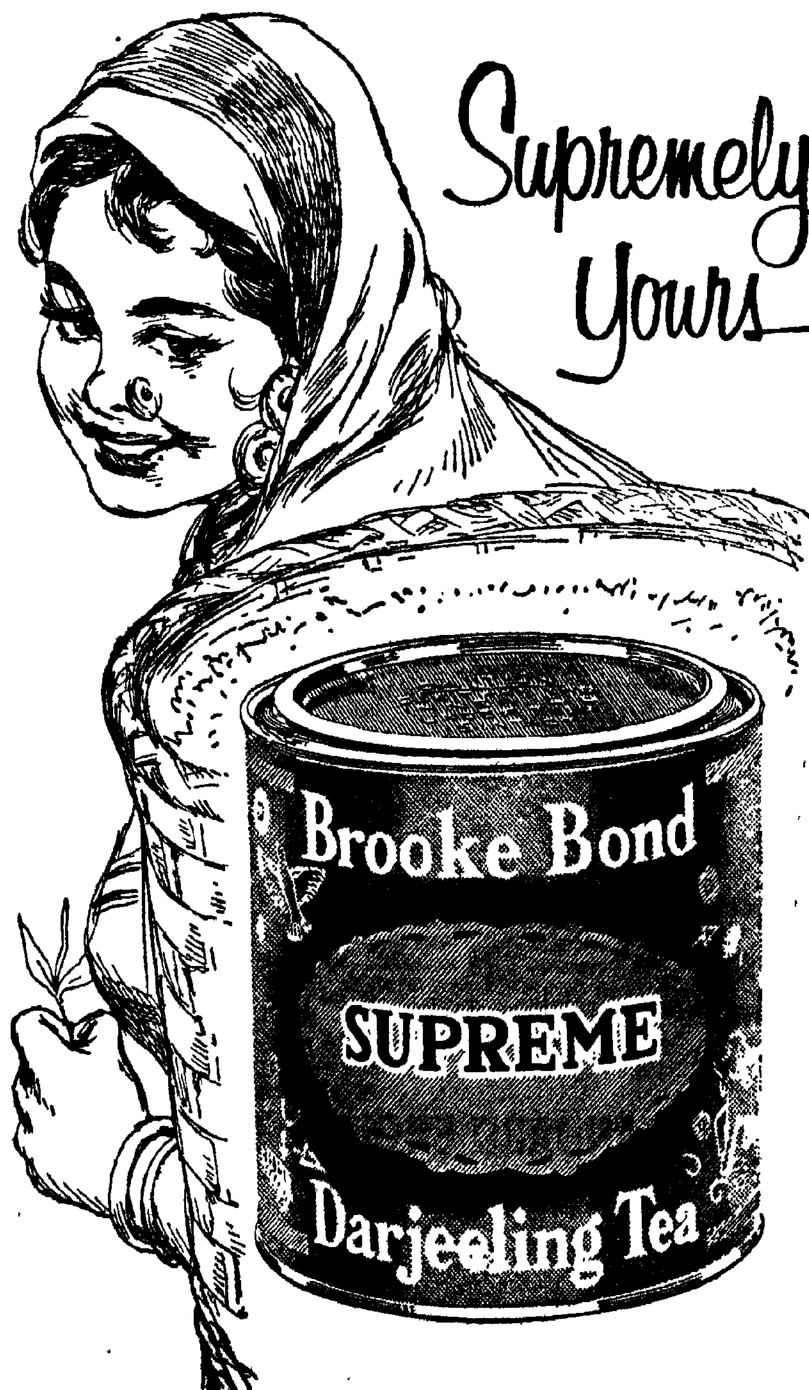
Structural & Mechanical Engineers, Founders, Machine Tool & Industrial Plant Manufacturers

CARROLL ROAD, BOMBAY-13

GRAMS: 'STEELBUILT'

PHONE: 62111/62164-65

NSE 7 SEKAI



Supremely Yours
Brooke Bond
SUPREME
Darjeeling Tea



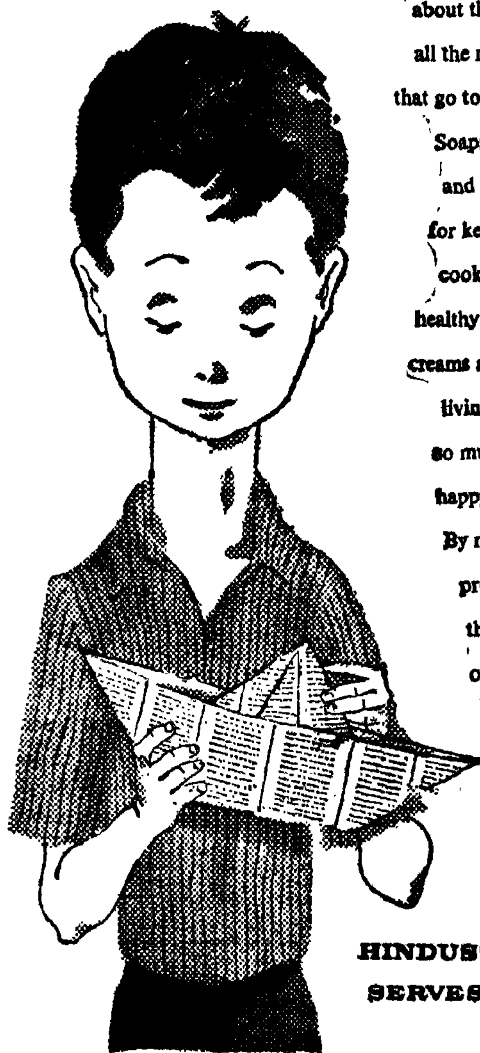
Flat Tens—Eighty naye paise Air-tight Fifties—Four rupees
Made in India
Marketing in Bombay Calcutta Delhi and Madras

MC-8


Serves India
This is our Pledge
To the Country
to maintain the wide distribution which guarantees fair prices in every part of India.
To Consumers
to maintain the high quality of our products and service to your dealers.
To Dealers
to maintain stable prices as far as humanly possible.

Paper boats

...demand the full attention of a small boy. He has little or no time to worry about other things—but his parents do. They are concerned about his health and cleanliness, about the food he eats, about all the million and one things that go to make a happy home. Soaps for washing children and their clothes, scourers for keeping the home clean, cooking fats as an aid to a healthy diet, powders, snows, creams and toiletries for good living. All these things do so much to make a home a happy place to grow up in. By making these everyday products of high quality that everybody can rely on, and by distributing them throughout the length and breadth of India at most economical prices...



HINDUSTAN LEVER
SERVES THE HOME

PR. 1-59

30,000 BANANAS LAUNCH A SHIP...

...but you can afford no slips when launching your advertising campaign

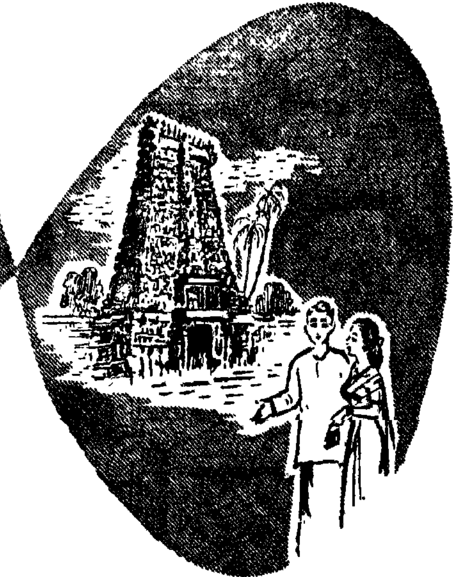


For a sound foundation to any campaign
Advertise your product in

The Statesman

PUBLISHED DAILY FROM CALCUTTA AND NEW DELHI





So far away...

Yet so near...

Electronic Equipments play a vital part in bringing the different parts of the country closer

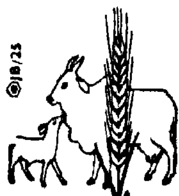
Self sufficiency in the manufacture of Electronic Equipments is our aim and we are striving hard to achieve it. Our current manufacture:

1. *General Purpose Communication Receiver*
2. *High Frequency Transmitter.*
3. *Very High Frequency Trans-receivers - MF-713, MF-833 & MF-753.*
4. *Light weight UHF Transmitter for Meteorological Department - (Belwin).*
5. *Studio Equipments.*
6. *HF Trans-receiver (Safi-456).*
7. *Components - Quartz Crystals for HF & VHF equipments, Coils, Chokes & Transformers.*
8. *1 KW Transmitter*
9. *5 KW Transmitter*
10. *Valves to be produced soon.*



BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED
(A Government of India Undertaking)
JALAHALLI — BANGALORE.

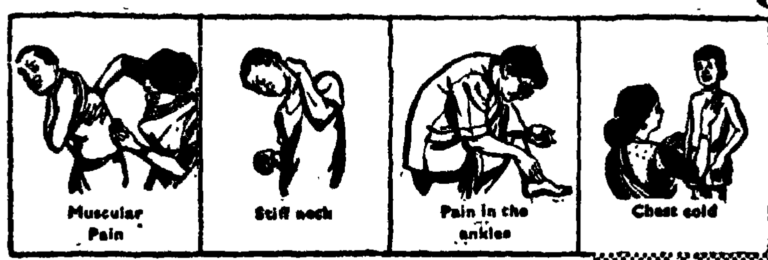

To serve the nation
GLASS BOTTLES
APPLE CIDER
OUR new Ventures
MALT EXTRACT
FOOD YEAST
SAND PAPER
EMERY PAPER
GARNET TAPES
EMERY CLOTH


Abounding in
health!
thanks to
J. B. MANGHARAM'S
ENERGY FOOD
BISCUITS India's finest wholesome biscuits
J. B. MANGHARAM'S
ENERGY FOOD
BISCUITS
MADE WITH MILK & GLUCOSE

J.B.MANGHARAM&CO. Gwalior.
"Nourishing the Nation of Tomorrow"



AMRUTANJAN

gets rid of painful ailments before they get serious



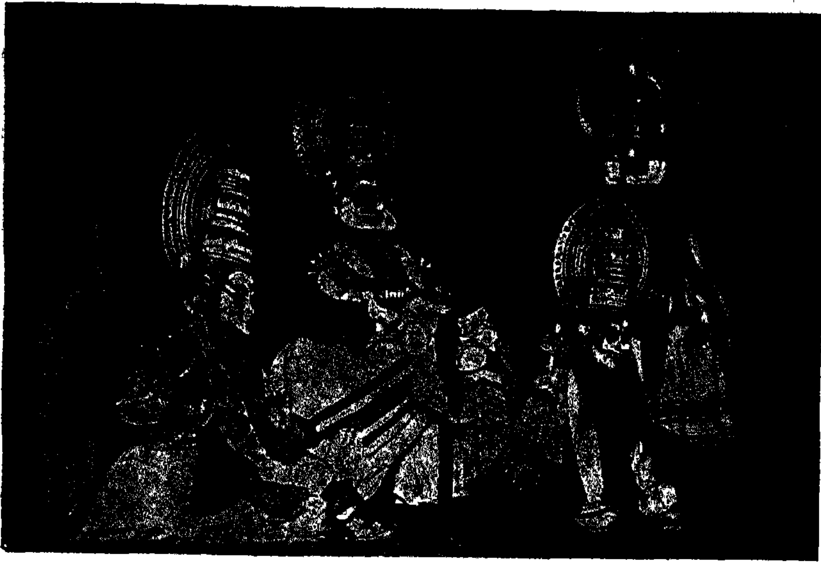
AMRUTANJAN not only stops pain but removes the cause of pain. It relieves congestion and helps normal flow of blood.

You need so little Amrutanjan each time that a bottle lasts for months.



AMRUTANJAN LIMITED, Madras-4

Also at Bombay-1, Calcutta-1 and New Delhi





FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO THE NEAREST AIR FORCE RECRUITING OFFICER

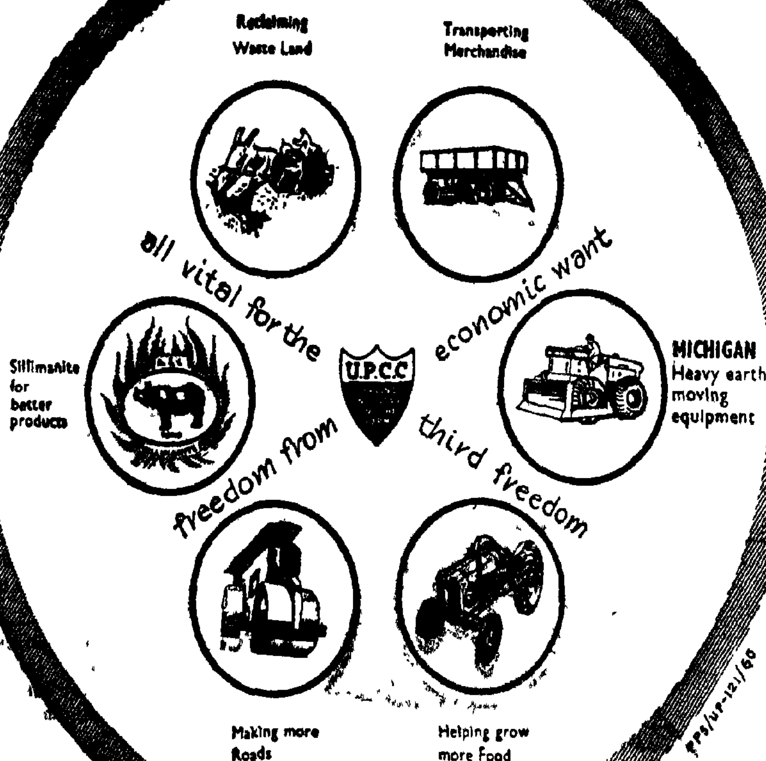
DA 53/368

in 6 ways

U.P.C.C

are contributing to the

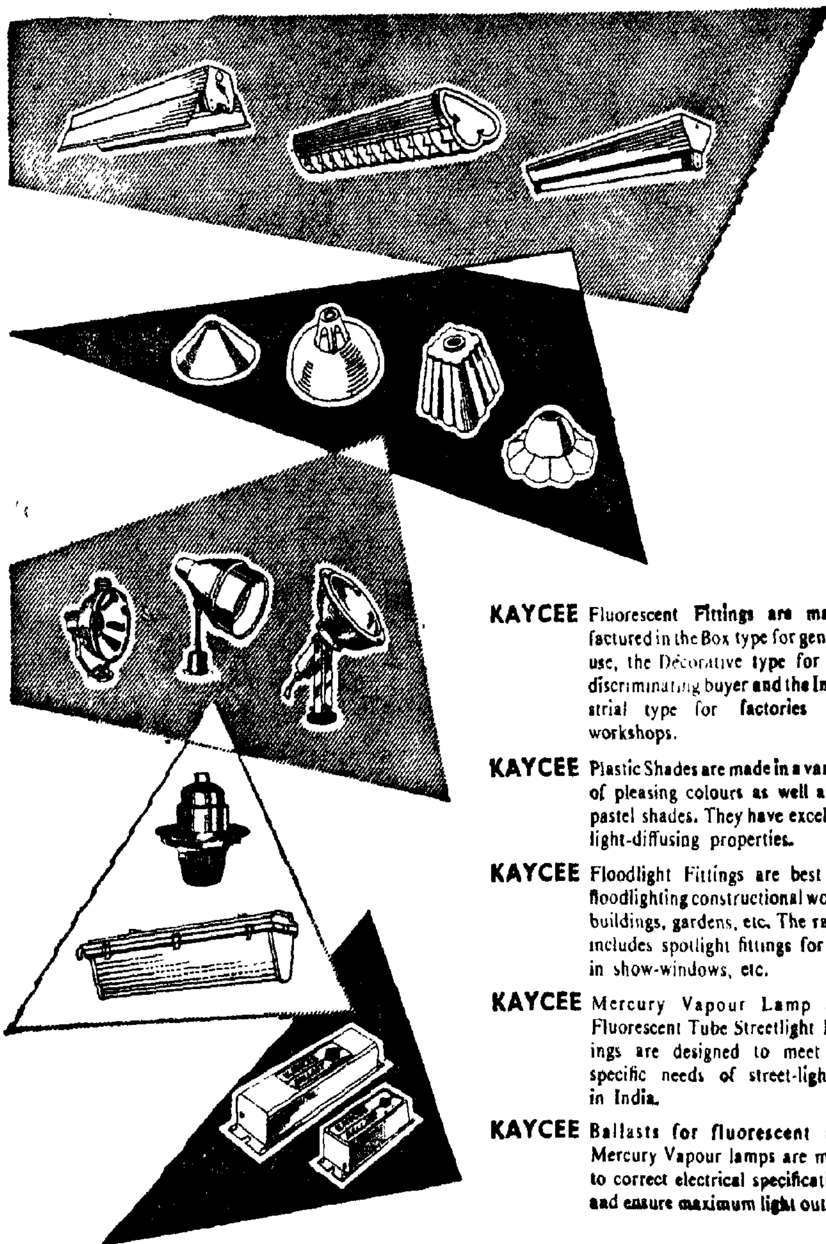
THIRD 5 YEAR PLAN



UNITED PROVINCES COMMERCIAL CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD.

6, GANESH CHANDRA AVENUE, CALCUTTA-13

Complete LIGHT FITTINGS range...



KAYCEE Fluorescent Fittings are manufactured in the Box type for general use, the Decorative type for the discriminating buyer and the Industrial type for factories and workshops.

KAYCEE Plastic Shades are made in a variety of pleasing colours as well as in pastel shades. They have excellent light-diffusing properties.

KAYCEE Floodlight Fittings are best for floodlighting constructional works, buildings, gardens, etc. The range includes spotlight fittings for use in show-windows, etc.

KAYCEE Mercury Vapour Lamp and Fluorescent Tube Streetlight Fittings are designed to meet the specific needs of street-lighting in India.

KAYCEE Ballasts for fluorescent and Mercury Vapour lamps are made to correct electrical specifications and ensure maximum light output.

RADIO LAMP WORKS LTD.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. NEW DELHI. MADRAS. KANPUR. PATNA. INDORE. WARDHA. GAUHATI


NR. 181



The Innate impulse of a child to build. So it does to a nation conscious of the desire to progress. Today, the Second Five-Year Plan is under way and India is busy with her various development projects. Bombay State is contributing share towards the national progress by playing its assigned role under the Plan.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 350.28 crores proposed in the State's Second Five-Year Plan Rs. 167.26 crores were spent during the first three years from 1956 to 1959, the provision in 1959-60 is Rs. 90.18 crores.

During the first three years, food production increased by about 3.36 lakh tons. And compared with the position in 1950-51, nearly 20,000 more primary schools were built, secondary schools increased by about 1,000 and the number of institutions for higher education almost doubled by the end of the third year of the Plan.

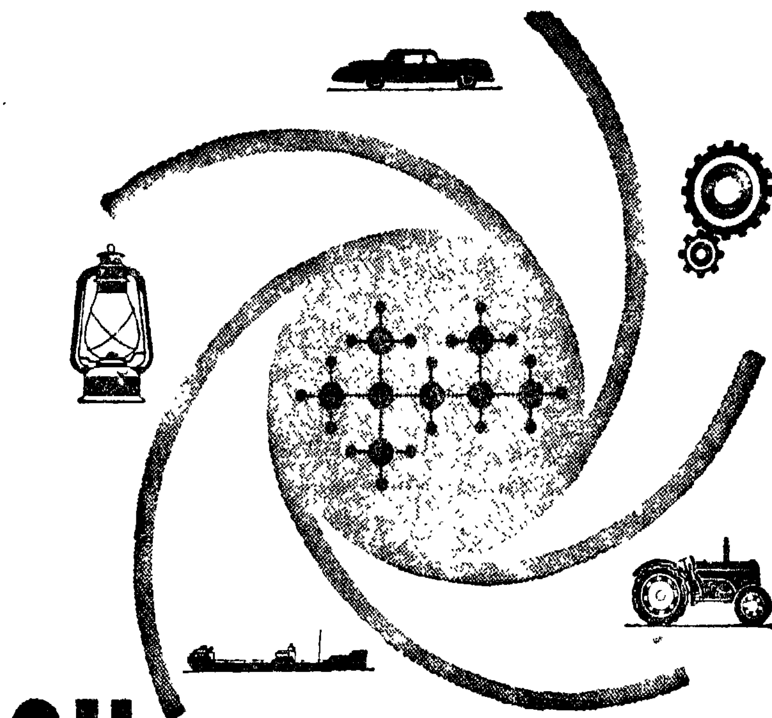
3,729 miles of roads were constructed; 104 new bridges and causeways were built; tenements constructed for industrial workers were 13,192: (7,000 more tenements are expected to be completed during 1959-60). Houses built for low income groups were 4,160.

Irrigation, Power, Industrial and other projects are making fast progress under the Plan programme.

Bombay State marches ahead

FAIPDEAI

DIRECPUB



OIL —*lifeblood of industrial civilisation*

Oil means easier life—for oil powers and lubricates machines, planes, ships, trains and trucks, easing the burden of man.

Oil means brighter evenings—for oil keeps giant electric turbines and generators running, and also feeds the lantern of the villager.

Oil means more food—for oil powers tractors which give more food from less land.

Oil means healthier life—for petroleum insecticides destroy germ-carrying insects, adding more years to man's life.

Oil means diffusion of knowledge—for oil lubricates printing presses and makes printing inks, making communication of ideas easier.

Oil means all this—and a great deal more!

Oil is playing a major part in India's march towards economic expansion. Through its major operations—refining, marketing and exploring for oil—Stanvac is participating in the country's efforts.

STANVAC —*participating in India's progress*



STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

(Incorporated in the U.S.A. with Limited Liability)